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HARDWICKE'S
ANNUAL BIOGRAPHY
FOR 1857.

CONTAINING

ORIGINAL & SELECTED MEMOIRS
OF
CELEBRATED CHARACTERS WHO HAVE DIED DURING
THE YEAR 1856.

BY

EDWARD WALFORD, M.A.

Late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford,

FELLOW OF THE GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN;
AUTHOR OF THE "SHILLING PEEBAGE," ETC.

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P R E F A C E.

THE Editor feels that he owes many apologies to the Public for the delay which has attended the appearance of this volume. The fault has not been wholly his own. More than ordinary hindrances have occurred, and much protracted correspondence has taken place between himself and the families most deeply interested in the accuracy and impartiality of these memoirs. For the various communications forwarded to him, he is under deep and lasting obligations.

He has one word to offer by way of apology. It may appear, on a comparison of the present with the preceding volume, that whereas the longer and more important memoirs which the former contained were entirely original, many or most of the same kind in the volume for 1857 have already appeared in the daily papers. The Editor, being unwilling to plead guilty to the charge of either indolence or plagiarism, is under the necessity of confessing himself the original author of most of the longer memoirs in the present volume. He is entirely responsible for those of Sir H. Pottinger, Father Mathew, Bishop Monk, Sir Richard Westmacott, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Sir William Sleeman, which appeared in the columns of the *Times*. In no case, however, has a memoir been reprinted, without having been first submitted to a careful revision.

The Volume for 1858 is already in a forward state, and will appear at Easter next.

28, OLD BURLINGTON STREET, LONDON, W.

Dec. 31, 1857.

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ROYALTY.

THE DUCHESS OF NASSAU.

July 14th, at Wiesbaden, in her 47th year, her Royal Highness Pauline, Grand Duchess of Nassau.—The deceased duchess was second daughter of the late Prince Paul, brother of the present King of Wurtemberg, and second wife and relict of William George, late Grand Duke of Nassau. She was a lady of highly-cultivated taste and rare endowments, and beloved in her own circle. Her royal highness has left two daughters; one of whom, the Princess Sophia, is unmarried; the elder, the Princess Helene, is married to the reigning Prince of Waldeck. She has also left an only son, the Prince Nicholas of Nassau, who is favourably known in the highest circles of English society.

THE PRINCE OF LEININGEN.

November 3rd, of apoplexy, at Wald-Leiningen, aged 52, his Serene Highness Charles Frederick William Emich, Prince of Leiningen, Hereditary Member and President of the First Chamber of Bavaria, and Hereditary Member of the First Chamber of the Grand Duchy of Baden.—He was the only son of Emich Charles, Prince of Leiningen, by his consort, Victoria-Marie-Louisa, second daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, now Duchess of Kent, and was the half-brother of her Majesty Queen Victoria. He was born September 12th, 1804, and succeeded his father July 4th, 1814, in his eleventh year. He was declared of age September 12th, 1823. He then entered the military service of the King of Bavaria, in which he held the rank of lieutenant-general, and colonel in chief of the 5th regiment of light cavalry. The prince married, February 13th, 1829, Maria, *née* Countess of Klebelsberg, by whom he leaves issue two sons—Ernest, born the 9th November, 1830, and Edward, born the 5th January, 1833. He is succeeded by his elder son, Prince Ernest Leopold Emich, a lieutenant in the British navy, now Prince of Leiningen, and who recently distinguished himself in the naval operations in

the Black Sea, and was appointed, May, 1856, second lieutenant to her Majesty's steam-frigate *Magicienne*.

The principedom of Leiningen, or Linange, consists of estates in Bavaria, Baden, and Hesse; and the chief residence is Amorbach, in Bavaria. The family were first Counts of Leiningen, being so created about 1400. They then became Landgraves in 1444, and eventually princes of the empire in 1779. They are of the Lutheran persuasion, and so are all the other branches of the family, except one, which is Roman Catholic. The Duchess of Kent was married to Emich Charles, Prince of Leiningen, on the 21st December, 1803, and became his widow the 4th July, 1814. She married, secondly, in 1818, his Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, but became a second time a widow in January, 1820. The Prince of Leiningen, just dead, and Anne Feodorowna, present Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, were the children of her first marriage.

ARCHDUCHESS OF AUSTRIA.

December —, aged 56, the Archduchess Maria Elizabeth Françoise of Austria, grand-aunt to the present emperor.—She was sister of the late Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, and married, in 1820, the Archduke Reigrier, fifth brother of the Emperor Francis I., but was left a widow in 1853. Her husband was formerly Viceroy of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

PEERS.

MARQUIS OF AILESBUURY.

January 4th, at Tottenham Park, near Marlborough, in his 83rd year, Charles Brudenell-Bruce, Marquis and Earl of Ailesbury, K.T., and Ranger of Savernake Forest.—He was the only son of the 1st earl, by Susanna, daughter of Henry Hoare, Esq., of Stourhead, Wilts, and widow of Viscount Dungarvan. The deceased nobleman was born in 1773, and succeeded to the earldom of Ailesbury on the death of his father, in April, 1814. He was not yet of age when, in 1793, he married the Hon. Henrietta Maria Noel, daughter of the 1st Lord Berwick, who died in 1831. In 1796 he was returned, in the Tory interest, for Marlborough; and he continued to give his support to the Tory ministries of Pitt, Percival, and Liverpool, as a member of the Lower House, until his accession to the peerage. Living in the circles of fashionable life in London, and attached to the Tory party, Lord Ailesbury became very intimate with the Prince Regent, after his estrangement from the Whig friends of his earlier days; and accordingly, when the prince succeeded to his father's throne, his lordship was chosen for promotion to a marquissate

at the coronation in 1821. Being left a widower in 1831, he married, secondly, in 1833, Maria Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. C. Tollemache, son of the late Earl of Dysart, by whom he had issue a son. By his former marriage he had four daughters—the Countess de Madreville, the late Countess Danneskiold Samsøe of Denmark, and Lady Mary Anne, all deceased, and one who survives, Lady Augusta, married in 1826 to Thos. Vernon Wentworth, Esq., of Wentworth Castle, Yorkshire; besides two sons. The younger son is Lord Ernest Bruce, who has sat as the Liberal-Conservative M.P. for Marlborough since December, 1832, and has held the office of Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen since 1841, with the exception of the few months in 1852 during which Lord Derby was in power. The elder son, who is styled by courtesy Earl Bruce, married a sister of the Earl of Pembroke and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and now becomes 2nd Marquis of Ailesbury. He was born in 1804, and was summoned to the House of Lords in 1839, in his father's barony, as Lord Bruce of Tottenham.

The Marquis of Ailesbury represents a younger branch of the family of the Earl of Cardigan, and indeed is in remainder to that title, in event of the present earl dying without a son; the 4th Earl of Elgin, who was also 3rd and last Earl of Ailesbury of a former creation, having obtained a patent of the barony of Bruce in 1746, with special remainder to his nephew, the Hon. Thomas Brudenell, son of the 3rd Earl of Cardigan. At his death, in 1747, the original earldom of Ailesbury became extinct, and the earldom of Elgin reverted to the Scotch branch of the family, then represented by Charles, 9th Earl of Kincardine; and these titles are still united in the person of the present Earl of Elgin.

EARL OF LISTOWEL.

February 4th, at Morrison's Hotel, Dublin, of paralysis, aged 55, the Right Hon. William Hare, 2nd Earl of Listowel.—He was the son of the late Lord Ennismore, eldest son of the 1st earl, and succeeded his grandfather in the earldom in 1837. In the following year he was appointed Vice-Admiral of Munster, and was M.P. for St. Alban's from 1841 till 1847. He was a Lord in Waiting on her Majesty in 1840-41, and was re-appointed to that post in 1853. He is succeeded by his son William, Viscount Ennismore, now 3rd earl; he was born in 1833, and is an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards, with which regiment he served in the Crimea, and took part in the battle of the Alma.

LORD BAGOT.

February 12th, at Blithfield, Staffordshire, aged 82, William, second Lord Bagot, brother of the late Bishop (Bagot) of Bath and Wells, and of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles

Bagot, G.C.B., ambassador at Paris, St. Petersburg, and to the United States.—The deceased peer, who was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and was a fellow of several learned societies, succeeded to his title at the age of 25, in 1798, and married, firstly, a daughter of the first Lord Southampton; and, secondly, the eldest daughter of the late Earl of Dartmouth. He is succeeded in his title by his son William, who was born in 1811, and is married to a sister of Viscount Clifden. The present peer, like his father, is a zealous supporter of the Tory party, and represented Denbighshire in the Conservative interest from 1835 to 1852.

DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.G.

February 18th, at Arundel Castle, aged 64, his Grace Henry Charles Howard, 13th Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal of England.—The deceased nobleman, who was Premier Duke in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was born in 1791. He married 1814, the eldest daughter of the first Duke of Sutherland, by whom he had issue the Earl of Arundel and Surrey (now Duke of Norfolk), Lord Edward Howard, Lord Bernard Howard (who died abroad some years ago), Lady Foley, and Lady Adeliza, married in 1855 to Lord George Manners. The late duke was Treasurer of the Royal Household from 1837 to June, 1841; Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard from June to September, 1841; Master of the Horse from July, 1846, to February, 1852; appointed Lord Steward of the Household January, 1853. He was the first Catholic who obtained a seat in the House of Commons after the passing of the Relief Bill in 1829; he sat as M.P. for Horsham from that year down to the dissolution in 1832, and for the western division of Sussex from 1832 to June, 1841, when he was summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Maltravers. He was also hereditary Earl Marshal of England.*

In November, 1850, during the outcry raised against the revival of the Papal Hierarchy in England, the duke openly separated from the Roman Catholic Church; he was, however, received back again on his sick-bed by the Rev. M.A. Tierney, into the communion in which he had originally been brought up, and for which his ancestors had suffered. The present duke, who was born in 1815, married, 1839, the youngest daughter of Admiral Sir E. Lyons, Bart., K.C.B., and, by her, his lordship has Henry Fitzalan Howard (now Earl of Arundel and Surrey), and several sons and daughters. He was formerly in the Royal Horse Guards; and represented Arundel from 1837 to 1851, and the city of Limerick from 1851 to 1852.

The ducal house of Norfolk stands next to the blood royal, at

* It may not be generally known, that so recently as 1824, a Bill was introduced into Parliament for enabling Bernard Edward Howard, 12th Duke, to exercise his functions as Earl Marshal legally, he being a Roman Catholic.

the head of the peerage of England, and is the chief of the family of Howard, of whose origin Dugdale thus speaks :—" There are those, perhaps, who will expect that I should ascend much higher in manifesting the greatness of this honourable and large spreading family of Howard, in regard I do not make any mention thereof above the time of Edward I., some supposing that their common ancestor, in the Saxon time, took his original appellation from an eminent office or command, others afterwards from the name of a place. And some have not stuck to derive him from the famous Hereward, the chief conductor of those forces which so stoutly defended the Isle of Ely, for a time, against William the Conqueror and his army. But to this last I cannot well assent, by reason that Ingulph, then Abbot of Crouland, who was his contemporary, affirms that Hereward left no other issue than an heir female, named Turfrida, wife to Hugh de Evermue, Lord of Deping, county of Lincoln. I shall, therefore, after much fruitless search to satisfy myself, as well as others, on this point, begin with William Howard, a learned and reverend judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for a great part of the reign of Edward I., and beginning of that of Edward II." The first celebrated character in this noble family who flourished in that reign was William Howard, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas from 1297 to 1308. By the marriage of Sir Robert Howard with the heiress of the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk, the family of Howard became inseparably associated with the dukedom of Norfolk. His son, Sir John Howard, was a strenuous supporter of the house of York, and was highly favoured by Edward IV.

In 1470, he was summoned to Parliament under the title of Lord Howard, and was made captain-general of all the king's forces at sea for resisting the attempts of the Lancastrians, then rallying under Nevil, Earl of Warwick, the Duke of Clarence, and others. In 1471, his lordship was constituted deputy-governor of Calais and the marches adjacent; and his summons to Parliament continued until he was created Earl-Marshal of England and Duke of Norfolk, in 1483; when his son and heir, Thomas Howard, was created Earl of Surrey. The duke had been previously invested with the insignia of the Garter. His grace was subsequently constituted lord-admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine for life. But he did not long enjoy these great possessions; for the next year being with Richard, at Bosworth Field, he fell in the van of that prince's army. He was warned by some of his friends to refrain from attending his sovereign to the field; yet he would not desert his royal master; but, as he had faithfully lived under him, so he manfully died by his side. After his death, the family honours were declared forfeited; but they were restored to his son and successor, who afterwards commanded at Flodden. The Howard family was especially conspicuous under the Tudors, and shared largely in the political troubles

of that age. Amongst the most celebrated was the "gentle Earl of Surrey," conspicuous above all his peers for learning and gallantry. His execution was the last tyrannical act of Henry VIII. His son, who succeeded on the death of his grandfather, was beheaded by Elizabeth for aspiring to the hand of the captive Queen of Scots, and the family honours were again forfeited. They were, however, eventually restored, and have been transmitted in direct succession to the present duke, who is the 14th possessor of this ancient title.

The Earls of Suffolk and Carlisle represent younger branches of the ducal family of Norfolk, as also do the Howards of Greystoke and Corby, and the Earl of Effingham. Some interesting remarks on the historic importance of the house of Howard will be found in the *Quarterly Review* for March, 1830, p. 288.

LORD BOSTON.

March 12th, at Hedsor Lodge, near Maidenhead, aged 79, the Right Hon. George Irby, D.C.L., 3rd Lord Boston and a baronet.—He was the eldest son of Frederick, 2nd baron, by Christiana, only daughter of Paul Methuen, Esq., of Corsham House, Wilts, grandfather of the 1st Lord Methuen. He was born December 24th, 1777, and married, October 17th, 1801, Rachel Ives, eldest daughter and coheir of William Drake, Esq., of Amersham, a descendant of the Drakes of Shardeloe and the Garneys of Bayland Hall, and by her (who died April 6th, 1830) had issue four sons and six daughters. Of the sons three survive; viz., George-Ives, Augustus-Antony-Frederick, and Llewellyn-Charles-Roberts, in holy orders, who married, July 1st, 1845, Emily, daughter of Jonathan Bullock, Esq., of Faulkourn, Essex: of his lordship's daughters four are married; viz., Mrs. Prowse, the Countess of Orkney, Mrs. Edward Hussey, and Mrs. Walter Caulfield Pratt. Lord Boston inherited the family honours, as third baron, at the decease of his father March 28th, 1825. He is succeeded by his eldest son, George Ives, now the fourth Baron Boston, who was born September 14th, 1802, and married, January 26th, 1830, Fanny Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. H. Hopkins Northey, Esq., of Oving House, Bucks, by whom he has issue two daughters and a son, Florence George Henry, born March 9th, 1837, a captain of the "King's Own" or "Royal Bucks Militia." George, third Lord Boston, the subject of this notice, went to Eton at six years of age, where he remained until the age of sixteen, when he entered the cavalry, and subsequently attained the rank of major. His father, Frederick, the second baron, being lord of the bedchamber to George III., that monarch stood sponsor to the son, the future third baron. A very handsome gold urn, still in possession of the family, was presented by his majesty to his godchild on the occasion. The deceased peer was a man of the most unostentatious manners and the

most benevolent and charitable disposition. The house of Irby, Lords Boston, is one of considerable antiquity in Lincolnshire. Edward Irby, Esq., M.P. for Boston, was created a baronet in 1704, and his son William became the first Baron Boston in 1761.—*Illustrated London News*.

EARL COWPER.

April 7th, at Maidstone, suddenly, aged 49, the Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Augustus Cowper, 6th Earl Cowper, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire and Lord Lieutenant of Kent.—His lordship had left town early the same morning, in order to attend the county sessions at Maidstone, where he was taken ill with sudden spasms in the region of the heart, of which he died in a few hours. He was the eldest son of the late earl, by Amelia, daughter of the 1st and sister of the 2nd Viscount Melbourne, who, subsequently to her first husband's death, married the present Viscount Palmerston. He was born in 1808, and succeeded to the earldom in 1837. He had previously represented Canterbury in the two last unreformed and also in the first reformed parliaments, but held no seat in the Lower House after the dissolution in December, 1834: during the last two months of his parliamentary life he had held the post of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1846 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Kent, on the decease of the Earl of Thanet. In 1833, the late earl married Anne Florence, eldest daughter and co-heir of Earl de Grey. His only son, Viscount Fordwich, now Francis Thomas, 7th Earl Cowper, who is a deputy-lieutenant for Kent and cornet in the Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry, attained his majority in June, 1865.

EARL DIGBY.

May 12th, in Brook-street, London, aged 83, the Right Hon. Edward Digby, 2nd Earl Digby, Viscount Coleshill, and Baron Digby, in the kingdoms of England and Ireland, and Lord-Lieutenant of Dorset.—He was born in 1773, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, in 1793; so that he enjoyed the hereditary honours and estates for upwards of sixty-three years. The late earl was a staunch Tory through life, though his part in politics was not more conspicuous than the giving of his vote or proxy always to his party, or using the influence of great wealth, high rank, and extensive estates in England and Ireland, to return Tory representatives to the House of Commons. As his lordship died unmarried, without leaving a direct heir, the earldom became extinct; and the barony has descended to his cousin, Mr. Edward St. Vincent Digby, son of the late Admiral Sir H. Digby, who also inherits

the large entailed estates ; Sherborne Castle and the unentailed property, which is very large, going by will to Mr. Wingfield, the deceased earl's nephew, who has assumed the name of Digby.

LORD CAREW.

June 2nd, at Castleborough, co. Wexford, aged 69, the Right Hon. Robert Shapland Carew, 1st Lord Carew.—He was the eldest son of R. S. Carew, Esq., M.P. for the city of Waterford and co. Wexford, by the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Pigott, of Dysart, Queen's County. He was born in Dublin March 9th, 1787, and educated at Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxford. He was first returned to Parliament in 1812 for co. Wexford, which constituency he represented in the Liberal interest down to the year 1834, when he was elevated to the Irish peerage. He was created a peer of the United Kingdom at her Majesty's coronation, in 1838. He was made a Knight of St. Patrick in 1851, and was also for some years lord-lieutenant of Wexford. He married, in 1816, Jane Catherine, daughter of Major Cliffe, of Ross, by whom he left a family of two sons and two daughters. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Robert Shapland, now 2nd Lord Carew, who was born in 1818, and sat as M.P. for co. Waterford from 1840 till 1847.

EARL OF CORK AND ORRERY.

June 29th, in Hamilton-place, London, aged 89, the Right Hon. Edmund Boyle, K.P.—He was, at the time of his death, the senior general officer in the army, and, with but one or two exceptions, the oldest member of the House of Peers. He was also the senior Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. He was born October 21st, 1767, and succeeded to the title on his father's death, in 1798, three years after his marriage with Isabella Henrietta, daughter of the late Mr. William Poyntz, of Midgham Park, Berks. Though he entered the army in August, 1785, his lordship does not appear to have seen active service until 1793, when he served in Flanders, and was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and formed one of those who took part in the storming of the former place. In 1794 he accompanied the expedition sent out under Lord Moira, was present at the battle of Allost, and made a prisoner at the capitulation of Bergen-op-Zoom. In 1795 he became lieutenant-colonel in the 11th or North Devonshire regiment of foot. He served with the Guards in Holland in 1799, subsequently accompanied the expedition to the East under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and commanded the first battalion of the Guards in Egypt in 1801, and was present at the taking of Alexandria, and also in the several engagements with the army under the late General Sir Eyre Coote, to the westward of Alexandria ; since that time, however, he was never actively employed. By his late countess, who died in 1843, Lord Cork had several sons, one of whom was

the late Hon. Colonel Robert Edward Boyle, who died at Varna in the summer of 1854. His eldest son Charles, Viscount Dungarvan, died in 1834, leaving by his wife, a daughter of the 2nd Earl of Howth, two daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom, at present M.P. for Frome, and recently married to a daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde, has succeeded to the earldom and estates. The late peer never took an active part in the political world, but contented himself with giving a steady but silent support to liberal measures during the long period of fifty-eight years that he occupied a seat in the House of Lords, in right of his English title of Lord Boyle of Marston, in the county of Somerset.—*Times*.

EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

August 20th, at Lisbon, aged 23, the Right Hon. Bertram Arthur Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.—His lordship was 17th Earl of Shrewsbury, and Premier Earl of England, the creation dating as far back as 1442; he was also Earl of Wexford and Waterford, and hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland. He succeeded to the title on the death of the late Earl in November, 1852, being at that time under age. Having attained his majority, he took his seat in the House of Lords in February, 1854.

The noble family of Talbot of the English branch is one of ancient celebrity, and second only to the great houses of Howard and Seymour in historic interest. Its founder was a Norman noble who must have come over to England with the Conqueror; for Talbot is not a Saxon name, and yet Richard de Talbott is mentioned in "Domesday Book" as holding nine hides of land from Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham. From him the Shrewsbury branch in England, and the Talbots of Malahide, in Ireland, as well as the untitled but elder branch of Talbots of Baahal, Yorkshire (now extinct in the direct male line), can trace their pedigree through nearly eight centuries by direct descent to the present day. From his second son Hugh, Governor of the Castle of Plessy, in Essex, who afterwards assumed the monastic habit, like so many warriors of his time, six generations bring us down to Sir George Talbot, Lord Chamberlain to King Edward III., by whom he was summoned to Parliament as a baron in A.D. 1331. His son, Sir Richard, Lord of Gode-rich Castle, and 2nd Baron, distinguished himself in the wars of Edward III., and became great grandfather of Sir John Talbot, 6th Baron, summoned to Parliament, in 1409, as Lord Talbot de Furnivall. In 1412, the latter illustrious warrior was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland, of which he became Lord-Lieutenant in A.D. 1414. He subsequently rendered good service to his country in the French wars of Henry V.; but his highest renown was gained under Henry VI., upon the same field under the Regent Plantagenet Duke of Bedford. It is said that his character became far and wide so formidable to

the French, owing to the constant success which attended his expeditions, that mothers used to hush their children into silence by pronouncing the name of the "Great Dogge Talbot." He was attacked, however, by Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, at Patay, in 1429, when his army was routed and he was himself taken prisoner. Being subsequently exchanged, and having gained for himself fresh laurels, he was created Earl of Shrewsbury by King Edward IV., in 1442. Again resuming the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, which at that day was rather a military than a civil post, and having been appointed Lord High Steward of that country, he was raised to the earldom of Wexford and Waterford in A.D. 1446, and thus became Premier Earl in the Irish as well as the English peerage. Again engaging in foreign warfare, though in the 80th year of his age, the earl advanced with a British force to the relief of the Castle of Châtillon, in France, beneath the walls of which he was mortally wounded, and died July 20, 1453, with the reputation of having been victorious in above forty different battles. His younger son, Lord Lisle, fell dead upon the same field. John, the second Earl of Shrewsbury, K.G., Lord Treasurer, first of Ireland and afterwards of England, was killed at the battle of Northampton, in A.D. 1460, while fighting under the Red Rose. He was succeeded by his eldest son, from whom the title descended regularly to the 5th Earl, the most consistent statesman of Queen Mary's reign, and the only nobleman except the Viscount Montague who, on Elizabeth's accession, opposed the repeal of the act of submission of the Houses of Lords and Commons to the authority of the See of Rome, which had been carried into effect in the preceding reign. Though thus strongly attached to the religion of his forefathers, Queen Elizabeth retained him in her service, and even admitted him to her Privy Council. His son, the 6th Earl, is known to history as the most wealthy and powerful peer of the realm, and the guardian to whose custody the person of Mary Queen of Scots was intrusted by Elizabeth. On the death of the 8th earl, in 1617, the title reverted to a distant cousin, Mr. George Talbot, of Grafton, as great-great-grandson of the 2nd earl; and from him it descended regularly to Charles, 12th earl, who, having conformed to the Established Church, became a prominent statesman in the reigns of William III., Mary, Anne, and George I., under whom he held the highest offices, and by whom he was rewarded with the dukedom of Shrewsbury and the Knighthood of the Garter. At his death, in 1717, the dukedom expired; and it is not a little singular that from that day to this the earldom has never passed directly from a father to a son. The 13th earl, being a Jesuit priest, of course did not assume the title, which accordingly passed to the son of his brother George, as 14th earl, and the last of his male descendants is now deceased. Burke and Dodd are accordingly mistaken in counting eighteen instead of seventeen Earls of Shrewsbury. It would be

alike tedious and profitless to trace the exact pedigree for the last century, which merely exhibits a series of nephews and cousins inheriting in succession; we will, therefore, only mention that the son and the nephew of John, 16th earl, having died during their minority, Bertram Arthur Talbot, in 1846, became heir-presumptive to the Shrewsbury title and estates, to which he succeeded as 17th earl, as we have already stated, towards the close of the year 1852.

His lordship was the only surviving son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thomas Talbot, nephew of Charles, 15th earl, by Julia, third daughter of the late Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, Bart. (since remarried to Capt. Washington Hibbert, of Bilton Grange, near Rugby), and was born December 11, 1832. He was educated almost entirely by private tutors, under the roof of Alton Towers, by the late earl and countess, to whom he was devotedly attached. He was premier earl in the English and Irish peerages, Vice-Admiral of Cheshire, a Deputy-Lieutenant for Staffordshire, and High Steward of All-brighton in the same county; he also held the honorary distinctions of a Knight Commander of Malta, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Pope Pius IX., and was nominated a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick a few days before his death. Lord Shrewsbury also claimed the office of Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, and his claim was under the consideration of the House of Lords, having been referred to a Committee of Privileges, when his death supervened.

The earl, whose health had always been weakly, became seriously indisposed at Paris, where he had spent the spring, and where he had exhibited symptoms of pulmonary disease of an alarming kind; he recovered, however, from this attack, which had been rendered more serious by the concurrent illness and death of the late Countess of Shrewsbury, who was residing with him.

Lord Shrewsbury was a person of singularly mild and gentle disposition, and of refined and elegant tastes; he was an accomplished scholar, especially in modern languages, of which his long residence upon the continent had made him a perfect master. His charities were most extensive, and, humanly speaking, his death must prove a "heavy blow and great discouragement" to the prospects of the Roman Catholic religion in this country. He has left two sisters, both recently raised by her Majesty to the precedence of the daughters of an earl. The elder sister, Lady Annette, was married in January, 1855, to Sir Humphrey de Trafford, of Trafford Park, Lancashire. The property of Alton Towers and the other estates have been devised by the will of the late earl to Lord Edmund Bernard Howard, the infant son of the present Duke of Norfolk, with remainder to his grace's other younger sons, and to his brother, Lord Edward Howard, M.P., who is married to the late earl's cousin, Miss Augusta Talbot.

The earldom of Shrewsbury has since become the subject of

what promises to be a protracted litigation before the House of Lords. It is claimed by Earl Talbot of Ingestre, and by Major Talbot of Castle Talbot, co. Wexford.

VISCOUNT HARDINGE, G.C.B.

Sept. 24th, at South Park, near Tunbridge Wells, aged 71, Field-Marshal Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.—He was a member of a family which has been seated for many generations at King's-Newton Hall, Derbyshire, and is said to have been originally of Danish extraction. His lordship's father was the late Rev. Henry Hardinge, rector of the wealthy living of Stanhope, in the county of Durham; his mother was a daughter of James Best, Esq., of Chatham. His eldest brother is the present Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, rector of Crowhurst, Sussex, and vicar of Tunbridge.

Henry, 3rd son of the above Rev. Henry Hardinge, was borne at Wrotham, Kent, March 30th, 1785, and entered the army as ensign in a foot regiment in 1798. He served on the staff of Sir John Moore at Corunna, and was by that gallant general's side at the moment when he received his fatal wound. During the greater part of the Peninsular campaigns, he was deputy quartermaster-general of the Portuguese army. He was present at Roleia and Vimiera (where he was wounded), at the passage of the Douro, at Busaco, Torres Vedras, and at Albuera, where he distinguished himself by his presence of mind. The day was won by a happy manœuvre, executed by young Hardinge, without orders and on his own responsibility. He was at the two sieges of Badajoz and Salamanca, Vittoria, Pampeluna, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes; and he returned from the Peninsula already marked out for high promotion. In 1815, we find him serving as brigadier-general under the duke of Wellington, in Flanders; he was severely wounded in the left hand at Ligny, on the 16th of June, and consequently was unable to take a part in the victory of Waterloo. For his services in Spain and Flanders, however, he was made a K.C.B., at the conclusion of the war.

In 1820, Sir Henry Hardinge was returned for the city of Durham, in the Tory interest, and after having sat eight years in Parliament, in 1828 he was appointed as clerk of the Ordnance, a post which he exchanged a few months afterwards, on the accession of the duke of Wellington to office, for that of the Secretaryship at War, in which he succeeded Lord Palmerston. In 1830 he was transferred by the duke to Ireland, as chief secretary to the Irish Administration. A good story is told respecting this preferment. Sir Henry wished to decline it, on the ground of a want of oratorical skill. The duke, who loved a pointed apophthegm above all things, replied, "Hardinge, you will get on capitally, if you take care to speak only about what you understand, and never quote Latin." He retired

from office, with the duke and his party towards the close of the same year, but again resumed his appointment in Ireland, under the short-lived administration of the late Sir Robert Peel, in the winter of 1834-35. During the greater part of this time he had represented in Parliament the boroughs of St. German's, Newport, and Launceston: for the latter constituency he continued to sit without interruption, until the early part of 1844, when a change in his fortunes took place. In that year he was nominated by the united voices of the Government and the Board of East-Indian Directors, to supersede Lord Ellenborough, as Governor-General of India. On reaching the East, he found everything at peace, and began to devote his attention to the social and commercial improvement of the country. But the Sikhs were anxious for a rupture, and crossed the Sutlej in vast numbers. The Governor-General was an old soldier, and not a civilian. He had a soldier's heart within him, and the military spirit, after an interval of thirty years, showed itself such as it had often on the hills of Spain and on the plains of Flanders. The governor-general sunk his civil office in the soldier, and offered to take the command of a division under Sir Hugh, now Lord Gough. He was personally engaged in every battle with the Sikh forces; at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Chilianwallah, displaying on each field the self-same readiness and resource, the same forgetfulness of self, and the same tender care for the British soldier, which had all along distinguished his previous career. We have not space to record here a detailed account of each separate engagement, though each engagement was a victory—how dearly purchased is to be learned from the long list of the killed and wounded. It is enough to say, that, after three bloody victories, the Sikh inhabitants of the Punjab were forced to retire into their own country and to sue for peace. Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough were immediately rewarded with peerages and pensions from the British nation, and received the public thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

Under the Earl of Derby's administration Lord Hardinge accepted the post of Master-General of the Ordnance; but this office he held for only a brief period. In September, 1852, the Duke of Wellington died, and the post of General Commanding-in-Chief was offered to and accepted by Lord Hardinge. As Commander-in-Chief, his lordship had to administer the whole patronage of the Horse Guards, and to incur the chief responsibility of an arduous war, for which, as a nation, we were but little prepared. How his lordship discharged its duties it will be for posterity to form a more impartial judgment than we can pretend to give. Lord Hardinge was seized with a paralytic attack in the presence of her Majesty, while about to be present at a review of the troops at Aldershot, in the July before his death; and though he appeared for some time to rally from the seizure, and was able to be removed to his country seat in Kent, yet within the last few days of his life his health grew weaker,

and a change for the worse set in on the day before his decease.

Lord Hardinge was raised to the rank of a field-marshal in October, 1855; and he had held the colonelcy of the 57th foot for upwards of twelve years. In 1821 he married the Lady Emilia Jane Stewart, daughter of Robert, 1st Marquis of Londonderry, and widow of John James, Esq., eldest son of the late and father of the present Sir Walter James, Bart., by whom he had two daughters and two sons, the elder of whom, the Hon. Charles Stewart Hardinge, now Viscount Hardinge, had sat for Downpatrick since 1851. His lordship was born in 1822, and is married to the Lady Lavinia Bingham, daughter of the Earl of Lucan. He held the post of secretary to his father when Governor-General of India. His next brother, the Hon. Arthur Edward Hardinge, captain in the Coldstream Guards, served on his father's staff at Moodkee and the other battles, and we believe was the only staff officer who was not either killed or wounded in that deadly encounter.

The following is the order issued from the Horse Guards on his lordship's death :—

"The Queen desires to make known to the army her sincere grief at the loss of that great and eminent soldier Field-Marshal Viscount Hardinge. A few weeks only have elapsed since, yielding to the request of the field-marshal, whose health had given way under the arduous duties of his office, the Queen reluctantly accepted his resignation of the chief command of her army. The assiduous labour of a long public and eventful career, during which Viscount Hardinge held some of the highest offices of the state, terminated too soon a life fertile in resources, and of unwearied perseverance and devotion to duty. The Queen has a high and grateful sense of Lord Hardinge's valuable and unremitting services, and in his death deploras the loss of a true and devoted friend. No sovereign ever possessed a more honest and faithful counsellor, or a more loyal, fearless, and devoted servant. His Royal Highness commanding-in-chief has a gratification in publishing her Majesty's feelings and sentiments (in which he sincerely participates) on this melancholy occasion, and is confident that the army will equally lament the loss of one whose whole mind was applied to the promotion of their efficiency and welfare."

LORD DE FREYNE.

September 29th, in London, aged 61, the Right Hon. Arthur French, 1st Lord De Freyne.—He was the eldest son of the late Arthur French, Esq., of French Park, co. Roscommon, by the daughter of Edmund Costello, Esq. He was born in 1795, and from 1820 till the dissolution in 1832 was M.P. for his native county of Roscommon, which his father had represented before him for forty-five years. In 1839 he was raised to the English

peerage, which his father and grandfather had both declined to accept, and in 1851 obtained a fresh grant of the title, with remainder to his brothers. He has been accordingly succeeded in the barony by his next brother, the Rev. John French, rector of Grange Silva, co. Kilkenny, now 2nd Lord De Freyne.

VISCOUNT HAWARDEN.

October 12th, at Dundrum, near Cashel, aged 76, the Right Hon. Cornwallis Maude, 3rd Viscount Hawarden, in the Irish Peerage.—He was second but eldest surviving son of the 1st viscount, and was born in 1780. He succeeded his brother in 1807. He never sat in the House of Commons, but was chosen a representative peer for Ireland in 1836, and supported the Conservative party. He was a lord in waiting on her Majesty from 1841 to 1846, and again during Lord Derby's tenure of office in 1852. He married, in 1811, the youngest daughter of Patrick Crawford Bruce, Esq., of Taplow Lodge, Bucks, but was left a widower in 1852. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son Cornwallis, late captain in the 2nd Life Guards, now 4th viscount. His lordship was born in 1817, and married, in 1845, the eldest daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Charles Elphinstone-Fleming.

EARL OF SCARBOROUGH.

October 28th, at Sandbeck Park, Yorkshire, aged 68, the Right Hon. John Lumley Savile, 8th Earl of Scarborough.—He was born in 1788, and succeeded his father, the 7th earl, in 1835. He sat in the Lower House, in the Liberal interest, as M.P. for Nottinghamshire, from 1826 until his accession to the peerage. He was for several years Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Notts. He lived and died unmarried. Having left no legitimate issue, his lordship constituted his cousin and successor to the title, Richard George Lumley, Esq., of Tickhill Castle, his heir; and the new earl has inherited the estate at Sandbeck, the Lumley property in Lincolnshire, and the family castle and estates in Durham. The present (9th) Earl of Scarborough is the only son of Frederick Lumley, Esq., by Charlotte, daughter of the Right Rev. George de la Poer Beresford, Bishop of Kilmore. He was married on the 28th of October, 1846, to Frederica Mary Adeliza, second daughter of Andrew Robert Drummond, Esq., by whom he has several children.

EARL OF BANDON.

October 31st, suddenly, at Castle Bernard, Bandon, co. Cork, aged 71, the Right Hon. James Bernard, 2nd Earl of Bandon in the Irish Peerage.—He was the eldest son of the 1st earl by a daughter of the 2nd Earl of Shannon. He was born at Cas-

tle Bernard in 1785, and succeeded his father in the earldom in 1830. He represented the borough of Bandon, on Tory principles, for some years in the House of Commons, and was chosen one of the representative peers for Ireland, in 1835. He was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of co. Cork in 1842. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son Francis, Viscount Bandon, who was born in 1810, and sat for Bandonbridge from 1842 till his accession. He is married to the eldest daughter of T. Whitmore, Esq., of Apley, Salop.

LORD MIDDLETON.

November 5th, at Wollaton Hall, Notts, aged 77, the Right Hon. Digby Willoughby, Lord Middleton.—The deceased peer was born in 1769, and was the only surviving son of Mr. Francis Willoughby, of Hesley, Notts (son of the second son of the first Lord Middleton), by Octavia, daughter and co-heir of Mr. Francis Fisher, of the Grange, near Grantham, and succeeded his cousin Henry, 6th Lord Middleton, June 19th, 1836. The late lord was in early life a captain in the royal navy, and was first lieutenant on board the *Culloden*, in Lord Howe's celebrated action off Ushant on the 1st of June, 1794. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Mr. Henry Willoughby, of Settrington House, Yorkshire, eldest son of Mr. Henry Willoughby, of Birdsall, Notts, for several years M.P. for Newark, by Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Venerable John Eyre, of Babworth, Notts, and formerly Archdeacon of Nottingham. The present (eighth) Lord Middleton was born in 1817, and married in 1843, Julia Louisa, only daughter of Mr. Alexander Bosville, of Thorpe and Gunthwaite, East riding of Yorkshire. The family of which he is now the representative descends from Sir John Willoughby, a Norman knight, on whom the Conqueror conferred the lordship of Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, and who was common ancestor of the Barons Willoughby de Eresby, Willoughby de Broke, and Willoughby de Parham, the last of which titles became extinct in 1779. The Middleton branch descends from Sir Christopher Willoughby, whose youngest son, Sir Thomas, became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII. The judge married a second daughter of Sir Robert Read, and had issue a son, Robert, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward Willoughby, of Wollaton Hall, by which the Wollaton estates came into the family. The family was ennobled in the person of Sir Thomas Middleton, who was elevated to the peerage the 31st of December, 1711.

LORD SCARSDALE.

November 12th, at Kedleston Hall, near Derby, aged 75, the Right Hon. Nathaniel Curzon, 3rd Lord Scarsdale, of Scarsdale,

in the county of Derby, and a Baronet.—He was the elder son of Nathaniel, the 2nd baron, by his first wife, Sophia Susannah, third daughter of Edward, first Viscount Wentworth, and coheir of her brother Thomas, second and last Viscount Wentworth. He was born in January, 1781, and succeeded his father, as 3rd Baron Scarsdale, January 27th, 1837. His lordship was unmarried, and the honours consequently devolve on his nephew, the Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden Curzon, of Kedleston, Derbyshire, now fourth Baron Scarsdale, the second son of his lordship's half-brother, the late Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon, who was born in 1831, and was married, in 1856, to Blanche, daughter of J. Pocklington Senhouse, Esq. His elder brother, George Nathaniel, was killed by a fall from his horse, June 17th, 1855. Lord Scarsdale's death caused the abeyance of the barony of Wentworth to terminate in favour of his first cousin, the only surviving coheir, Anne Isabella, Lady Byron, widow of the poet. Her ladyship, therefore, becomes, in her own right, Baroness Wentworth.

The late lord was eccentric and retired in his habits. He seldom ventured beyond the walls of his secluded hall (five miles distant from Derby), and mixed with no society. His lordship died without a will, but gave directions for various sums of money to be paid to his domestics after his decease. He was also most particular in leaving directions respecting his interment, which he desired might be strictly private. He expressed a particular wish that he might not be interred in the family vault in Kedleston church, but in a secluded part of the churchyard, in a plain oak coffin; the grave to be of an ordinary depth; and a plain marble slab, in addition to his name, to bear the following inscription:—"Into Thy hands I commend my spirit, for Thou hast redeemed me, O Lord, Thou God of Truth."

MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY.

December 19th, at Edinburgh, aged 76, the Most Noble John Douglas, 6th Marquis of Queensberry.—He was also Earl of Queensberry, Viscount of Drumlanrig, and Baron Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers, in the peerage of Scotland, and a baronet of Nova Scotia. He was third son of Sir William Douglas, Bart., of Kelhead, descended from the Hon. Sir William Douglas, second son of the first Earl of Queensberry. He was born in 1780, and married in 1817, his cousin Sarah, third daughter of Major James Sholto Douglas, who survives him, and by whom he left issue a son and daughter—namely, Viscount Drumlanrig, M.P., and Lady Georgiana Douglas. The late peer succeeded to the family honours on the death of his elder brother Charles, 5th marquis, December 3rd, 1837, and is succeeded in the marquissate by his only son, Archibald William, Viscount Drumlanrig, M.P. for Dumfriesshire, and lord-lieutenant of that county, to which he was appointed on the

resignation of his father. He was born in 1818, and married, in 1843, Caroline Margaret, daughter of General Sir W. B. Clayton, Bart. The present marquis was elected in 1847, for Dumfriesshire, and at the general election of 1852, he was again returned to the House of Commons unopposed. On the formation of the Earl of Aberdeen's ministry, he was appointed Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, but resigned that post a few months before his accession to the peerage.

BARONETS.

SIR A. MACKENZIE.

January 3rd, at Kinellan Lodge, co. Ross, N. B., aged 51, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Coul, Bart.—He had suffered severely from organic disease, under which his constitution sunk, enfeebled by a long residence in India. Sir Alexander was born January 10th, 1806, and was educated at Edinburgh and Eton. He entered the East-Indian army as a cadet in 1826, and joined the 11th Bengal Native Infantry. Besides minor campaigns, for which medals were not given, Sir Alexander was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, 1825-26, and had the medal. He served as Deputy Judge-Advocate-General with the army of Gwalior, and had a horse killed under him at the battle of Maharajpore, in December, 1843. He took part also in the first campaign on the Sutlej, 1845-46, but was not engaged in any of the battles. He succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1848, and retired from the service in 1851. During the few years that he enjoyed the patrimonial estate, the deceased baronet was much esteemed as a landlord, and took an active interest in county and rural affairs. He was a zealous supporter of the Liberal interest. He was a person of great natural and acquired talents, and of a most amiable, honourable, and generous disposition. Sir Alexander was never married; his title and estate descend to his brother William, born May 28th, 1806.

The Mackenzies of Coul date from the seventeenth century. The founder of the family was Alexander Mackenzie, brother of Kenneth Mackenzie, Baron of Kintail. He died in 1650, and was succeeded by his son Kenneth, who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, October 16th, 1673. The representative of the family in 1715 joined in the Earl of Mar's rebellion, and was included in the act of attainder passed against Mar and his adherents; but, dying without male issue, and the attainder not extending to collateral branches, the title and estates devolved upon his brother, and have since continued in regular lineal descent.

SIR H. J. HUNLOKE AND SIR J. HUNLOKE.

February 8th, in Grafton-street, London, aged 43, Sir Henry Joseph Hunloke, Bart., of Wingerworth, near Chesterfield.—He was the only son of Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, 4th baronet, by Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Eccleston, Esq., of Scarisbrick Hall, co. Lancaster. He was born in 1812, succeeded to the title in 1816, and lived and died unmarried. He was much attached to the study of zoology, and had formed a curious collection of rare animals at Wingerworth. He was succeeded in the title by his uncle James, of Birdholme, Derbyshire, who thus became the last male representative of an ancient Roman Catholic family of great wealth and respectability. He was born in 1782, and died June 22nd, 1856. As he was never married, the title has become extinct by his decease. The 1st baronet was a distinguished adherent of the royal cause, and was rewarded with his title by King Charles I. for his services in the civil wars.

SIR F. COX.

March 9th, at Mount Town, co. Dublin, aged 87, Sir Francis Cox, of Durmanway, co. Cork.—He was the second son of Richard Cox, Esq., of Castletown, co. Kilkenny, and grandson of the Right Rev. Dr. Michael Cox, some time Archbishop of Cashel. He was born in 1769, succeeded to the title in 1846, and married in 1803, Anna Maria, daughter of the late Sir John Ferns, by whom he left no male issue. He is accordingly succeeded by his nephew Hawtrey.

SIR E. J. SMYTHE.

March 11th, at Acton Burnel, Salop, aged 70, Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, Bart.—He was born 1787, and succeeded his father in April, 1811. In 1809, he married Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Bellew, Bart., of Barmeath, co. Louth, and sister of the present Lord Bellew. In 1831, the late baronet was appointed high sheriff of this county, being the first gentleman of the Roman Catholic religion who had filled that office for very many years. Sir Edward Smythe was buried in the chapel attached to the Hall at Acton Burnel. After the funeral was concluded, the Catholic custom of giving a dole of bread to the poor of the parish was observed. Seventy shilling loaves, according to the years of the late baronet, were distributed by the chaplain.—Abridged from the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*.

RIGHT HON. SIR H. POTTINGER, G.C.B.

March 18th, at Malta, aged 66, the Right Honourable Sir Henry Pottinger, G.C.B.—He was descended from a family

which settled in Ireland about the middle of the sixteenth century; his father was the late Eldred Curwen Pottinger, Esq., of Mount Pottinger, co. Down, and his mother was Anne, daughter of Robert Gordon, Esq., of Florida House in the same county. He was born in 1789, and went to India in 1804, as a cadet in the civil service. He was successively judge and collector at Ahmednuggur, in the Deccan, and political agent in Cutch and Scinde, and for some time president of the regency of the former province. When Lord Auckland was raised to an earldom, in 1839, and Sir John Keane to a baronetcy, Major-General Henry Pottinger was also raised to the baronetage, as a token of the appreciation felt in England of his ability and energy. The following sketch of his subsequent life we have abridged from the *Times* :—

“ In the year 1840, as is generally known, differences, connected for the most part with the opium trade, broke out between this country and the emperor of China. Accordingly, early in 1841, Sir Henry was selected by her Majesty’s government to discharge the office of a mediator, and was ordered to proceed to China, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, for the purpose of adjusting the matters in dispute. He joined Admiral Sir William Parker at Bombay, about the end of June in that year, immediately after the surrender of the city of Canton to the British forces under General (now Lord) Gough, supported by the fleet under the late Sir H. le Fleming Senhouse and Sir Gordon Bremer; and he arrived off Canton, in the *Sesostris*, towards the end of the following month. At the same time he was gazetted Superintendent of the British Trade in China. Whatever may be the opinion entertained as to the policy of our war with China, it is certain that China became the field on which the diplomatic ability of the late Sir Henry Pottinger was most fully and fairly exhibited. The military and naval operations of the British forces at Amoy were well supported by the arts of diplomacy, and the genius and far-sightedness of Sir Henry Pottinger contributed in no slight degree to bring to a successful issue our protracted hostilities with the crafty Chinese. The result of these operations, as all our readers are aware, was to throw open a commerce with 330,000,000 natives; and the terms of the treaty with which the war was concluded in 1842, ‘ were such as to give universal satisfaction, not merely on account of the palpable and self-evident benefits arising from free trade with such an extended population, but also from the strong precautions that have been taken to prevent abuses.’ In May, 1844, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and a pension of £1,500 a year was settled upon him by a vote of the House of Commons. In September, 1846, he was again chosen for active service, being appointed to the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, in succession to Sir Peregrine Maitland, and discharged that office with great address and energy through a very troubled period, until September, 1847, when he was relieved by the

present General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, G.C.B. In 1847, he went again to India, the scene of his early services, and held the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency of Madras, until the year 1854, when he finally returned to England. In every relation of life, the name of Sir Henry Pottinger commanded the respect and esteem of all who had been brought into connection with him; his administration of affairs in India, China, and Africa has been uniformly excellent, and we only re-echo public opinion when we say, that we have seldom had occasion to regret an officer who has rendered greater services to the crown and country. By his wife, the eldest daughter of Richard Cooke, Esq., of Dublin, he left an only daughter, married to R. Stephens, Esq., and two sons, of whom the elder, now Sir Frederick William Pottinger, was born in 1831, and was formerly a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards."

SIR A. BURNETT.

March 20th, at his residence in Scotland, aged 67, Sir Alexander Burnett, 9th Baronet, of Leys, co. Aberdeen.—He was the second son of Sir Robert Burnett, who served through the American war in the Scotch Fusiliers. He was born Dec. 17th, 1789, went to India in 1810, in the East-India Company's military service. On returning to England, he resided entirely at home, and was never married. With the exception of being a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Kincardine, he held no preferment or post of any kind, but devoted himself entirely to rural pursuits. He is succeeded by his eldest surviving brother, now Sir James Horn Burnett, 10th baronet.

SIR H. PARKER.

March 21st,* at Devonport, aged 71, Sir Hyde Parker, Bart., of Melford Hall, Suffolk.—He was the younger son of Sir Henry Parker, 6th baronet, by Bridget, daughter of W. Cresswell, Esq., and succeeded to the title, as 8th baronet, on the death of his elder brother in 1830. He was a deputy-lieutenant for Suffolk, and represented the western division of that county, in the Liberal interest, in the first reformed Parliament. He died unmarried, and is succeeded by his cousin, now Sir William Parker, who is a Captain in the army on the staff, and was married in 1855, to Mary, daughter of N. C. Barnardiston, Esq.

SIR R. D. GEORGE, C.B.

March 30th, in London, aged 59, Sir Rupert Dennis George, Baronet. He was the second but eldest surviving son of Sir Rupert George, 1st baronet, by Margaret, daughter of T.

Cochren, Esq., of Halifax. He succeeded as 2nd baronet, in 1828, and formerly held the post of Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia. He was never married, and the title has consequently become extinct.

SIR E. H. LECHMERE.

April 2nd, at the Rhyd, near Worcester, aged 63, Sir Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, Bart.—He was the eldest son of Sir Anthony Lechmere, the 1st baronet, by Mary, daughter of Joseph Berwick, Esq., of Hallow Park, Worcestershire. He was born in 1792, educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1819, he married the Hon. Maria Clara Murray, daughter of the Hon. David Murray, and one of the maids of honour to Queen Charlotte. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1849. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for his native county, of which he was high-sheriff in 1862. He was an amiable and excellent country gentleman, and exemplary in private life. He has left two daughters, one of whom is married to E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.P. for South Warwickshire; and also a son, Edmund Anthony Harley, now 3rd baronet. An interesting account of the Lechmere family will be found in "Nash's Worcestershire," vol. i., under Hanley Castle.

SIR W. HAMILTON.

May 6th, at 16, Great King-street, Edinburgh, aged 56, Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, and the greatest logician and metaphysician of the age.—His death was the result of a paralytic seizure of many years' duration. He was 3rd baronet of his line in possession, but 9th *de jure*, and was born in 1789. His father was a professor of anatomy in Glasgow University, and Sir William was served heir male on his death, in 1816. He had already distinguished himself at Glasgow, and also at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., as a first class in classics, in 1811. He subsequently became an advocate at the Scottish Bar, but did not follow out that profession, becoming professor of logic and metaphysics in Edinburgh University, and devoting himself wholly to historical and philosophical researches, which he continued to the last, in spite of his severe illness. He was a fellow of several learned societies, both at home and abroad, and had attained a world-wide reputation by the philosophical articles which he contributed to the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* and the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1829, he married his cousin Janet, daughter of H. Marshall, Esq., by whom he has left several children; the eldest son, William, born in 1830, has succeeded to the family title.

The *Press* thus sums up the character of the deceased:—"The death of Sir William Hamilton has created a gap in the

scanty ranks of British metaphysicians which will not soon be filled up. Uniting intellectual qualities rarely conjoined in the same individual—the inventive genius of the discoverer with the massive learning of the mere scholar, extensiveness and accuracy, profundity and acuteness—he seems, in addition, to have possessed a strength of will, and to have displayed, under the tedious pressure of a severe and lengthened illness, an untiring devotion to duty, which it is hardly an exaggeration to say would have rendered him remarkable among literary men, had he possessed no other claims to distinction. His great logical innovation, known as the ‘Doctrine of the Quantified Predicate,’ and his ‘Theory of Perception distinguished as the Doctrine of Natural Realism,’ are sufficient of themselves to place their author in the highest class of philosophical inventors; while his various contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, his editions of the works of Reid and Stewart, enriched with notes touching on every great question of philosophy from the very first dawn of speculation, display an amount of learning too rarely shown in these days of ‘rash assertion and slovenly inference.’ Those who have admired his intellectual power will be surprised to hear that for many years this distinguished philosopher had been entirely deprived of the use of one side by the disease which has at length proved fatal.”

The following sketch of Sir W. Hamilton is reprinted from the *Leader*, May 10th, 1866:—“We have to record this week the death of a man who, in the purely intellectual order of greatness, has hardly left his exact parallel in Britain, or even in Europe. Born in Glasgow, about the year 1790, and educated first in Scotland, and afterwards at Oxford, Sir William Hamilton, who derived his baronetcy, with little or nothing in the shape of hereditary property attached to it, from ancestors of some distinction in Scottish history during the Covenanting times, adopted the Scottish Bar as his profession. He was called to the Bar in 1813. Already at that time he had an extraordinary reputation among those who knew him, as a man of erudition, and of speculative research. Younger men then living in Edinburgh as students, used to look up with veneration, as they passed his house at night, to the lighted window of the room where they knew him to be busy with his books. His readings were of a kind at which ordinary men stand aghast—Aristotle and Plato; the schoolmen of the middle ages; all German, all Italian, all French, all English, all Scottish philosophers. He was preparing himself to be a new name and a new influence in purely speculative philosophy—a man who, resuming in himself all that his predecessors in the series of Scottish metaphysicians had done, and bringing to the work of philosophy a culture, an acquaintance with universal literature, such as none of them had possessed, and perhaps also greater energy of nature, should again, in a utilitarian age, reinstate the old problems which Aristotle and Plato and the schoolmen meditated, and call on the intellect of modern Britain

to refresh itself by entertaining them, even if their solution was impossible. At length he attained a position suitable to his genius and tastes. After holding for some time the chair of universal history in the University of Edinburgh, he was appointed, in 1836, to the chair of logic and metaphysics in the same university. For twenty years, in this position, he was an intellectual power, influencing sixty or eighty youths annually—teaching them a logic, compared with which that of Whately is child's play, and metaphysics as hard and profound as that of Kant and his Germans, and yet clear-grained, genuine, and British. The admiration he excited among the students competent to follow him was unbounded, and none left his class without bearing his intellectual mark. It was always regretted by his admirers, that his own insatiable passion for reading prevented him from putting forth works which would have conveyed to the world at large an adequate impression of his powers as a thinker. Even now what he has left behind him is but a fragment of what he might have done. About the year 1829 he began to contribute to the *Edinburgh Review*; and the papers on speculative topics which he contributed to that periodical were, for some time, his sole literary manifestations of any importance. Scattered as they were, and fragmentary as they were, their influence on contemporary and subsequent thought was great; they were reprinted in France, as recognitions of a new philosophy; and in Oxford they helped to determine rising minds to new and more profound forms of logical and metaphysical studies. Some years ago, Sir William put forth an edition of Reid's works, with notes and dissertations, in which he expounded, by way of supplement to Reid, some of the cardinal notions of his own more advanced mental science. The book is one of the most amorphous ever issued from the British press: it is very thick, it is printed in double columns in small type, and, what is worse, it is not finished, but ends abruptly in the middle of a sentence. And yet it is a book among ten thousand. In 1852, the articles in the *Edinburgh Review* were republished collectively, under the title of 'Discussions on Philosophy and Literature;' a book as remarkable, and better known. Before the publication of the 'Discussions,' and, if we remember aright, before that of Reid, Sir William was seized with paralysis, which affected one side of his body, and to some extent also his speech. It was a sad sight to see such a man—a man, too, of fine physical appearance—moving about thus crippled. His intellect, however, was unaffected by the shock; and he continued to the last, with some assistance, to conduct his class regularly every winter. Latterly he was engaged on an edition of the works of Dugald Stewart, which, we believe, he has left complete. He had an affection for this kind of work, which, seeing that it interfered with original labours, must be regarded as unfortunate. One is glad to know, however, that he has left his lectures on logic and metaphysics fairly written out. When these are published, they will perhaps be the most perfect reve-

lation of the man, in both his aspects—that of his colossal memory and acquaintance with the whole history of Opinion, and that of his native vigour and subtlety of speculative thought. It was the union of vast erudition with vast intellectual strength in pure speculation that made Sir William almost unique among his British contemporaries; and it is most solemn to think that in one brief day such a brain may cease its thinkings, and such a memory, with all that lay gathered up in it, may be extinguished from the earth.”

SIR E. TIERNEY.

May 11th, in Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, aged 76, Sir Edward Tierney, Bart., late Crown Solicitor for the North-western circuit of Ireland.—He succeeded to the title as 2nd baronet, in 1845, under a special remainder, on the death of his brother, the late Sir Matthew Tierney, many years physician to King George IV. and William IV. He was born in 1780, and married, in 1812, Anna Maria, daughter of the late Henry Jones, Esq., of Bloomsbury-square, but was left a widower about ten years since. He is succeeded in the title and estates by his only son Matthew; Edward, late a lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream Guards, in which corps he served in the Crimea during the earlier part of the war with Russia. The present baronet is married to Mary, daughter of F. G. S. Farrer, Esq.

SIR F. G. FOWKE.

May 17th, at Leamington, aged 74, Sir Frederick Gustavus Fowke, 1st Baronet, of Lowesby Hall, near Leicester.—He was the third but eldest surviving son of Sir F. Fowke, Knt., Groom of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. Frederick Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III., by Anne, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Woollaston, Bart. He was named Frederick after the royal duke, his patron, by whose nephews, the sons of King George III., he was familiarly called “Fred Fun”—a proof, at all events, that he was a general favourite. In his thirty-third year he was created a baronet by H.R.H. the Prince Regent, soon after marrying the only daughter of the late Anthony Henderson, Esq., M.P. for Brackley. During the whole of his life, more especially in his native county of Leicester, he was the staunch advocate of the Tory school of political views, and regarded with the greatest indignation every approximation to what are known as Whiggish or Liberal opinions, as having a strong democratical tendency. On one occasion he is said to have started in horror and surprise on the Leicestershire hustings on hearing Mr. Charles March Phillips utter the sentiment *Vox populi, vox Dei!* but in later years he considerably modified his political creed. Sir Frederick Fowke was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for

Leicestershire, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and president of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society. He was also one of the most firm supporters and zealous officers of the Masonic body in the central districts of England; and in this, as in every other relation of life, he was deeply and sincerely respected. By his wife he had issue two daughters and five sons, the eldest of whom, Frederick, has succeeded to the title as 2nd Baronet.

REV. SIR G. BURRARD.

May 17th, at Walhampton, Hants, aged 87, the Rev. Sir George Burrard, Bart.—He was the son of Colonel William Burrard, by his second marriage with the daughter of Mr. Joseph Pearce. The deceased baronet was born 6th April, 1769. He was the 3rd baronet of his line, and succeeded to the title in 1840, on the death of his elder brother, the late Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, G.C.B., some time M.P. for Lymington. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1790. He was one of her Majesty's chaplains, and for many years held the rectories of Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire, and Burton Coggles, Lancashire. He is succeeded in his title by his eldest son George, now 4th baronet, who was born in 1806, and married in 1839 a daughter of Sir G. Duckett, Bart. He formerly represented Lymington in Parliament.

SIR W. E. ROUSE-BOUGHTON.

May 22nd, at Downton Hall, near Ludlow, aged 68, Sir William Edward Rouse-Boughton, 10th Bart., F.R.S.—He was son of the 9th baronet by the only daughter of W. P. Hall, Esq., of Downton Hall, Salop, and was born in 1788. He was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, and succeeded his father in 1821. He inherited two distinct baronetcies, the latter of which was conferred in 1791 on his father, who represented Evesham and Bramber in Parliament, and was some time Secretary to the Board of Control. He married, in 1824, the younger daughter of T. A. Knight, Esq., of Wormsley Grange, but was left a widower in 1842.

SIR M. H. NEPEAN.

June 4th, aged 73, Sir Molyneux Hyde Nepean, 2nd Baronet.—He was the son of the 1st baronet (formerly Governor of Bombay), by the daughter of Capt. W. Skinner. He was born in 1788, graduated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1810. He was also a Deputy Lieutenant for Dorset. He married, in 1813, the youngest daughter of P. Tilghman, Esq.

SIR G. DUCKETT.

June 15th, in Gloucester-gardens, London, aged 78, Sir George Duckett, Bart. He was the son of Sir George Jackson, Bart., formerly secretary to the Admiralty and Judge Advocate, and many years M.P. for Colchester and Weymouth. He assumed the name of Duckett in 1797, after his maternal grandfather, G. Duckett, Esq., of Hartham House, Wilts. The late baronet, who succeeded to his father's title in 1822, and represented Lymington from 1807 to 1812, was a Deputy Lieutenant for Herts, and at one time commanded the West Essex Militia as colonel. He was said to be able to trace his descent in the female line up to Gundreda, daughter of King William the Conqueror, and wife of the Earl of Warren. He was twice married; first in 1810, to Isabella, daughter of Stainbank Floyd, Esq.; and second, in 1846, to Charlotte, daughter of E. Seymour, Esq., of Crowood Park, Wilts. He is succeeded in the title by his son, George Floyd, now 3rd baronet, a major in the army, who is married to a daughter of General Sir Lionel Smith, G.C.B., and is well known in the world of letters as the author of a "Technological Dictionary" of military terms in English, French, and German, for which he received gold medals from the Emperors of Austria and France and the King of Prussia.

The following sketch of the character of the late baronet is taken from the *Morning Post*:—

"It would be difficult to find a man of such varied information and extensive learning as the late Sir George Duckett. He was a classical scholar of the very highest order, having a profound knowledge of almost every modern European language, and, as a layman, quite unequalled in his theological researches. His translations of Michaelis's 'Burial and Resurrection of our Saviour,' from the original German, and Herder 'On the Revelations of St. John' are standard works, and well known to the public; and Luther's 'Preface to St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans' (also from the German) has gone through several editions. As a speaker, both in and out of Parliament, he was of no mean order, striking those who heard him as a successful follower of the style of Canning. In politics he was a Tory of the old school, and an ardent admirer of Mr. Pitt. However, it was in private life that his essentially good and Christian qualities shone forth, endearing him to all who knew him. He attained an age beyond that allotted to man, and his loss is deeply deplored by those about him."

SIR ROBERT INNES GRANT.

July 1st, at Bonn, aged 62, Sir Robert Innes Grant, Bart., 7th Baronet of Dalvey.—He was the third son of Sir Alexander Grant, 5th baronet, by Sarah, daughter and heiress of Jere-

miah Cray, Esq., of Ibsley, Hants. He was born on the 8th April, 1794, and in 1854 succeeded to the baronetcy on the demise of his elder brother, Sir Alexander Cray Grant, 6th baronet, a member of the Board of Control, and afterwards a Commissioner for Auditing the Public Accounts. Sir Robert Grant married, 17th December, 1825, Judith, eldest daughter of Cornelius Durant Battelle, Esq., of the island of St. Croix, and had issue two sons and three daughters; of the latter, the second is married to W. Westermann, Esq., of Copenhagen. Sir Robert is succeeded by his elder son, Sir Alexander Grant, the 8th and present baronet, now Fellow of Oriol College, Oxford. The Grants of Dalvey are a very old Scottish family; the 1st baronet was King's Advocate in 1688.

SIR T. D. AUBREY.

September 2nd, at Oving House, near Aylesbury, aged 73, Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, 7th Bart.—He was a son of the late Richard Aubrey, Esq., younger brother of the 6th baronet of his line, by the second daughter of the Hon. Wriothesley Digby. He was born in 1782. In early life he was called to the bar; he was also a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Buckinghamshire, and for some years Chairman of the county Quarter Sessions. In 1813 he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Wright, Esq., and niece of the Rev. R. Verney, of Middle Claydon House, Bucks, but was left a widower in 1817. As he had no issue by her, the title, which was originally conferred on the family in 1660, becomes extinct.

SIR E. S. GOOCH.

November 9th, at Benacre Hall, near Wrentham, Suffolk, aged 54, Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, 6th Baronet, of Benacre Hall, Suffolk.—He was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, the 5th baronet, by his wife Marian, daughter of Abraham Whitaker, Esq., of Lyster House, Herefordshire. He was born in 1802, and was educated at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge; and in 1819 he entered the 14th Dragoons as cornet, but sold out as captain in 1837. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, the 18th December, 1851. Sir Edward Gooch had been from 1846 M.P. for the Eastern division of Suffolk. He was a Conservative. In 1851 he was installed Provincial Grand Master of the order of Freemasons, which office he held till the time of his demise. The hon. baronet was deservedly loved and respected by all who knew him; his many acts of charity to those within his reach who stood in need of assistance will be long and gratefully remembered.

Sir Edward Gooch married, first, 23rd January, 1828, Louisa, second daughter of Sir George Prescott, Bart., and by her, who

died in 1838, leaves one daughter, Florence Jane, now the wife of the Rev. Edward Mortimer Clissold, Rector of Wrentham, Suffolk. Sir Edward married, secondly, 17th October, 1839, Harriet, third daughter of James Joseph Hope Vere, Esq., of Craigie Hall, co. Linlithgow, and Blackwood, co. Lanark; and by her (who survives him) leaves three sons and four daughters. Sir Edward is succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Sherlock, now the 7th baronet, born in 1842.—*Illustrated London News*.

SIR W. L. S. TRELAWNY.

November 15th, at Harewood House, near Tavistock, aged 76, Sir William Lewis Salusbury Trelawny, Bart., of Trelawny and Harewood, Cornwall, and Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of that county.—He was the second but eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, 7th baronet (by Ann, daughter of the Rev. James Browne, Rector of Portishead, Somerset), who was some time Vicar of Eglosayle, Cornwall, and Prebend of Exeter, but resigned those preferments on becoming a convert to the Roman Catholic Church. Sir William was born July 4th, 1781, and succeeded to the title in 1834. He represented the Eastern division of that county from 1835 to 1837. In 1807 he married Patience, daughter of J. P. Carpenter, Esq., of Mount Tavy, co. Devon, by whom he left five daughters and four sons. His eldest son, now Sir John Salusbury Trelawny, is M.P. for Tavistock.

SIR G. WISHART.

(Date unknown.) At Edinburgh, Sir George Wishart, Bart.—It is stated by an Adelaide newspaper that the title has passed to a distant cousin, John Henry Wishart, a working man in South Australia.

KNIGHTS.

SIR C. HOTHAM.

December 31st, 1855, at Toorac, Melbourne, Australia, aged 49, Captain Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., a Naval Aide-de-camp to the Queen, and Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of Victoria, in Australia.—Sir Charles Hotham, born at Thornham, in Norfolk, 14th January, 1806, was the eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, Prebendary of Rochester, and late Rector of Dennington, Suffolk (second son of the second Lord Hotham, one of the Barons of the court of Exchequer), by Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Hallet Hodges, Esq., of Hemsted Place, Kent. He entered the navy

6th November, 1818 ; and on the night of the 23rd of May, 1824, when midshipman of the *Naiad*, 46, Capt. Hon. R. C. Spencer, served in the boats under Lieut. M. Quin at the gallant destruction of a 16-gun brig, moored in a position of extraordinary strength alongside the walls of the fortress of Bona, in which was a garrison of about 400 soldiers, who, from cannon and musket, kept up a tremendous fire, almost perpendicularly, on the deck. He was made lieutenant 17th September, 1825, into the *Revenge*, 76, flagship of Sir H. Burrard Neale, in the Mediterranean ; and next appointed, 15th May, 1826, to the *Medina*, 20, Captains T. Curtis and W. B. Greene, on the same station ; and on the 8th December, 1827, and 26th July, 1828, as First, to the *Terror* and *Meteor* bombs, Captains W. Fletcher and D. Hope. As a reward for his distinguished exertions on the occasion of the wreck of the *Terror*, Mr. Hotham was promoted by the Lord High Admiral to the rank of Commander, 13th August, 1828. After an interval of half-pay, he obtained an appointment, 17th March, 1830, to the *Cordeña*, 10, and returned to the Mediterranean, whence he ultimately came home, and was paid off in October, 1833, having been raised to post rank, on the 28th of the preceding June, in compliment to the memory of his uncle the late Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, G.C.B. His next appointment was, 25th November, 1842, to the *Gorgon* steam sloop, in which he went to the south-east coast of America. On the night of the 10th of May, 1844, the *Gorgon*, then lying in the river Plate, off Monte Video, was driven on shore in a violent hurricane, accompanied by an unusual flow of water into the bay, and left imbedded in the sand to the depth of thirteen feet on one side and nine feet on the other, with scarcely eight inches water under her bows. Next morning, her situation necessarily attracted the attention of the numerous ships and vessels of all nations then in the river, and the universally prevailing opinion among naval men was that the loss of the *Gorgon* to H.M.'s service had become inevitable. To attempt to drag a ship of 1,700 tons for a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile appeared perfectly hopeless ; but to make the attempt, in the absence of all necessary mechanical apparatus, without first lightening her of her engines, seemed to be an act of hardihood involving such responsibility in case of failure, as no officer, not possessed of a strong mind and undaunted courage, would have ventured to incur. Captain Hotham, however, considered that it was his bounden duty not to abandon his ship while any means of saving her remained untried. He saw that if the engines were taken out, it would be impossible to replace them without going to England for that purpose, while, on the other hand, he calculated on receiving material assistance from them in the course of his future operations ; and it being his own opinion, that however great might be the difficulties with which he would have to contend, there was still a possibility of success, he resolved, regardless of all consequences, on making the attempt, and in the words of an

eye-witness, "after the first survey of her position, arranged his plans, and commenced to put them in operation, with a confidence that surprised everybody." It is impossible here to give any description of the various mechanical contrivances to which Captain Hotham had recourse in the prosecution of his arduous undertaking, but they are all detailed in an interesting volume published by Capt. A. C. Key, then one of the lieutenants of the ship. Suffice it to say that after five months of difficulty and disappointment, as well as of unexampled labour and anxiety, and with the cordial and energetic co-operation of his officers and ship's company, Captain Hotham succeeded in overcoming every obstacle, and had the satisfaction of finding the *Gorgon* restored to her proper element with apparently but little damage. On examination she was found to have sustained but little injury, and Captain Hotham returned in her to the river Plate. In November, 1845, having been placed in command of a small squadron, he ascended the river Parana, in conjunction with a French naval force under Captain Tréhouart, and on the 20th of that month, after a hard day's fighting, succeeded in effecting the destruction of four heavy batteries belonging to General Rosas, at Punta Obligado, also of a schooner of war carrying six guns, and of 24 vessels chained across the river. Towards the close of the action he landed with 180 seamen and 145 marines, and accomplished the defeat of the enemy, whose numbers had originally consisted of at least 3,500 men, in cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and whose batteries had mounted 22 pieces of ordnance, including 10 brass guns, which latter were taken off to the ships, the remainder being all destroyed. The loss of the British in this very brilliant affair amounted to 9 men killed and 24 wounded. In acknowledgment of the gallantry, zeal, and ability displayed throughout its various details by Captain Hotham, he was recommended in the strongest terms of admiration by his commander-in-chief, Rear-Admiral Samuel Hood Inglefield, in his despatches to the Admiralty, and he was in consequence nominated a K.C.B. on the 9th of March, 1846. On the 13th May in that year he proceeded to the coast of Africa as Commodore, his broad pendant successively flying in the *Devastation* and *Penslope* steamers, and returned home suffering severely from the coast fever in the spring of 1849. In April, 1852, Sir Charles Hotham was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, and directed by the Earl of Malmesbury, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to proceed together with M. L. de St. George, on the part of France, on a joint special mission to Brazil and to the Republics of the river Plate, for the purpose of a treaty with these countries, of promoting peace between them, and more especially for the opening up of the trade and navigation of the noble arteries of that great river, and for the general development of their vast resources. The mission involved many difficulties, and required the exercise of prudence, firmness, and patience. In the spring of 1853, the Earl of Clarendon, then

holding the seals of the Foreign Office, considering the success of his mission to be hopeless, ordered Sir Charles Hotham home; but, singularly enough, the vessel taking out this order was crossed on her passage by the ship which brought home the much-desired treaty, which he had negotiated by his perseverance, and (as stated by the Earl of Clarendon in the House of Lords) by the exhibition of great tact and dexterity, and which was afterwards ratified in due form. In April, 1854, Sir Charles Hotham left England to assume the government of Victoria, and took his seat in the June following. "On the 3rd of December, 1853," says the *Melbourne Argus*, "her Majesty was pleased to appoint Sir Charles Hotham Lieutenant-Governor of this colony. His Excellency and Lady Hotham arrived in Hobson's Bay on the 21st of June, 1854. The following day he was escorted from Sandridge to the government offices, Melbourne, in much state, amid the acclamations of the assembled thousands, who lined all thoroughfares." Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the colony, and the agitation for "responsible government," this proved a post of great difficulty, and one which severely taxed Sir C. Hotham's energies, and galled his ardent and inflexible spirit. In the words of an Australian paper, "he could not brook the idea of indorsing the acts of a ministry in whose political principles he had no faith."

He died at the Government House, Toorac, near Melbourne, December 31st, 1855, after a short illness, brought on by excitement. By the advice of the Executive Council a public funeral was ordered, and took place on the 4th of January, 1856. The funeral was attended by an immense assemblage of all classes of the inhabitants, who manifested both sympathy and respect. In a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Major-General Macarthur, the Acting Governor, dated Downing Street, 11th April, 1856, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere thus writes:—"I am unwilling not to place upon record the satisfaction which it was my intention to have expressed with the speech of which the late Governor, Sir C. Hotham, sent me a copy, and also of the clear and comprehensive summary of financial policy which is contained in that despatch, a policy which appears to have been attended with the most beneficial results to the important colony which was intrusted to his administration." Sir Charles Hotham married, 10th December, 1853, the Hon. Jane Sarah Hood, daughter of Lord Bridport, and widow of Hugh Holbech, Esq., of Farnborough, co. Warwick, who survives.

SIR W. G. DAVY.

January 25th, at Tracy Park, Gloucestershire, aged 76, General Sir William Gabriel Davy, K.C.H. and C.B., Colonel of the 60th foot.—He was the eldest son of the late Major Davy, East-India Company's service, who held the post of Persian

Secretary, under the celebrated Warren Hastings, in India. The deceased general, who was born in 1779, married, first, in 1814, the eldest daughter of Thomas Arthington, Esq., of Arthington, county of York; and, second, in 1840, the eldest daughter of Richard Fontaine Wilson, Esq., of the same county, by whom he has left a family. He entered the service in 1797, and served through nearly the whole of the Peninsular war; he commanded a battalion of the 60th foot at Vimiera, Roleia, and Talavera, and was made a C.B. at the close of the war for his distinguished services. He was also rewarded with a medal and clasp, and a "good-service pension." In 1830 he was made major-general, lieutenant-general in 1841, and became full general in 1854.

SIR W. H. SLEEMAN.

February 10th, at sea, on his homeward passage in the *Monarch*, aged 68, Major-General Sir William Henry Sleeman, K.C.B.—He was one of the sons of Philip and Mary Sleeman, and was born at Stratton, Cornwall, in 1788. In 1808, he obtained a direct appointment to India, through the influence of the late Lord de Dunstanville, and soon distinguished himself by his ability and energy.

The following sketch of Sir W. H. Sleeman's character and services is extracted from the *Times* of May 20th, 1856:—

"The announcement of the death of Sir William Henry Sleeman, made in our columns yesterday, has caused the greatest regret in all circles connected with India. The deceased general entered the military service of the East-India Company in 1808; so that he had devoted a life of nearly half a century to active employment in the East. For several years he had discharged with the greatest zeal and ability the duties of British resident at Lucknow, in the kingdom of Oude, and it is in connection with that country that his name will be longest remembered. In the earlier part of his official career he had been assistant in the Sangur and Nerbudda district, where he gained an immense amount of experience, and an accurate knowledge of Central India, which afterwards was turned to good account. In 1843, we find him British resident at Gwalior; this appointment he held during the critical times which ultimately led to hostilities in that quarter, and resulted in the battle of Maharajpore. It may be remembered that, soon after his arrival in India, Lord Ellenborough thought fit to make extensive changes among the military and civil officers who conducted the judicial and revenue departments in the Sangur and Nerbudda district. Among those whom he appointed to the vacant posts was Colonel Sleeman, who lost no time in proving that, if he had been an efficient servant in an inferior position, he was an able organizer and administrator as well. It should be mentioned to Colonel Sleeman's credit, that he was one of the

very first persons in high authority who commenced the good work of suppressing the system known as 'Thuggee'; that the official papers drawn up upon the subject were mainly the work of his pen; and that the department which was specially commissioned for this important purpose was not only organized, but worked by him. Such being his antecedents, it is not surprising, therefore, that Colonel Sleeman became intimately and extensively acquainted with the native character, and proved himself the right-hand man of Lords Ellenborough, Hardinge, and Dalhousie, the latter of whom frequently refers in despatches to Colonel Sleeman's diary. Neither is it surprising that, in dealing with such a state as that of Oude, Lord Dalhousie should have looked to his resident at Lucknow for trustworthy information and steady support. Colonel Sleeman had not resided in that capital without observing that its internal administration was hopelessly corrupt, and that no course was open to the British Government but one—namely, that of bringing it under British laws. Colonel Sleeman beheld a fertile soil looking like a desert, with villages plundered and deserted; a court wallowing in luxury and effeminacy; the minister careless and negligent of all public duties; the towns infested with murderers and assassins, and the whole country marauded by noble robbers called 'Zemindars,' at constant war with the no less noble body of Chucklidars, or representatives of the king. Added to this, so far had matters gone that on one occasion, in July, 1854, a Bengal paper, the *Hurkaru*, states that 'Colonel Sleeman, the able and cautious resident at Lucknow,' detected a letter sent from the king of Persia to his majesty at Oude, in which the former monarch spoke hopefully of a Persian invasion of India, and 'promised in that event to do all that he could for the stability of Oude.' As a proof of the insecurity of life in Lucknow, we may mention that only a few months previously an attempt was made by night upon the life of Colonel Sleeman himself in his own house, which attempt he only escaped by having fortunately changed his bedroom that evening.

"In the summer of 1854, it became too evident to his Indian friends that Colonel Sleeman's health was breaking, and in the August of that year he became alarmingly unwell. 'Forty-six years of incessant labour,' says a writer in *Allen's Indian Mail* of that date, 'have had their influence even on his powerful frame; he has received one of those terrible warnings believed to indicate the approach of paralysis. . . . With Colonel Sleeman will depart the last hope of any improvement in the condition of this unhappy country of Oude. Though belonging to the older class of Indian officials, Colonel Sleeman has never become Hindooized. He has appreciated the misery created by a native throne; he has sternly and even haughtily pointed out to the king the miseries caused by his incapacity, and has frequently extorted from his fears the mercy which it was vain to hope from his humanity.'

"Later in the same year Colonel Sleeman went to the hills for change of air and scene, and transacted the business of resident by a deputy for some time. He had the satisfaction of thus prolonging his life, to witness the actual annexation of Oude, and the residency superseded by Sir James Outram as commissioner. About the same time he was promoted to the rank of major-general. Still, in spite of all the remedies of medical science, he gradually sank, and, after a long illness, died on his homeward passage from Calcutta, on the 10th of February last, in the 68th year of his age, leaving behind him a name which will be honoured both in England and in India. His name was submitted to her Majesty, by the Marquis of Dalhousie before leaving India, as deserving of some signal mark of favour and honour, and accordingly he was advanced to the dignity of a K.C.B., so lately as January last; but he could scarcely have received the intelligence of the honour bestowed upon his signal merits when he left Calcutta, early in the following month. His experience of Indian nations, their manners and religion, he embodied in a work entitled '*Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official*,' which was published about eight or ten years ago, and which is, perhaps, the best suited of all the many works written upon India, to give a European a general insight into Indian life."

SIR B. F. OUTRAM.

February 16th, at Brighton, Sir Benjamin Fonseca Outram, C.B., F.R.S.—He was a son of the late Captain Outram, of Kilham, Yorkshire. He was born about the year 1780, and married in 1811, a daughter of William Scales, Esq., and widow of Captain Richard Corne, R.N., but was left a widower in 1852. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1809, and afterwards became a member of the College of Physicians. He entered the medical department of the naval service in 1794, in which he gradually rose, till he became inspector of fleets and hospitals in 1811. He served under several distinguished officers during the war with France, and had received the war medal with clasps for brilliant actions in the *Nymphæ*, *Boadicea*, *Superb*, &c.

SIR J. STODDART.

February 17th, in Brompton Square, aged 83, Sir John Stoddart, Knight, D.C.L., late Chief Justice of Malta.—He was born at Salisbury, February 6th, 1773; his father, Lieut. John Stoddart, R.N., who served with distinction in the American war, represented an old Northumbrian family, which had intermarried with many of the principal families of the North of England. Sir John Stoddart's education was commenced at the grammar-school at Salisbury, and in the year 1791 he entered at Christ Church,

Oxford, where he completed his studies with credit, and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts and subsequently of Laws. In 1801, he took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and commenced practising in Doctors' Commons. In 1803, he married Isabella, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood, baronet, of Tulliebose, in the shire of Kinross, and in the same year he was appointed king's advocate in Malta, where he resided till the year 1807, when he resigned the appointment for family reasons, and returning to England, continued to practise in Doctors' Commons till the year 1826, when his Majesty having nominated him Chief Justice in the island of Malta, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood, he proceeded there and discharged the duties of that office till 1840, when he returned to England, which he did not again leave till his death.

The life of Sir John Stoddart was one of great literary activity. When he had scarcely arrived at manhood, he assisted the late Dr. Noehden in translating two of the plays of Schiller, and in 1797 published a biographical criticism on the existing Directory of France. In 1810, he first became a contributor of political articles to the *Times*, under the signature of J. S., and from 1812 to 1816 he supplied the greater part of the leading articles which appeared in that journal. In 1817, in consequence of a rupture with the proprietors of the *Times*, he established a rival morning paper called the *New Times*, which continued to exist down to 1828. In his political principles and in his style of writing, Sir J. Stoddart was a follower of Edmund Burke. Besides several pamphlets on legal and social questions, Sir John Stoddart was the author of an Essay on the Philosophy of Language, which was subsequently reprinted in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, edited by Mr. W. Hazlitt; he also wrote for the same work an elaborate Introduction to the Study of Universal History. He was the compiler, moreover, of a statistical, administrative, and commercial chart of the United Kingdom, drawn from parliamentary and other authentic documents. He also took the greatest interest in the proceedings of the Law Amendment Society, of which he was one of the earliest promoters.

The latter years of his life, subsequently to his return to England, were mainly devoted to glossology. A biographical memoir of Sir John Stoddart's life, we are given to understand, will shortly appear from the pen of his old and attached friend Lord Brougham.

Sir John Stoddart was left a widower in 1846, and was the father of a numerous family, by whom he was tenderly and affectionately beloved.

SIR J. H. LITTLER.

February 18th, at Bigadon, Devon, in his 73rd year, Lieutenant-General Sir John Hunter Littler, G.C.B., of the Hon. East-

India Company's service, Colonel of 36th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, and late Deputy-Governor of Bengal.—Sir John Littler had distinguished himself as an officer so far back as the years 1804-5, when he served under the late Lord Lake, in his Indian campaigns. Subsequently, in 1811, he was employed in the expedition against the island of Java, and continued upon the staff of his commanding officer till 1824. He rose gradually through the various steps of promotion till he became lieutenant-general in 1851; he had previously commanded a division of the Company's forces at the battle of Moodkee, in Dec. 1845, and had been appointed, in 1847, a provisional member of the Council in India. Two years later he became president of that Council and deputy-governor of Bengal, but resigned those posts a year or two since, on his return to England. He was the son of an East-India Director, and married, in 1827, the only daughter of the late Captain Henry Stewart, whose father unsuccessfully claimed the earldom of Orkney.

SIR J. GREY.

February 18th, at Morwick, Northumberland, aged 78, General Sir John Grey, K.C.B.—He was a son of Charles Grey, Esq., of Morwick, a cousin of the 1st Earl Grey. He was for some time Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and took an active part in the campaigns of the Sutlej. He lived and died unmarried. He became full general in 1853.

SIR J. E. ANDERSON.

February 29th, in Harley-street, London, aged 65, Sir James Eglinton Anderson, M.D.—He entered the medical department of the navy in 1808, and served for some time as flag-surgeon in the West Indies and at Portsmouth, and was afterwards surgeon to the royal yachts. He was knighted in 1829, whilst holding the post of physician in ordinary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He married, in 1819, the third daughter of the Rev. W. Learmont, of Luce Abbey.

SIR H. W. W. WYNN.

March 28th, at Llanvolda, N. Wales, aged 72, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, K.C.B.—He was the third son of Sir W. W. Wynn, 4th baronet, by his second wife, a daughter of the Right Hon. G. Grenville, and aunt to the Duke of Buckingham. Having received his early education at Harrow, he was appointed a clerk in the Foreign Office in 1799, and private secretary there in 1801. From 1803 to 1808, he was Envoy Extraordinary to the Elector of Saxony. In February, 1822, he was sent to Switzerland as British Envoy

Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, but was transferred to Stutgardt in the following year, and to Copenhagen in 1824. On retiring from this post in February, 1853, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He sat as M.P. for Midhurst during a few months in the year 1807. He married, in 1813, the sixth daughter of the 1st Lord Carrington, but was left a widower in 1854.

SIR W. SYMONDS.

March 30th, at sea, between Malta and Marseilles, aged 72, Captain Sir William Symonds, R.N.—He entered the navy in 1785, under his father, then Captain Symonds: in 1795, took part in Lord Bridport's action against the French off Ile de Croix. He subsequently served on the Spanish, French, and Irish coasts, and on the western station. In 1800, while in his Majesty's ship *Cambrian*, Mr. Symonds accompanied the expedition sent under Sir E. Pellew and Major-General Maitland to co-operate with the French Royalists in Quiberon Bay. He afterwards took part in the blockade of Toulon. Having seen further service under the late Sir R. Beckerton, Sir Richard Strachan, and Admiral Sir Bladen Capel, in 1806, he was engaged in the West Indies to watch the movements of the French squadron. From 1819 to 1825, he filled the post of magistrate and captain of the port at Malta, and in the October following was promoted to the rank of commander. About this period he was allowed, under, we are told, a very unusual and restrictive penalty, to construct a corvette, the *Columbine*. To her he was appointed December 4th, 1826; and so great was the success which attended him in the different experimental cruises he made during the next twelve months, that he was advanced, as a reward, to post rank by a commission bearing date December 5th, 1827. At the commencement of 1831, Captain Symonds was enabled, through the munificence of the Duke of Portland, to build, as an improvement upon the *Columbine*, the 10-gun brig *Pantaloön*; the triumph of which vessel led to the construction, under his superintendence, of the *Vernon*, 50; *Vestal*, 26; *Snake*, 16; and others. On June 9th, 1832, he was offered and accepted the appointment of Surveyor of the Navy, which he continued to fill until 1847. It is here worthy of remark, that out of 180 vessels of different kinds built during that period (all of them upon the principle of the *Pantaloön*), not one has yet foundered. In June, 1836, Captain Symonds received a very flattering letter from Mr. Tufnell, private secretary to the Earl of Minto, then First Lord of the Admiralty, inclosing an extract from one addressed to his lordship by Sir Herbert Taylor, of which the following is a copy:—"His Majesty has ordered me to state to your lordship that, considering the situation which Captain Symonds holds, the able manner in which he fills it, and the necessity of upholding him

in it, his Majesty conceives your lordship will concur with him in the propriety of conferring upon him the honour of knighthood, which was given to his predecessor; and his Majesty wishes you would desire him to attend his levee on Wednesday next for the purpose of receiving it." On the 15th of the same month, Captain Symonds was accordingly invested with this mark of royal favour. We may add that he received the thanks of the Admiralty in July, 1830, for a "Memoir containing Sailing Directions for the Adriatic Sea;" and again, in October, 1837, for "the valuable qualities of his several ships, and for improvements introduced by him into the navy." He was elected a F.R.S., June 4, 1835, and nominated a K.C.B. (civil) May 1, 1848.

SIR W. O. CARR.

April 24th, at Candi, aged 53, Sir William Ogle Carr, Chief Justice of Ceylon.—He was third son of Mr. William Thomas Carr, of Frogna, Hampstead, and married a daughter of Colonel John A. Clement, R.A., who survives him. The deceased was admitted a student of Gray's Inn in 1820, and was called to the bar there in 1826. In December, 1839, he was appointed Second Puisne Judge of Ceylon, having been previously admitted as King's Advocate at that island. In April, 1854, he was made Chief Justice, and upon that occasion received the honour of knighthood.

SIR J. MEEK.

May 18th, at Ilfracombe, aged 77, Sir James Meek, C.B.—He was a valuable public servant in the Commissariat department and the civil service of the navy. He was born in 1778, and entered the public service in 1798. Under Lord Keith, then Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, he was employed in procuring supplies from Sicily for the support of the army sent to invade Egypt. For many years he held the post of secretary to different flag officers on the Mediterranean station, and, among others, to Lord Keith after the close of the war. In 1830, he was appointed a Commissioner of the Victualling Board, and on the abolition of that department, was made Comptroller of the Victualling of the Navy and Transport services. From these duties, which he discharged with zeal and efficiency, he finally retired in December, 1850, and early in the following year was rewarded with the honour of knighthood and the Companionship of the Bath. His name, however, will be longest remembered in connection with the commercial measures of the late Sir Robert Peel, who sent him, during the winter of 1841, on a tour through Belgium, Holland, and the north of Germany, for the purpose of collecting statistical information respecting agricultural produce and shipping; and it was to a considerable extent upon the reports

supplied to her Majesty's ministers by Sir James Meek that the then premier based the well-known measures of free trade which he introduced in 1846. Sir James represented an old Cheshire family, and was twice married; first, to a daughter of Lieutenant Edward Down, R.N., and secondly (having been left a widower nearly two years), in 1853, to the daughter of the late Dr. Grant, of Kingston, Jamaica. He was an acting magistrate for the county of Devon, and was much respected in the town and neighbourhood of Ilfracombe, where he had long resided. He was also one of the Council of the Geographical Society, and one of its most active and useful members.

SIR A. CRICHTON.

June 4th, at the Grove, Sevenoaks, aged 93, Sir Alexander Crichton, M.D.—The deceased knight was born in the spring of 1764. He was son of Mr. Alexander Crichton, and grandson of Patrick Crichton, of Woodhouselee and Newington, Mid-Lothian. Sir Alexander was for many years physician in ordinary to the Emperor Alexander I. of Russia, and for a long period physician to the late Duke of Cambridge. He was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, Fellows of the Royal Society, having been elected in 1800, and was also a F.L.S., and F.G.S., and a member of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg and Imperial Society of Natural History of Moscow, and corresponding member of the Royal Society of Science at Gottingen. Sir Alexander was a Knight Grand Cross of the Russian orders of St. Anne and St. Vladimir, and Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia of the second class. On returning to his native country in 1820, this distinguished medical professor was knighted, and received the royal permission to wear his foreign orders. The deceased was a corresponding member of the Royal Institute of Medicine at Paris, and the author of some valuable medical works, particularly a work on "Mental Derangement." He married, in 1800, Miss Dodwell, daughter of Mr. Edward Dodwell, of West Moulsey, Surrey, who survived her husband only a few months.

SIR J. HARTMANN.

June 7th, at Hanover, aged 83, Sir Julius Hartmann, K.C.B.—He was a General of artillery, and well known in England on account of his long and intimate acquaintance with the late Duke of Wellington, whose good opinion he won by his distinguished services with the King's German Legion in the Peninsular war, of which legion he was a major on half-pay for nearly half a century. He had held also for many years an honorary post about the court at Hanover. Only a few days before his death he was created a baron of that king-

dom, as a special mark of distinction conferred upon him by the king—a mark the more valuable inasmuch as it is the only honour of the same rank that has been bestowed during the present reign.

SIR G. P. ADAMS.

June 10th, at Temple Hill, East Budleigh, Devonshire, aged 77, General Sir George Pownall Adams, K.C.H., Colonel of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons. He entered the service in 1795, as Cornet in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, of which the colonel at that time was the Marquis Townshend, who had fought at Dettingen. In 1803 he was engaged in putting down the insurrection in Ireland, and subsequently served in the East Indies, under Lord Lake, in command of the 25th Light Dragoons. In 1809 he commanded a brigade in the Mysore, and received the thanks of the Governor in Council for his gallant services. From 1810 to 1814 he commanded the troops at Bangalore. He became a field officer in 1819, and full general in 1851. The colonelcy of the Inniskilling Dragoons was conferred on him in 1840. He was twice married; first, to a daughter of — Lovelace, Esq., and secondly, to a daughter of the late Sir W. Elford, Bart., M.P. for Plymouth, by whom he has left a family. His eldest son, William Elford, Captain, 2nd Queen's Royal regiment, died at the Cape of Good Hope, September 23rd following.

SIR J. WILSON.

June 22nd, in London, aged 76, General Sir John Wilson, K.C.B. —The gallant general had seen much active service from the spring of 1794 up to the close of the war in 1815. Sir John served in the West Indies in 1796, and was present at the capture of St. Lucie, including the siege of Morne Fortunée; also at the taking of St. Vincent, including the operations against the forts in that island. In July following he was made prisoner, and carried into Guadaloupe. In January, 1797, he was captured again in the British Channel. In 1793 he was at the taking of Minorca. In 1800 he took part in the expedition against Cadiz, and in the following year proceeded with the army to Egypt, and was present in the actions of the 13th and 21st of March, and during the whole of that campaign. He proceeded to the Peninsula in 1808, and fought at the battle of Vimiera, where he was severely wounded. In the January succeeding, he joined the Lusitanian Legion, and acted with that corps during an arduous period of service, in which he was repeatedly engaged with the enemy, being employed in covering Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida. He was attached to the Portuguese army in June, 1810; and during the subsequent operations against Marshal Soult, as well in the north of Por-

tugal as on the eastern frontier, he commanded an advanced corps of Marshal Beresford's army. In April, 1811, he was appointed second in command to General Silveira, in the province of Trás os Montes, and acted as such during a period of the operations against Puebla da Sanabria, when the place was taken by that general. In September following he was appointed to the command of the advanced guard of General Barcellar's *corps d'armée*, and employed on Marshal Massena's rear during his invasion of Portugal, being repeatedly engaged with the enemy. He took the field again in April, 1812, in command of the militia of the province of Minho, and was engaged in active operations against Marshal Marmont on the frontiers of the Beira. At his own request, he, in June, 1813, joined the main army, and was appointed to the command of the first Portuguese brigade of infantry, with which he served at the siege of San Sebastian, the passage of the Bidassoa, and the battle of the Nivelle; and, on the 18th of November following, being engaged with his brigade, he was again severely wounded. He received the gold war medal for his services at the assault and capture of San Sebastian, and the silver medal and two clasps for Vimiera and Nivelle. He was also for his services rewarded with the knighthood of the order of St. Bento d'Avis, and made a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword, and was, in 1837, made a Knight Commander of the order of the Bath. He for some years commanded the forces in Ceylon; and in May, 1841, the colonelcy of the 11th regiment of foot was given to him by the Duke of Wellington. He became a general June 20th, 1854.

SIR J. W. MORRISON.

June 27th, at Snaresbrook, Essex, aged 82, Sir John William Morrison, late Deputy Master of the Mint.—He was descended from an old Northumberland family, and was the only son of the late James Morrison, Esq., formerly deputy master and worker of the Mint. He was born in London in 1774, and entered the Royal Mint as a clerk in 1792. He succeeded to his father's post in 1803, and was knighted on his retirement, after forty-eight years of public service, in March, 1851. In 1809 he married the only daughter of the Rev. John Simpson, of Hemsworth, Yorkshire, who survives him.

SIR J. PRENDERGAST.

July 4th, at Brighton, aged 87, Sir Jeffrey Prendergast, of the Madras army. He was the son of a gentleman whose family had been long settled in Dublin, and entered the East-India military service at an early age. He served in the Mysore war, and took part in the battle of Mallavelly and the siege of Seringapatam. He also for many years filled the office of Military

Auditor-General at Madras. In 1804 he married a daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple, of Nunraw, Scotland, by whom he left a large family.

SIR J. M. DOYLE.

August 9th, at Windsor Castle, from a sudden attack of *angina pectoris*, aged 71, Sir John Milley Doyle, K.C.B.—He had seen much service during a brilliant military career of nearly half a century. He entered the army in 1794; served in the Egyptian campaign of 1801; and afterwards in the Peninsula, from February, 1809, to the end of that war in 1814, either in command of a regiment of Portuguese or a brigade, and was present at the action of Grijon, passage of the Douro, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, first siege of Badajoz, siege and assault of Ciudad Rodrigo, battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Orthes. Sir John received a medal for services in Egypt, the gold cross and one clasp for Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Orthes. He was formerly aide-de-camp to his late Imperial Majesty Don Pedro, Regent of Portugal, and sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for co. Carlisle in 1831-2. Her Majesty the Queen of England and his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured Sir John, during his residence at Windsor as a Military Knight, with many marks of their gracious condescension and kindness; and by the special request of her Majesty, Sir John was recently appointed a serjeant-at-arms. He was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, according to his wish, without military honours.

HON. SIR W. TEMPLE.

August 24th, in Dover-street, London, aged 67, the Hon. Sir William Temple, K.C.B., brother of Viscount Palmerston, K.G., and for many years British Minister at Naples.—The deceased was second son of Henry, 2nd Viscount Palmerston, by Mary, the only daughter of Mr. Benjamin Mee. He was born January 19th, 1788, and was unmarried. He was brought up at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1808. He afterwards entered the diplomatic service, and was first attached to the embassy at the Hague, in 1814. In September of the same year he went in an official capacity to the Congress of Vienna; and shortly afterwards was appointed Secretary of Legation at Stockholm. He filled the same position at Frankfort from July, 1817, until November, 1823, when he went as Secretary of Legation to Berlin. In January, 1828, he was appointed Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg; and afterwards was *précis* writer to his brother, Viscount Palmerston, from January, 1831, to September, 1832. On the 18th of that month he was appointed Minister to the court of Dresden, and in the following November Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

to the court of Naples, the duties of which high office he discharged up to the last week of the previous month, when ill-health compelled him to relinquish his diplomatic functions and return to his native country. His departure from Naples was universally regretted. He was nominated a K.C.B. for his diplomatic services in 1851. He discharged for nearly twenty-five years, in times of great difficulty and excitement, the duties of British Minister at the court of the king of the Two Sicilies, in such a prudent, cautious, and considerate manner as to merit at once the confidence of his own government, whether Whig or Tory, and the respect and esteem of the government to which he was accredited.

The Naples correspondent of the *Times* thus sums up Sir W. Temple's character:—

"His opinions have been invariably the same, and his conduct was ever in perfect harmony with his opinions. The circumstances under which Sir William Temple leaves Naples may justify me perhaps in speaking of him not only as a diplomatist, but as a private character. His urbanity and kindness will long be remembered by all who had the honour of his acquaintance; while his charities to the poor were as extensive as they were secret. Many whom his bounty fed will deeply lament his having left Naples." He was buried in the parish church of Romsey, Hants.

SIR JOHN ROSS.

August 30th, in Gillingham-street, Pimlico, aged 78, Rear-Admiral Sir John Ross, K.C.B.—This gallant Arctic voyager entered the navy as far back as 1786, and was constantly engaged during the Peninsular war. His most important services, however, were rendered in the Arctic regions, whither he sailed in 1818, together with Sir W. E. Parry. The results of his investigations are detailed in his "*Voyage of Discovery*," published in 1819. He was afterwards, from May, 1829, until October, 1833, employed in the *Victory* steamer, on a fresh expedition to the Arctic regions, equipped at the expense of Sir Felix Booth; and for his services he received the honour of knighthood, together with the Companionship of the Bath, in 1834. In March, 1839, he was appointed Consul at Stockholm, where he remained until 1844. During the war Sir John Ross was thirteen times wounded. In consideration of his gallantry, he was presented by the Patriotic Society with a sword valued at £100; and for services performed by him in the Baltic he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Swedish order of the Sword. Sir John was also a knight of several other foreign orders. Among other works, he wrote "*Letters to Young Sea Officers*," "*Memoirs and Correspondence of Admiral Lord de Saumarez*," and a "*Treatise on Navigation by Steam*." By his death a good-service pension reverted to the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

SIR R. WESTMACOTT.

September 1st, in South Audley-street, London, aged 81, Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A.—We extract the following memoir from the columns of the *Times* :—

"Richard Westmacott was born in London, in 1775, and showing early signs of his future vocation, adopted the profession of a sculptor when he was quite a child. Having received the first rudiments of instruction in the studio of his father, he visited Rome in 1793, where he studied for a time under Canova. In the following year he received from the Academy of Florence their first premium for sculpture, and the medal of his Holiness in 1795, in which year he was also elected a member of the Academy of Florence. Having passed some years in the classic regions of Italy, and made himself familiar with the best remains of ancient art, he returned to England, and established himself in London, where he soon gained an extensive reputation. In 1805 the Royal Academy of London elected him an associate of their body; and he became in 1816 a Royal Academician. The chief works of art by which he was best known, and for which he will be longest remembered, are his statues of Addison, Pitt, and Erskine; the monuments to Charles James Fox, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Lord Collingwood, and others, in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral; together with the elegant and classical figure of 'Psyche,' so much admired by every lover of art for its elegance of form and chastity of expression; the colossal statue of Achilles in Hyde-park; and a portion of the figures on the frieze of the marble arch originally erected at Buckingham Palace, but now standing at Cumberland-gate. In 1827 he succeeded Flaxman as professor of sculpture in the Royal Academy, and held that appointment until his decease; he had not, however, exhibited since 1839. His artistic works are all strictly classical in their style, but partake far more of the Roman than of the Grecian character. They are not abstract and ideal, or of the highest order of conception, but living and breathing realities, executed to the life in a bold and severe style. Amongst the best known of his productions are 'The Distressed Mother,' which he executed in 1822 for the Marquis of Lansdowne; his 'Euphrosyne,' for the late Duke of Newcastle in 1837; his two statues 'Cupid' and 'Psyche,' in possession of the Duke of Bedford; together with a large alto-relievo, 'The Death of Horace,' which he executed for the late Earl of Egremont, and we believe is still in the gallery at Petworth. He received the honour of knighthood as an acknowledgment of his artistic merits, in 1837. Sir Richard Westmacott married, in 1798, Dorothy Margaret, the daughter of Dr. Wilkinson. His son, Mr. Richard Westmacott, is a Royal Academician, and has inherited a large share of his father's genius."

SIR H. F. CAMPBELL.

September 2nd, in Lowndes-st., Belgravia, aged 86, General Sir Henry Frederick Campbell, K.C.B.—He was one of the senior officers of the service, which he entered in 1786, just seventy years ago. He was a son of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Campbell, uncle of the 1st Lord Cawdor. He served in Holland from February to May, 1793; in Flanders from June to December, 1794; and was present at the action of Bortel. In December, 1808, he embarked for Portugal, in command of the second brigade of Guards, and was present at the passage of the Douro, and capture of Oporto, the action at Salamonde, and the battle of Talavera, where he was so severely wounded that he was obliged to return to England to recruit his health. In June, 1811, he rejoined the British army, under the Duke of Wellington, and resumed the command of his brigade, with which he was present at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. On the advance of the British army across the Agueda into Spain, he commanded the first division, and was present with it at the battle of Salamanca, the capture of Madrid, and the siege of Burgos. He had received the medal and clasps for Talavera and Salamanca, and was created a K.C.B. at the close of the war, in 1815. He sat as M.P. for the counties of Nairn and Cromarty in the brief parliament of 1807-8; and held the appointment of Prothonotary of the Palace Court, from 1792 till its suppression in 1849. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the 25th foot in 1831, and attained the rank of full general in 1837. In 1808 he married a daughter of Thomas Williams, Esq., of Llanidan, Anglesea, and relict of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Knox, but was left a widower in 1847.

SIR C. HALKETT.

September 24th, at Chelsea Hospital, aged 82, General Sir Colin Halkett, G.C.B. and G.C.H.—The gallant deceased was eldest son of Major-General Frederick Halkett, by his marriage with Miss Seaton, and having held a commission in the Dutch Guards, entered the British army as ensign in the 3rd Buffs, and served subsequently in other regiments, until he obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy in 1803. He was then ordered to take part in the struggle in the Peninsula, and was appointed to the command of a brigade of the German Legion, and during that command took an active part in the battles of Albuera, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the passage of the Nive, for his services at which he received a cross. The gallant general was also at Waterloo, under the command of General Lord Hill. At that signal victory Sir Colin's division was hotly engaged, and he had four horses shot under him, and also received four wounds—one through the face, the shot carrying away a portion of his

palate, one at the back of the neck, another in the thigh, and one in his heel. Sir Colin Halkett's active military career may be considered to have closed with the return of peace. In 1830 he was appointed colonel of the 31st foot, and in 1847 was transferred to the colonelcy-in-chief of the 45th (Nottinghamshire) foot.

The gallant general was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, but had only filled that position a few months when the death of General Sir George Anson led to a vacancy of the governorship of that military asylum, and the Duke of Wellington at once conferred the honourable appointment on the gallant deceased. Sir Colin, having gone through all the minor classes of the order of the Bath, was nominated a Grand Cross of that military order in 1848. He was also a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, a Knight Third Class of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, a Knight Commander of the Bavarian order of Maximilian Joseph, and a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. The late Sir Colin was married, and leaves an only son, Captain Frederick J. C. Halkett (of the 71st regiment), and three daughters. Sir Colin Halkett's brother, also distinguished for his military talents during the great European war, holds the high post of Commander-in-Chief of the Hanoverian army. The gallant general's commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant-colonel, 17th of November, 1803; colonel, 1st of January, 1812; major-general, 4th of June, 1814; lieutenant-general, 22nd of July, 1830; and general, 9th of November, 1846. His mortal remains were consigned to their final resting-place in the cemetery attached to Chelsea Hospital, where many of his gallant veteran predecessors are buried, on the following Thursday. His only son, Captain Halkett, and a few intimate friends, attended the mournful ceremony.

SIR J. ATKINSON.

October 6th, at Tonbridge Wells, aged 66, Sir Jasper Atkinson, one of the Moneyers of the Mint.—He was born at Dulwich in 1790, and in 1804 entered the Mint, then existing in the Tower of London, as an apprentice, on the nomination of his father, who had served for sixty-four years previously, and continued attached to it and to the new establishment on Tower-hill up to July, 1851, when he retired. He may be considered as the last representative of a long line of moneyers, since with him dies the title "provost," which the leading members of the corporation had for ages sustained. He received the honour of knighthood by patent, for services rendered to the Ottoman, Russian, and French governments, by order of the British Government. He married, in 1819, the only daughter of Captain W. Gyll, 2nd Life Guards, and sister of Sir R. Gyll, of Wyrardisbury, near Staines.

RIGHT HON. SIR J. JERVIS.

November 1st, in London, aged 54, the Right Hon. Sir John Jervis, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.—He was the second son of Thomas Jervis, Esq., chief justice of Chester, who died in 1838. He was born in 1802. We take the following sketch from the *Times*:—"It may not perhaps be generally known that the late chief justice served for some time in the army before trying his fortune at the bar. Being induced, we know not from what cause, to change his profession, he was called to the bar in the year 1824, went the Oxford and Chester circuits, and soon attracted attention by his ability. Becoming a queen's counsel, and his reputation still continuing, he was raised to the dignity of Attorney-General in the year 1846, an office which he filled with great capacity in a very trying time, as our readers will remember when we remind them that Sir John Jervis was Attorney-General in the year 1848, and that he succeeded, without a single exception, in convicting those misguided political offenders who then attempted to disturb the public peace. In 1850 he was raised to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, in succession to Lord Truro, who was raised to the Chancellorship. It was feared by many, that an advocate by some thought unscrupulous, and, at any rate, distinguished by dexterity rather than profundity, might not have worn the ermine of the bench with becoming gravity and impartiality. This fear, we are bound to say, proved entirely without foundation. The common sense which Sir John Jervis possessed, in addition to his great professional experience, kept him clear of all judicial blunders, and in criminal matters, which form so large a portion of judicial duties, an abler judge in all probability never sat on the bench. His sagacity and acuteness here found a fitting field, and his dexterity and sound practical sense stood him in good stead, whether in detecting crime, or in exposing the fallacies put forward by counsel. In his purely legal decisions he showed the same qualities, and we believe we only utter the opinion of that profession which this day meets together after the long vacation in Westminster Hall, when we say that in all respects the late Sir John Jervis was an excellent judge.

"In politics the late chief justice was a Liberal. He sat for Chester from 1832 to 1850, and invariably voted with his party, except on one or two occasions about the year 1836, when he thought himself ill-used by the Government, who refused him, as we have heard, an Indian judgeship. In this, as in so much else in life, what seems to a man injustice, is often good fortune in an unkind shape. His health would not probably have withstood the change to a tropical climate, and certainly, had he quitted England for a seat on the Indian bench, he would never have lived to rise to be one of the chief judicial dignitaries of the mother country. An Indian judgeship is, no doubt, a high

dignity, but is also a high 'shelf,' and when a man has been on a high shelf for twenty years, in a tropical climate, he may be fit for many things, but he is off the rail of promotion which runs through Westminster Hall, and can hardly expect to rise to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas.

"Before his elevation to the chief justiceship, an event which took place in the year 1850, the late Sir John Jervis was distinguished more for his general ability,—for his quickness and dexterity as an advocate, than for any special knowledge of the law, or profound acquaintance with its origin and principles. He was no black-letter lawyer, perhaps, but he was a most shrewd and ready counsel, and this quality, which he possessed in a pre-eminent degree, and the want of which has condemned many a profound black-letter lawyer to vegetate unseen—a legal cactus—in Stone-buildings or Figtree-court, procured for Sir John Jervis not only a large share of professional emolument, but ultimately raised him to one of the highest stations on the bench."

The *Daily News* remarks,—“It would probably be quite within the limits of truth to say, that in the two intellectual gifts of rapid apprehension and rapid ratiocination, no public man of the present day was, within the range of his own professional pursuit, the equal of the late Sir John Jervis. Even to those most accustomed to witness the effects of forensic training in sharpening and quickening the intellectual faculties, there was something almost preternatural in the swiftness of glance with which the deceased chief justice took in all the bearings of a complicated subject, which till he came into court was wholly unfamiliar to him—in the facility with which he detected every artifice, exposed every sophistry, and pursued with an unerring logic the longest train of legal reasoning to its remotest consequences. As a mere dialectic display, few exhibitions could be more gratifying to an intellectual mind than to watch Sir John Jervis, in the Common Pleas, making his way through the intricacies of a long patent cause, or playfully dragging to light the skilfully disguised fallacy which formed the basis of some solemn and plausible argument, that might easily have imposed on a judge less skilfully astute than himself. And the mode in which the whole was done made the best part of the exhibition. Not a word was wasted. Subtle and swift the keen shaft of logic was shot, and the solemn man was abated, and the ponderous man came down with a crash, and—greater miracle still—the incessantly talkative man was silenced. Even the ablest, and the clearest-headed confessed that there was ‘no standing up against Jervis;’ and by a sort of tacit agreement it came to be understood that as little nonsense as possible was to be talked before him. And all this was done without pedantry, and without harshness. Everything was accomplished with the easy, half-careless manner of a clear-sighted man of the world, who, as Mr. Carlyle would say, ‘had swallowed all formulas,’ abominated learned trifling, and, above all things, loved to come to

the point. The merits of this style of proceeding were, that that portion of the human race who during the time of the late chief justice frequented the Court of Common Pleas were saved an infinite amount of weariness, vexation, and delay. The presiding judge never spoke except to the point, and, as far as possible, repressed any deviation from this laudable habit in others. The consequence was, that causes were got through with a rapidity which, to those accustomed to the more cumbersome procedure of other sages of the law, seemed almost incredible. And yet this rapidity was not purchased at the expense of any slovenliness or inaccuracy. There is probably no judge on the bench against whose *Nisi Prius* rulings so few exceptions have been successfully urged. Still it is undeniable that the manner of the chief justice had its disadvantages. Decorous people professed to be shocked at its total want of conventional dignity; and even those who are more disposed to regard substance than form, were obliged to admit that there was a carelessness, a levity, sometimes even a cynicism about the deportment of Sir John Jervis, which would on all accounts have been quite as well away. But these were, after all, minor points; and we believe we shall find a very general concurrence in the opinion we venture to express, that upon the whole it will not be easy adequately to supply the void which the death of Sir John Jervis has left on the judicial bench."

The late Chief Justice Jervis was also a deputy lieutenant for Anglesea, and was married, in 1824, to the second daughter of A. Mundell, Esq., of Great George-street, Westminster.

SIR J. ROLT.

November 8th, at Southernhay, Exeter, aged 72, Lieutenant-General Sir John Rolt, K.C.B., Colonel of the 2nd (or Queen's Royal) regiment of foot.—He entered the army in 1800, and served in Egypt, under Sir R. Abercromby, in the campaign of 1801, and was shot through the body on the day of landing. He subsequently saw some active service in the Peninsula, and was present at Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz, and commanded the 17th Portuguese regiment from 1812 to the end of the war. He had received a cross and one clasp for his services at Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He became a lieutenant-general in 1854. He married, in 1824, the youngest daughter and coheir of George Caswall, Esq., of Sacomb Park, Herts, who survives him.

SIR H. J. CUMMING.

November 28th, in London, aged 85, General Sir Henry John Cumming, K.C.H.—He entered the 11th Light Dragoons in 1790, was twenty-four years in that regiment, serving six campaigns with them. This gallant and distinguished veteran was

present at the battle of Famars and of Cateau, the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and at every other siege, battle, or general action the British army was engaged in during the campaigns of 1793 and 1795, in Flanders, and the rigorous winter campaign in Holland. In 1799 he was present at every action in the Helder expedition, and was publicly thanked by his Royal Highness the Duke of York for having defeated, with seventy-five men, a body of French dragoons three times that number. He commanded the 11th Light Dragoons with distinction for upwards of two years in the Peninsula, being constantly on outpost duty, and was present at every engagement excepting the siege of Badajoz. He was one of the three officers highly complimented by the late Duke of Wellington, after the action of El Bodon, where he was wounded; and on that day the late Marquis of Londonderry was sent to him to express the duke's approbation of the conduct of the 11th Light Dragoons. At the battle of Salamanca he received the gold medal. In 1836 he was appointed to the colonelcy of the 13th Royal Lancers.

SIR H. HART.

December 23rd, at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, aged 78, Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Hart, K.C.B.—He was descended from the ancient family of Hart, of Lullingston, in Kent. He entered the navy in March, 1796, on board the *Indefatigable*, 46, Captain Sir Edward Pellew, and the year after took part, in company with the *Amazon*, in a very gallant engagement with a French 74 gun-ship, *Les Droits de l'Homme*, which ended in the loss of that vessel. He was next transferred with Sir Edward Pellew to the *Impérieuse*, 74, and had the opportunity of distinguishing himself during the blockade of Belle-Ile, besides the expedition to Ferrol, in 1800, where he commanded a boat, and assisted in cutting out, under the batteries in Vigo Bay, of *La Guêpe*, a vessel of 22 guns, which was desperately defended by the enemy. In 1802 he was appointed by Lord Keith to a lieutenancy on board the *Medusa*, 32, Captain Sir John Gore, which was afterwards confirmed by the Admiralty. On becoming senior of that frigate, he made a prize, in one of her boats, of a French privateer off Gibraltar, and afterwards contributed to the capture of three Spanish vessels, laden with treasure, and the destruction of a fourth near Cape St. Mary, in October, 1804; in November, the same year, to the detention of the *Matilda*, 36, laden with a valuable cargo of quicksilver, estimated in value £200,000. Lieutenant Hart subsequently accompanied Lord Cornwallis to India, where, in July, 1805, he became flag-lieutenant in the *Culloden*, 74, to his former gallant commander, Sir Edward Pellew, by whom, in 1807, he was appointed acting captain to the *Terpsichore*, and afterwards to several other frigates. While in command of the *Caroline*, Captain Hart, independently of the cutting

out from the coast of Java, in open day, of a Dutch sloop of war of 14 guns, was instrumental to the annihilation of Griesee, in December, 1807, of the dockyard and stores, and all the men-of-war remaining to Holland in the East Indies, being on that occasion intrusted in the landing of troops and of commanding the seamen on shore. He afterwards, in the same frigate, partook of an engagement with the batteries and gunboats at the entrance of Manilla Bay. In 1810 he was appointed to the command of the *Thracian*, 18, in which sloop he cruised off Cherbourg until posted in 1811. He subsequently was appointed to the *Cyrus*, 20; *Revenge*, 74, in 1814, the ship bearing the flag of his former captain, Sir John Gore; to the *Sapphire*, 26, in 1818, in which he was engaged watching, with high credit to himself, the British interests at Porto Bello, at a time when that place was attacked by a force under Sir Gregor M'Gregor, in unison with the Mexican patriots; and was next intrusted with a mission to the Governor-General of South America, who had been driven from Mexico to Carthagena. In September, 1831, he was appointed flag-captain to the *Melville*, 74, to Sir J. Gore, then just appointed Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. Captain Hart, while on that station, was appointed to the temporary command of the *Imogene*, 28, and specially deputed to conduct an important negotiation with the Imaum of Muscat. At the termination of his successful mission, he went to Bombay with a ship of 74 guns, intended as a present from the Imaum to the late King William IV., who added her to the British navy, under the name of the *Imaum*. He returned in the *Melville*, with the Earl of Clare, in 1835. Shortly after his return to England, viz., in January, 1836, he was nominated a K.C.B., in acknowledgment of his great naval services. In April, 1842, he received the captain's good-service pension, and in 1845 was appointed a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital. In October, 1846, he was made a Rear-Admiral on the retired list.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

RIGHT HON. H. GOULBURN.

January 12th, at Betchworth House, near Dorking, after a short illness, aged 71, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, M.P. for the University of Cambridge.—He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Munbee Goulburn and the Hon. Susan Chetwynd, daughter of Viscount Chetwynd. He was born in 1784, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1808, having the year previous been returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Horsham. In 1811, just after his entrance upon official life, he married the Hon.

Jane Montagu, third daughter of Matthew, 4th Lord Rokeby. The right hon. gentleman was made Under Secretary of State for the Home Department in February, 1810, under the Duke of Portland's ministry, and under the administration of his grace's successor, the unfortunate Spencer Perceval. At the general election in 1812 he was elected for St. German's, and represented that now disenfranchised borough up to 1818, having in 1812 been appointed by Lord Liverpool Under Secretary of State for the Colonies—an office he held up to 1821. In 1818 he was returned to the House of Commons for West Looe, and sat for Armagh from 1826 to 1831. Mr. Goulburn accepted the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland in December, 1821, and was then made a privy councillor. He filled that office under the several administrations of the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Goderich, the Right Hon. George Canning, and the Duke of Wellington, when, in March, 1828, the illustrious duke selected him to fill the important office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; and he thus became a member of the cabinet, at the head of the financial department of the State, until the Duke of Wellington retired in January, 1830, to make way for Earl Grey. At the general election, 1831, the members of the University of Cambridge were discontented with the Earl of Burlington (then Lord Cavendish) and Viscount Palmerston for their advocacy of the Reform Bill; and Mr. Goulburn, who had unsuccessfully contested the University in 1826, and the Right Hon. William Yates Peel, started in opposition, and, after a severe contest, ousted the former noble members. Since then the right hon. gentleman had continued to represent that University in Parliament. On the formation of Sir R. Peel's first ministry, in 1834, Mr. Goulburn was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, which he held till the administration broke up in April following. When Sir Robert was again called upon, in September, 1841, to take office, he selected Mr. Goulburn for his Chancellor of the Exchequer. Since he retired with the late Sir R. Peel, in the summer of 1846, the right hon. gentleman took no very active part in politics, but always supported those measures which he deemed necessary to fully carry out the views of his distinguished friend on the policy of free trade. The late Sir Robert Peel appointed him one of his executors, Viscount Hardinge being the other. The deceased gentleman, in 1839, was proposed for the office of Speaker of the House of Commons by the Conservative party; but Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the late Speaker, gained the election; there being for Mr. Goulburn 299 votes, and for Mr. Lefevre 317. The deceased enjoyed the annual pension of £2,000.

MR. B. GASKELL.

January 21st, at Thorne House, near Wakefield, aged 74, Benjamin Gaskell, Esq., formerly M.P. for Maldon.—He was the eldest son of D. Gaskell, Esq., of Clifton Hall, Manchester,

by Hannah, daughter of J. Noble, Esq., and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was first returned for Maldon, Essex, in 1806, but unseated on petition by his opponent, the late Lord Western. He was unsuccessful in 1807; but, having been instrumental in obtaining a charter for the borough, was returned in 1812, and continued to represent that constituency, in the moderate Liberal interest, down to his retirement from public life in 1826. Whilst a member of the House of Commons, he supported motions for Reform, Catholic Emancipation, the Extension of Education, and the Mitigation of the Criminal Code. In 1807 he married Mary, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Brandreth, of Liverpool, by whom he left, surviving issue, Mr. J. Milnes Gaakell, M.P. for Wenlock, who is married to a daughter of the late Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P.

MR. E. DAWES.

January 27th, at Sidmouth, aged 54, Edward Dawes, Esq., of St. Helen's, near Ryde, formerly M.P. for the Isle of Wight. —He was returned in May, 1851, as the Free Trade candidate, by a majority of forty-six over his Protectionist opponent, Captain Hamond, but did not seek the suffrages of his constituents again at the general election in the following year.

MR. G. ARKWRIGHT.

February 5th, in the Albany, London, aged 48, George Arkwright, Esq., M.P. for Leominster. —He was the eldest son of Robert Arkwright Esq., of Sutton Hall, Derbyshire, by the daughter of S. G. Kemble, Esq., of Durham, and great grandson of the celebrated Sir R. Arkwright. He was born in 1807, and, having graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1833. He had sat, in the Conservative interest, for Leominster since February, 1842, and was an unsuccessful candidate for North Derbyshire in 1837. He lived and died unmarried.

MR. JOHN SADLEIR.

February 17th, on Hampstead Heath, aged 42, John Saddleir, Esq., M.P. for Sligo. —His body was found on the heath, near Jack Straw's Castle, and a bottle of essential oil of bitter almonds by his side. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury brought in a verdict of suicide. The son of a plain yeoman in the county of Tipperary, and himself a solicitor in Ireland, by dint of successful speculations, and a course of fraud, the extent of which even yet is not fully known, he procured a seat for Carlow in 1847, and again in 1852. In February, 1853, he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury under Lord Aberdeen's government, but failed, however, to secure his re-election on taking office. Soon afterwards, however, he came in for Sligo.

His extensive frauds in connection with the Tipperary Bank—a swindle in which his brother James, M.P. for Tipperary, was also deeply implicated, and for which he was expelled the House of Commons—his connection with the Royal Swedish Railway, the Frascati Railway, the London and County Bank, and the purchase of properties in the Irish Encumbered Estates Court, are facts too well known and remembered to need repeating here. He died unmarried. Strange as it may sound, there are not wanting those who believe (in spite of the identification of the corpse by the coroner, Mr. Wakley, who formerly sat in Parliament with him) that John Sadleir, after all, did not commit suicide, but simply played the trick, so well known in history and romance, of a pretended death and a supposititious corpse. These persons believe that he is still alive, and in America.

MR. R. SCOTT.

February 21st, at Stourbridge, aged 52, Robert Scott, Esq., formerly M.P. for Walsall.—He was the youngest son of the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, of York, but changed his name on marrying Sarah, only child of John Scott, Esq., of Stourbridge and Great Barr. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1829, and went the Oxford circuit; he also held the office of a Commissioner of Bankruptcy. In 1841 he was elected, in the Liberal interest, M.P. for Walsall, but retired in 1847. A non-conformist without bitterness, he lent a helping hand to all the useful and charitable institutions of his neighbourhood.

MR. J. M. BALFOUR.

February 23rd, at Madeira, aged 36, James Maitland Balfour, Esq., of Whittinghame, co. Haddington, and Strathanan, Ross-shire.—He was the eldest son of the late Jas. Balfour, Esq. (who represented Haddingtonshire in the first reformed Parliament), and grandson of the late Earl of Lauderdale. He was born January 5th, 1820, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1841 was chosen to represent the Haddington district of burghs, in the Conservative interest. He retired from Parliament at the dissolution of 1847. He succeeded to his father's landed estates in 1845. By his wife, Lady Blanche Cecil, the younger daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., Mr. Balfour left five sons and three daughters. The family of which Mr. Balfour was the head represents a branch of the Balfours of Balbirnie, Fifeshire.

MR. J. R. CAMPBELL.

February 25th, at Malta, aged 41, John Renton Campbell, Esq., of Lamberton and Mordington, co. Berwick, and formerly M.P. for Berwick.—He was elected for that constituency as a Conservative, in 1847, but was unsuccessful at the general

election of 1852, and again on the occurrence of a new election in 1853. His landed estates have passed to his brother, Major Archibald Colin Campbell, late of the 42nd Highlanders, who has assumed the additional name of Renton.

MR. T. ATTWOOD.

March 6th, at Malvern, after a long illness arising from paralysis, aged 72, Thomas Attwood, Esq., formerly M.P. for Birmingham. — He was the third son of Matthias Attwood, Esq., ironmaster and banker, of Hales Owen, Salop, and a brother of the late Mr. M. Attwood, M.P. for Whitehaven. He first became distinguished as a political character by his opposition to the Orders in Council of 1812, and to the return to cash payments at the close of the Peninsular war. His "Letters of a Scotch Banker," first published anonymously in the *Globe*, in 1828, established him as an authority on the question of paper currency, though they did little more than practically apply the principles which he had laid down in pamphlets and other publications in 1812—15. In 1829 he joined his friends, Messrs. Muntz and Scholefield in the establishment of the Birmingham Political Union, which eventually became an engine of considerable power, and contributed largely towards the passing of the Reform Bill, as was most gracefully and handsomely acknowledged at the time by Earl Grey, then Premier. Mr. Attwood was chosen one of the first members for Birmingham on its enfranchisement in 1832, and continued to represent that constituency until January, 1840, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds and retired into private life.

MR. J. NEELD.

March 24th, in Grosvenor-square, aged 67, Joseph Neeld, Esq., of Grittleton House, Wilts, who had sat as member for that borough for upwards of twenty-five years. — The deceased gentleman, who was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Wilts, high steward of Malmesbury, and one of the gentlemen of her Majesty's Privy Chamber, was the eldest son of the late Joseph Neeld, Esq., of Gloucester-place, from whom he inherited a very large fortune: his connection with the wealthy firm of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge is well known. He was also an extensive proprietor of Bank and East-India stock. During his long parliamentary career Mr. Joseph Neeld was a staunch adherent to the Protestant and Protectionist party, and voted for agricultural protection when Sir Robert Peel abandoned the cause in 1846. Mr. John Neeld, who has represented Cricklade for twenty years, is a brother of the deceased gentleman, and Captain Boldero, his colleague in the representation of Chippenham, married his sister. Mr. Joseph Neeld married, in 1831, the Lady Caroline Mary Ashley-Cooper, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Shaftesbury.

THE RIGHT HON. G. R. DAWSON.

April 3rd, in London, aged 65, the Right Hon. George Robert Dawson.—The deceased gentleman was the eldest son of the late Mr. Arthur Dawson, of Castle Dawson, county of Londonderry, by a daughter of Mr. George Paul. He was born in Rutland-square, Dublin, in 1790, and received his early education, we believe, at Harrow: thence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he closed a brilliant career by gaining a first class in classical honours, in Michaelmas term, 1811. Being the eldest son of a wealthy Irish squire, he did not adopt a profession; but, in 1815, at the age of twenty-five, he was returned a member, in the Tory interest, for his native county, which he represented until 1830, when he retired, and secured his election for the Government borough of Harwich, the Orangemen of the north of Ireland being resolved not to re-elect as their member one who had so far betrayed the Protestant cause as to vote for Catholic Emancipation. Soon after being returned to Parliament, he married a sister of the late Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, and from 1823 filled the post of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, until January, 1828, when he was removed to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, a post which he held till the end of the Duke of Wellington's administration. When Sir R. Peel came into his temporary tenure of office in November, 1834, he appointed Mr. Dawson Secretary of the Admiralty; and he had previously been sworn a member of the Privy Council. He also retired from parliamentary life at the general election consequent upon the passing of the Reform Bill, in December, 1832, and resigned his secretaryship at the Admiralty on the retirement of his friends from office in April, 1835. In 1841, however, on Sir R. Peel's return to office, he accepted a Commissionership of the Customs, from which he was promoted some five years later to the deputy chairmanship of the Customs Board, which he held till the time of his death. Mr. Dawson was remarkable as having been one of the first "Orange" members who was induced by the formidable prospect of public affairs in 1828 to alter his opinions as to the necessity and policy of Catholic Emancipation, and frankly to avow his change, an avowal which was speedily followed by that of Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington. He was left a widower in 1848, but has left a family; one of his sons is rector of Great Munden, near Ware, Hertfordshire.—*Times*.

MR. W. EVANS.

April 8th, at Allstree Hall, Derby, aged 68, William Evans, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for that county, and formerly M.P. for the Northern division.—He was the eldest son of the late Mr. W. Evans, by a daughter of Mr. Jede-

diah Strutt, of Belper. He represented East Retford from 1818 till 1826, and in 1830 was returned unopposed for Leicester, which he had unsuccessfully contested at the previous general election. He was again returned in 1831 and 1832. Being defeated at Leicester, in December, 1834, he remained out of Parliament until August, 1837, when he was chosen for North Derbyshire. He was re-elected in 1842 and 1847, but retired early in 1853 on account of the growing infirmities of age. He was an Alderman and one of the Town Council of Derby, and served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1829. He married, in 1820, Mary, daughter of the Rev. T. Gisborne, by whom he has left an only son, Mr. T. W. Evans, recently chosen M.P. for South Derbyshire.

MR. P. LALOR.

April 10th, at Tinnakill, Queen's County, aged 69, died Patrick Lalor, Esq., a magistrate for that county, which he represented in the first Reformed Parliament, from December, 1832, to 1834.—He was elected in opposition to the late Lord Congleton, then Sir Henry Parnell, who declined to support a repeal of the Union. He was an active and zealous opponent of the Established Church in Ireland, and a supporter of the ballot and tenant-right. The *Tablet* states that he was "the very incarnation of personal and political integrity, always at his post in Parliament, and the able and determined advocate of his country's rights and independence. His public purity," adds the same authority, "was unquestioned, and his honesty almost a proverb."

MR. C. J. W. DEANS DUNDAS.

April 11th, at Edinburgh, aged 45, Charles John Whitley Deans Dundas, Esq., late of the Coldstream Guards.—He was the eldest son of Vice-Admiral Sir James W. Deans Dundas, G.C.B., who lately held the chief command of a fleet in the Black Sea, by his first wife, the Hon. Janet Whitley Dundas, only daughter of the late Lord Amesbury. Mr. Dundas sat as member for the Flint Burghs in the Liberal interest from 1837 to 1841. He was married to his cousin, Miss Jardine, granddaughter of Bruce, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller. From the ancient family of Whitley of Aston, he would have succeeded to large estates in the county of Flint. His father, the Admiral, was a son of the late James Deans, Esq., M.D., of Calcutta, by a daughter of the Hon. Thomas Dundas, M.P., and assumed that name on occasion of his first marriage.

THE RIGHT HON. G. L. DAWSON DAMER, C.B.

April 14th, in Wilton-place, aged 57, died the Right Hon. George Lionel Dawson Damer, many years M.P. for Portarlington.

ton and Dorchester.—He was uncle of and heir-presumptive to the present Earl of Portarlington, being the second son of John Dawson, 1st earl, by the Lady Caroline Stuart, daughter of John, 3rd Earl of Bute. He was born in the Queen's County, Ireland, in 1788; and married, in 1826, Mary Georgiana Emma, second daughter of the late Lord Hugh Seymour, and granddaughter of the 1st Marquis of Hertford, but was left a widower about eight years since. He entered the army at an early age, and having served in the Waterloo campaign, he attained the rank of colonel in the army, and was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1816. He assumed the name of Damer in addition to the family name of Dawson on the death of his aunt, the late Lady Caroline Damer, from whom he inherited the property of Came Abbey, in Dorsetshire. He held the office of Comptroller of the Household under Sir Robert Peel's administration from 1841 to 1846, when he was also sworn a member of the Privy Council; he represented the family borough of Portarlington in the Conservative interest from December, 1834, to the dissolution in 1847, when he was elected for Dorchester; for which he was an unsuccessful candidate in 1852. He has left issue an only son, Lionel, an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards, now M.P. for Portarlington, and also four daughters, the eldest of whom is Viscountess Ebrington.

MR. J. F. B. BLACKETT.

April 26th, at Ville-neuve-sur-Yonne, in the south of France, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, aged 34, John Fenwick Burgoyne Blackett, Esq., M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne.—He was the eldest son of Mr. Christopher Blackett, of Wylam Hall, Northumberland (who represented the Southern division of that county in the Liberal interest from 1837 to 1841), by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Mr. Montague Burgoyne, younger son of the late Sir Roger Burgoyne, of Marle Hall, Essex. He was born in 1821, and received his early education at Harrow, whence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford. In 1841 he took his degree as a second class in classics, and in the following year was elected to a fellowship at Merton College. At this time he was an able and accomplished debater at the "Union," and upheld strong Liberal opinions when they were in anything but good odour in *alma mater*. He did not, however, remain long in residence, but came to reside in London, where he studied for the bar. After coming to London, he became a frequent contributor to the *Globe*, *Edinburgh Review*, and other periodical literature. In July, 1852, he attained—what had long been the object of his ambition—a seat in Parliament, being chosen to represent his native town of Newcastle. As a member of Parliament he was regular and punctual in his attendance, and a frequent speaker, strongly advocating an extension of parliamentary and civil service reform, of the electoral franchise, and of national education; he also supported the ballot,

and refused to pledge himself to vote for the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant. He also showed a wide and extended acquaintance with Indian and colonial subjects. Worn out prematurely with hard work, he was obliged to withdraw himself some months before his death from active employment; and, finding his health growing worse at the commencement of the new year, he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds at the opening of the session, and went to the continent to recruit his prostrated energies.

MR. W. EGERTON.

April 25th, at Tatton Park, Cheshire, aged 76, Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., formerly M.P. for Cheshire.—Mr. Egerton was the representative in the male line of the ancient family of Tatton, of Withenshaw, in Cheshire, being the eldest surviving son of the late W. Tatton Egerton, Esq., of Tatton and Withenshaw, by his second wife, Mary, sister of the 1st Lord Skelmersdale. By the marriage of his grandfather, William Tatton, Esq., with Hester, the only surviving child of the Hon. Thomas Egerton, son of John, 2nd Earl of Bridgewater, the family became possessed of Tatton Park, and the other Cheshire and Lancashire estates of the celebrated Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, when the name of Egerton was assumed. Mr. Egerton was born on the 1st September, 1780, and succeeded his father in 1806. He was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Cheshire, and lieutenant-colonel of the Cheshire Yeomanry and county militia, and served the office of high sheriff of the County Palatine in 1808. He was a warm-hearted, generous, and hospitable man, and one of the best specimens of the "fine old English gentleman." He represented the county of Chester in the Tory interest from the year 1812 till the passing of the Reform Bill in 1831, in five successive parliaments. In 1806 he married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir C. Sykes, Bart., by whom he had three daughters and five sons. His eldest son, who has succeeded to the Tatton property, has sat for North Cheshire since 1832.

MR. R. M. FOX.

April 26th, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 40, Richard Maxwell Fox, Esq., M.P. for the county of Longford.—He was educated at Winchester and University College, Oxford, and married in 1835 Susan Amelia, daughter of the late Admiral Sir L. Halsted, G.C.B. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for Longford, which he had represented in two Parliaments, having been first elected in 1847. He was a Liberal of a somewhat advanced school, but never took a prominent part in Parliament. Although a Protestant, the deceased was one of the most stanch adherents of the Roman Catholic party in the House of Commons, and of late years was very popular with the

body generally. His death was accelerated by the shock caused to his system by the sudden death of his son, who was drowned a few months previously whilst on a boating excursion in Ireland with the son of his friend and neighbour, Col. H. White, M.P.

MR. C. RUSSELL.

May 15th, in Argyll Street, aged 69, Charles Russell, Esq., many years M.P. for Reading, Deputy Chairman of the Albion Life Office, and late Chairman of the Great Western Railway.—He died by his own hand. He was the second son of the late Right Hon. Sir H. Russell, Bart., formerly Chief Justice at Bengal, by Anna Barbara, daughter of Sir C. Whitworth, and sister of the late Earl Whitworth. He was born July 22nd, 1786, and was unmarried. He sat in the Conservative interest as M.P. for Reading from 1830 till 1837, and again from 1841 till 1847.

MR. R. GARDNER.

June 4th, in Eaton-square, aged 43, after a few days' illness, Richard Gardner, Esq., M.P. for Leicester.—He was educated at the Charter House and at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1838. He was a Liberal of rather advanced opinions, being opposed to the union of church and state, and to the principle of religious endowments. He was elected for the borough in 1847, but unseated on petition, though he was fortunate enough to secure his seat again at the last election. He married Lucy, daughter of the Count de Mandeloh, late ambassador to this court from Wurtemberg, by whom he has left an infant family.

MR. T. B. LENNARD.

June 9th, at Brighton, aged 68, Thomas Barrett Lennard, Esq., late M.P. for Maldon.—This gentleman, whose name figures so prominently in the political annals of Essex for more than the last quarter of a century, had contested the representation of Maldon, with one exception, in every election that had taken place since the passing of the Reform Bill; and the memorable struggle in which he was engaged before that great change occurred, when the poll was kept open for fifteen days, is a household history amongst the electors of the borough. That struggle took place in 1826, Mr. Lennard's first appearance in the borough, and he was returned by a majority of fifty-three over Mr. Q. Dick. Prior to that, Mr. Lennard had sat in Parliament for Ipswich, having contested the representation with Mr. J. Round, whom he unseated upon petition; and the sums which are stated to have been expended in these two contests would appear fabulous in these days of economy and

diminished election outlay. The hon. gentleman was looked up to as one of the chief supporters of the Liberal cause, and few had made greater sacrifices for its support; and though these exciting contests naturally brought him into angry conflict on the hustings, his gentlemanly bearing, which was often acknowledged by his political opponents, secured for him personally their respect. It had been the intention of Mr. Lennard to offer himself again for Maldon whenever a dissolution occurred; and his death, we are sure, will be a great disappointment and source of deep regret to his private friends and political supporters in that borough. The hon. gentleman, who, being of retired and studious habits, took little part in the general business of the county, was born in 1788. He was twice married; first to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. John Whar-ton, of Skelton Castle, York, and secondly to the heiress of Mr. Bartlett Bridger Sheddou, of Aldham Hall, Suffolk. By the latter, who died in Italy, in 1844, he leaves seven sons (the eldest of whom, and now heir direct to the baronetcy, is married to a daughter of Sir W. Page Wood) and three daughters. The venerable Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, the father of the deceased, is now in his 95th year.—*Ipswich Express*.

[Mr. Lennard, jun., has succeeded to the baronetcy, by the death of his grandfather, whilst these sheets are passing through the press.—August, 1857].

THE RIGHT HON. G. BANKES.

July 6th, in Old Palace-yard, aged 70, the Right Hon. George Bankes, M.P. for Dorset.—The deceased gentleman was second son of the late Mr. Henry Bankes, formerly for many years M.P. for the county of Dorset. He was educated at Westminster school, and afterwards proceeded to Cambridge to complete his studies. He then adopted the legal profession, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1813. In 1822 he was appointed one of the Bankruptcy Commissioners; and was afterwards appointed curiaitor baron, and had for many years been chairman of the Dorsetshire sessions. He was Recorder of Weymouth. Mr. Bankes first entered on official life under the Duke of Wellington's administration, when he was appointed Chief Secretary of the Board of Control; and in 1830 was appointed a junior Lord of the Treasury, and one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India. On the formation of the Earl of Derby's government, in March, 1852, he was appointed Judge-Advocate-General, which he held up to the resignation of Lord Derby in December, the same year. The deceased entered Parliament as representative for Corfe Castle, in 1816, and continued to represent that constituency up to its being united with Wareham, in 1832. At the general election in 1841 he was returned to the House of Commons for Dorsetshire, which he has since represented. He was a strenuous supporter of the high Conservative principles, opposing the commercial

measures of the late Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Banks married Miss Nugent, only child of the late Admiral of the fleet, Sir Charles Nugent, G.C.B., who died in 1844, by whom he leaves a family of four sons and three daughters.—*Times*.

THE HON. JOHN JAMES KNOX.

July 9th, at Brighton, aged 66, Colonel the Hon. John James Knox, fourth son of Thomas, 1st Earl of Banfurly, and brother of the present Peer.—He was born 1790, and married, in 1824, Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of E. Taylor, Esq., of Bifrons, co. Kent, by whom he has left an only child, Emily Louisa, married in 1845 to R. Dundas, Esq., of Arniston, N.B. Colonel Knox sat as M.P. for Dungannon, in the Conservative interest, from 1832 till the dissolution in July, 1837.

MR. C. FITZSIMON.

July 25th, at Macerata, in the Roman States, aged 64, Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq., Clerk of the Hanaper in Ireland, and formerly M.P. for co. Dublin.—The deceased gentleman was the son-in-law of the late Daniel O'Connell, with whom he was united in friendship and political action during a long course of years. He was first elected M.P. for co. Dublin in December, 1832, and was re-elected in 1835 and 1837. He accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in 1840, on being appointed to the lucrative office of Clerk of the Hanaper at Dublin, which he held down to the date of his death. In private life he was, perhaps, one of the most popular of country gentlemen, alike a favourite with Protestant and Roman Catholic.

E. PROTHEROE, ESQ.

August 24th, at Brighton, aged 81, Edward Protheroe, Esq., M.P. for Bristol from 1812 to 1820, and father of Mr. E. Protheroe, jun., who sat for Bristol in 1831-2, and represented Halifax from 1837 to 1847.—He was for many years the head of one of the largest West-Indian houses in the city which he represented.

MR. J. TROTTER.

August 31st, at Horton-place, Epsom, aged 77, John Trotter, Esq., formerly M.P. for West Surrey.—He was born in 1780, and early in life served in Spain as Commissary-General, under the late Duke of Wellington; and as Storekeeper-General in the short and glorious campaign which terminated the Peninsular war. He was returned for West Surrey in July, 1840, on the accession of Colonel Perceval to the peerage, and was re-elected in 1841, but retired at the dissolution of 1847.

MR. A. WHITE.

October 3rd, at Sunderland, aged 64, Andrew White, Esq., formerly M.P. for that borough.—He was the eldest son of the late John White, Esq., of Bishop-Wearmouth, and was born in 1792. In 1814 he married Ophelia, daughter of Hugh Dixon, Esq., shipowner, of that place. He was a coal and shipowner, glass and iron manufacturer, in Sunderland; a justice of the peace for that borough, and for co. Durham; chairman of the Sunderland Joint-Stock Bank, president of the Sunderland Mechanics' Institute, and connected with almost every charitable institution in that town. He was elected the first mayor of Sunderland under the Municipal Corporations Act, and again re-elected in 1836, and represented that borough, as a supporter of Lord Melbourne's government, from 1837 to 1841. He was the author of a small work "recommending Christian charity and mutual forbearance among various religious denominations."

MR. J. WOOD.

October 10th, at Bath, aged 66, John Wood, Esq., Chairman of the Inland Board of Revenue, and formerly M.P. for Preston.—He was the son of the late Mr. O. Wood, merchant, of Liverpool, and was originally brought up in a counting-house. He afterwards, however, was called to the bar, and represented Preston in the Liberal interest for some years previous and subsequent to the passing of the Reform Bill. Professor De Morgan, in his introductory lecture delivered in October last at the opening of the autumn session of the Faculty of Arts and Laws at University College, London, paid a warm tribute to the memory of Mr. Wood, "in whom," he said, "the college had lost one of its best friends. During the twenty-one years Mr. Wood had been a member of the council, he had continued to devote a large portion of his attention to the welfare of the University of London; and if anything could obliterate the memory of his former services, it was only the greater value of those which from time to time had succeeded them. He (the Professor) doubted if we had a more able public man left—he was sure we had not a more honest one."

MR. W. N. MACNAMARA.

November 11th, at Ennistymon, co. Clare, aged 80, Colonel William Nugent Macnamara, formerly M.P. for co. Clare.—The deceased gentleman, who represented a branch of the old Milesian house of Macnamara, long resident at Ballynacragie Castle, was descended from the old native Irish families of Thomond, Inchiquin, Macdonnell of Antrim, and O'Neill of Tyrone. He also traced his descent to the ancient admirals of

Munster, whose office is said to have originated the name of "Mac-na-Mara," or "Son of the Sea." He was born in 1776, and married in 1798, Susannah, daughter and eventually heir of the late Hon. Matthias Finnecane, Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland, by Anne, daughter of Edward O'Brien, Esq., of Ennistymon. Colonel Maonamara was one of the most popular men of his day in the times immediately preceding the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill, and was O'Connell's "second" in his memorable duel with Mr. D'Esterre, in 1816. He represented his native county of Clare, as a "Repealer," in several Parliaments, from 1830 down to his retirement from political life in 1852.

MR. W. LOCKHART.

November 25th, at Milton Lockhart, aged 69, William Lockhart, Esq., M.P. for co. Lanark.—This esteemed gentleman, whose sudden death cast a gloom over the county which he had so long represented, was born at Germiston House, Lanarkshire, in 1787. In early life he went to Bengal in the military service of the Hon. East-India Company, rose to the rank of Captain and received a medal for services in Nepaul. In 1817 he came to England on furlough, and in 1819, having succeeded to the estates of a cousin, he retired from the service. From that time forward he took a deep interest in his native county, and zealously abetted any measure which promised to advance its prosperity. In 1841 he was returned to Parliament without opposition as Conservative M.P. for Lanarkshire, and during the fifteen years of his parliamentary career, he was the uniform and unflinching supporter of Conservative principles. He opposed every measure which, in his opinion, tended directly or indirectly to injure the Church of Scotland, was an opponent of the Maynooth grant, voted for agricultural protection in 1846, and had a principal share in defeating the attempts made in Parliament to remove the parish schools of Scotland from the superintendence and control of the Established Church. Yet, notwithstanding his high Conservative principles and frequently unpopular votes, he stood in such favour with all classes of his constituents, that it was quite understood no opposition would be made to his return to Parliament from Lanarkshire, so long as he lived and chose to be a candidate. He was admitted on all hands to be one of the most indefatigable and useful members that Scotland ever produced. The orderly habits of his early military life never left him. Though he was without any pretensions as a speaker, the House of Commons did not possess a better man of business, or one who studied more attentively the interest of his constituents. When he did venture to address the House, which was but rarely, it was never without having mastered his subject, and he uniformly commanded attention from all parties. In his public capacity he knew no party among his constituents, and made

no difference between Whig and Tory. To this cause, as well as to the high sense of honour which regulated all the actions of his life, he owed that general esteem in which he was held. As a country gentleman no man stood higher; and no more generous or intelligent spirit could preside over the elegant hospitalities of Milton-Lockhart, while in the intercourse of private life, his friendly nature and strong practical benevolence endeared him to a large circle of sincerely attached friends.

The efficient state of the Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, of which he was Lieutenant-colonel-commandant, was mainly owing to his zeal and energy. He was again and again elected Dean of Faculties of the University of Glasgow, whose senate recorded in their minutes a flattering compliment to his memory before the close of the session of 1856.

Mr. Lockhart represented one of the most ancient families in the county. He was married in early life to the eldest daughter of the late Sir Hugh Palliser, baronet, but dying without issue, was succeeded in the entailed estates of Milton-Lockhart and Germiston by his fourth surviving brother, the Rev. Lawrence Lockhart, D.D.

MR. P. KIRK.

November 2nd, at Torquay, aged 56, Peter Kirk, formerly M.P. for Carrickfergus.—He was a son of the late Sir Peter Kirk, Knight, of Thornfield, and married, in 1821, a daughter of A. Dalway, Esq. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Antrim, and was five times chosen mayor of Carrickfergus, which he represented from 1835 to 1847.

T. MACKENZIE, ESQ.

(Date unknown), in Heriot-row, Edinburgh, died Thomas Mackenzie, Esq., of Applecross, formerly M.P. for the combined counties of Ross and Cromarty.—He was a son of the late Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq., and was born in 1793; he became a Writer to the Signet, and first entered Parliament in May, 1837, on the appointment of his relative, the Right Hon. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, to the governorship of Ceylon. He continued to sit in Parliament as a supporter of Sir Robert Peel until 1847, when he retired. He married a daughter of the late G. Mackenzie, Esq.

MILITARY.

ENSIGN FITZGERALD.

January 2nd, at Malta, from the effects of a wound received on the memorable 8th of September, Ensign Lionel Edward Fitzgerald, of the 41st regiment.—A member of a respectable family in the Queen's County (the Fitzgeralds of Rookview), he was thrown upon the world at an early age to carve out his own fortune; and having first tried a civil employment, to which he had been appointed through the influence of the Hon. Thomas Vesey, now Viscount de Vesci, he enlisted about twelve years ago in the corps to which he remained attached until his death. As colour-sergeant he accompanied his regiment to the East, and bore his part in all the deadly conflicts and arduous duties which devolved upon that distinguished corps until the fall of Sebastopol. In the assault of the Redan his name is recorded by the General of Division among those generous spirits who so worthily merited a civic crown by volunteering to place themselves under a murderous fire, in order to bring away their wounded comrades to a place of safety. It was while engaged in that noble service that he received the wound which, after much suffering, has brought him to an early but honourable grave. For his conduct on that occasion, he was promoted to an ensigncy, to the great satisfaction of the whole regiment, both officers and men, by whom he had always been highly esteemed.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

LIEUT. PLUNKETT.

January 3rd, at Jamestown House, Dublin, after a long illness, contracted in the West Indies, Anthony Sydney Shawe Plunkett, late Lieut. 8th foot.—He was the seventh son of the late Hon. Matthew Plunkett, second son of River, tenth Lord Louth, by Sydney, daughter of Col. Shawe, of Parsons-town, King's County.

COL. BONHAM.

February 6th, at Brighton, aged 46, when he was in command of the Cavalry Depôt, Colonel Henry Frederick Bonham, of Carlton Hall, Suffolk, and of Orsett, Essex.—The deceased, who was born in 1809, entered the service in 1829, and was for some time Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th Royal Hussars. He had only recently retired from active service, and was placed on half-pay in 1862.

CAPT. MAHER.

February 7th, at Swansea, Capt. Maher.—This gentleman, who had recently succeeded Captain Gompertz in the command of the recruiting staff at Swansea, met with his death in a shocking manner. The captain went to a party the preceding evening, and returned to his lodgings at an early hour the following morning. About six o'clock a smell of burning linen was perceptible in the house. A gentleman named Tomlinson, on entering Captain Maher's room, found it full of smoke, and the bed furniture on fire. When the flames were extinguished, the lifeless body of Captain Maher was found on the floor, and close beside him his favourite dog, also dead. It is supposed that while undressing himself on a chair the deceased, fatigued with being up all night, had fallen asleep, and allowed the candle to fall against the bed-curtains. Deceased was partially dressed, and had evidently been suffocated by the smoke.

COL. CLARKE.

February 23rd, at Bristol, aged 54, Colonel John Frederick Sales Clarke.—This gallant officer was in command of the South Wales district, and lately assistant quartermaster-general at the Horse Guards. Colonel Clarke was born in 1802, entered the service in 1818, and attained the rank of colonel in 1851.

COL. ANSTRUTHER.

February 20th, at Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Anstruther, of Thirdport, N. B.

MAJOR G. RANKEN, R.E.

February 28th, at Sebastopol, aged 28, from an accidental explosion of a mine whilst superintending the destruction of the White Barracks in the Karabelnaia, Major George Ranken, Royal Engineers.—He had the melancholy distinction of being the last English officer killed during the Crimean war. He was born in London, in 1828, and was educated under the Rev. Dr. Smith, at Rottingdean, near Brighton. In 1841 he became a private pupil of the Rev. William Moore, at Ryde. In 1843, having received a nomination from the late Right Hon. H. Goulburn, he entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as a cadet, and in 1847 was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers, after having passed a most excellent examination, in which he held the fourth place in the remove amongst forty competitors, and being first in the mathematical list. In 1850 he became a 1st Lieutenant, and in April in that year left England for Canada. Whilst stationed at Quebec, he

eminently distinguished himself on the occasion of two serious fires there, especially in 1854, when the Parliament buildings were burnt, and when, together with other officers present, he saved the valuable library, and other contents of the Literary and Historical Society, and for their exertions received the thanks of the Legislature of Canada. Whilst this fire was raging, Lieutenant Ranken rescued a man from a position of the greatest danger, rushing in amongst the flames and bearing him to a place of safety.

During the visitation of the cholera at Quebec, in the summer of 1854, he caused the cholera regulations of the General Board of Health (of England) to be printed and distributed at his own expense, and contributed largely towards the relief of various sufferers. He sent many letters, full of most useful suggestions, to the "Canadian Press," in which they appeared under the *nom-de-plume* of "Delta;" and on his return to England, in his communications to the *Morning Post*, under the same signature, was, probably, the originator, through the press, of many valuable ideas; amongst which may be mentioned that of increasing the pay of our soldiers whilst serving in the field, as an inducement for the militia to volunteer into the line; that on the subject of the formation of the several camps that have since been established in England, and that on the means of obtaining assistance in the war from India and the Colonies. In October, 1854, he arrived in England from Canada, and in July, 1855, started for the Crimea, where he greatly distinguished himself as the leader of the forlorn hope, at the assault of the Redan on the memorable 8th of September. A memoir of his career in the Crimea has been published by his brother, W. B. Ranken, Esq., entitled "Six Months at Sebastopol" (Waterton).

GENERAL WRIGHT, R.E.

March 5th, at Cheltenham, aged 80, General George Wright, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers.—He obtained his commission as 2nd Lieutenant, 1796, served in the West Indies from 1800 to 1805, and shared in the capture of Saint Lucia and Tobago. He also served in North America and Canada, and was Deputy Quartermaster-General in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He volunteered his services to Ceylon during the rebellion of the Kandian provinces, and paid an official visit to the court of Persia. In 1847 he became Major-General, was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers in 1851, and attained the full rank of general in 1854.

MAJOR WILLARD.

March 12th, at Eastbourne, Sussex, in the 80th year of his age, Major Leonard Kilham Willard, a magistrate for the county

of Sussex. — He was formerly of the 11th Battalion Royal Veterans, and it is supposed that he was the last survivor of the large and gallant force which fought at the battle of Laswarree, in the East Indies, under Lord Lake, in 1802. He had long retired from active service and taken up his residence at Eastbourne, where he was much respected as a magistrate and country gentleman.

LIEUT.-COL. FOX.

March 31st, aged 68, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Fox, of Foxlands, St. Mary's Church, near Torquay. — He was an old Peninsular officer, and served for many years in the 30th regiment of foot. He was present at the defences of Cadiz and Tarifa, and at Massena's retreat, and had received a medal for the action at Fuentes d'Onor. He subsequently served for eleven years in India.

GENERAL WILSON, C.B.

April 2nd, at Fronderw, Llanewst, co. Denbigh, aged 78, Lieut.-General Thomas Wilson, C.B., of Beaurepaire. — He entered the Bengal army in 1795, and saw some active service during the Governor-Generalships of Lords Wellesley and Hastings. He was appointed Colonel of the 2nd regiment of Native Infantry in 1830, and attained the rank of a lieutenant-general in 1851.

LIEUT. STROVER, R.E.

April 3rd, from an accident, Lieutenant William Strover, of the Madras Engineers, who succeeded Mr. Tyrrell in the superintendence of the large works destined to irrigate the districts of Trichinopoly, adjacent to the Coleroon. — It appears that the ill-fated young gentleman was in the habit of going to the Carpoor jungle every evening from 4 to 7, when he used to bathe and shoot large game. He was last seen alive on the evening of the 3rd of April, proceeding thither with his double-barrelled rifle in hand. On his not returning by 8 o'clock, his servants, becoming alarmed, procured torches and proceeded in search of their master, hoping that if he had missed his road the lights would speedily attract him. Towards the morning they regularly beat the jungle, first in a body, then in small companies, till just at daylight the body of the young man was discovered in the thickest part of the jungle, cold and stiff. The right side of the head was fearfully wounded, one barrel of his rifle having gone off, and the ball entered at the right side of the head, near the eye; death must have been instantaneous. In all probability he was pressing eagerly forward in pursuit of

some game which he had roused, when the fatal accident occurred. He had only entered the service in September, 1855.—*Madras Athenæum*.

CAPT. CLARKE, R.N.

April 6th, aged 42, Captain Thomas Jordaine Clarke, R.N.—He was the son of the late William Stanley Clarke, Esq., and entered the navy in 1828, on board the *Madagascar*, 76; was made lieutenant 1834, in the *Actæon*, 26, and in 1837 was appointed flag-lieutenant of the *Melville* at the Cape of Good Hope. In 1840 he was appointed to command the *Columbine* sloop, and having distinguished himself in China, was advanced to the rank of captain in 1841.

COL. FARQUHARSON.

April 7th, at Southampton, aged 59, Colonel Frederick Farquharson, Colonel of the 7th Fusiliers.—When the 7th Fusiliers embarked for the East at Southampton Docks, the colonel was present to see them depart. The soldiers recognized and clamoured round him, crying out, "There's our dear old colonel; let him come with us; we'll go anywhere with him." Farquharson was so much affected with the soldiers' attachment that he was obliged to leave the docks. Colonel Yea and Major Sir T. Troubridge, of the 7th Fusiliers, lunched with their fine old commander before they left Southampton. Farquharson gave Sir Thomas his sword and sash, saying that he would never disgrace them. Poor Yea was killed, and Troubridge lost both his legs in the Crimea. Colonel Farquharson belonged to the Dorsetshire family of Farquharson; ten of his brothers survive him.—*Home News*.

COL. PATTISSON.

May 2nd, aged 67, Colonel Robert Pattisson, late of the 13th light infantry.—He entered the service in March, 1808; became lieutenant January, 1810; captain, October, 1831; major, July, 1842; lieutenant-colonel in October of the same year; and promoted to his late rank in November, 1854. The following summary of his services is taken from *Hart's Army List*:—He served with the 13th at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and of Guadeloupe in 1810; in Canada during the American war in 1813 and 1814; in the Burmese war in 1824, 1825, and 1826, including the capture of Rangoon, storming the stockades of Kumaroot, Kokien (severely wounded), Napadee, Melloon, and Pagahm Mew; and he was also present at the repulse of the enemy before the lines of Rangoon on the 1st December, 1824. Served also throughout the operations in Affghanistan and Beloochistan, and was present at the storm and

capture of Ghuznee, operations in Kohistan, including the capture of Tootumdurrah and Joolghur; and he was afterwards at Jellalabad during its famous defence by Sir Robert Sale. He received the silver war medal with two clasps for Martinique and Guadaloupe, and also medals for Ghuznee and Jellalabad.

LIEUT. JOHNSTON.

May 3rd, at his mother's residence, George Conway Montagu Souter Johnston, Esq., lieutenant 38th foot.—This gallant officer served with his regiment in the last Burmese war. He was son of the late Lieut. Souter Johnston, of the Royal Marines.

LIEUT.-COL. HORN BROOK.

May 4th, at Devonport, Colonel Richard Lyde Hornbrook, on the retired full-pay list of the Royal Marines as a lieutenant-colonel.—He entered the service in February, 1806, and served with the battalion in the north of Spain in 1836-38.

LIEUT.-COL. WILDER.

May 4th, in Bond-street, aged 48, Charles Philips Wilder, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Madras light cavalry.—He was the second surviving son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Francis John Wilder, of the Manor House, Binfield, Berks, and was born in 1808. He entered the Madras army in 1825, and obtained the regimental rank of captain, in the 6th light cavalry, in 1840. At the time of his death he was at home on furlough.

CAPT. PATTISON.

May 8th, at Armagh, Captain John Robert Graham Pattison, of the 2nd Regiment of Warwickshire Militia.—He was the only son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Hope Pattison, R.N., commander of the forces in the Bahamas. He was formerly captain in her Majesty's 10th regiment of foot, in which he served all through the late war in India.

LIEUT.-COL. CAMERON.

May 26th, at Nea House, near Christchurch, aged 65, Lieutenant-Colonel William Gordon Cameron, K.H.—He was the eldest son of General Cameron, of the East-India Company's service, and was born at Chunar on the 14th of June, 1790. Entering the army early in life, he served in the Grenadier Guards during the latter years of the Peninsular war,

and was wounded at Barossa. Colonel Cameron had the honour of being attached to the staff of the great duke at Waterloo, and on that memorable day lost his right arm, and received other severe wounds, which incapacitated him from further active exertion in the military service of his country.

LIEUT.-GENERAL MACDONALD, C.B.

May 31st, at Aix-la-Chapelle, Lieutenant-General Macdonald, C.B., of the Royal Artillery.—The record of his services tells the story—and no inglorious one—of his life. He was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, and proceeded thence on the expedition to Buenos Ayres, where he was twice severely wounded and taken prisoner. He served in the Peninsula and south of France from June 1809 to July 1814, including the battles of the Coa and Busaco, affairs of Redinha, Pombal, Condeixa, and Foz d'Arouce; battles of Fuentes d'Onor and Salamanca, affair of San Munos, battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, battles of the Pyrenees, affairs of the Gave d'Oleron and Aire, and battle of Toulouse. He also served the campaign of 1816, including the battle of Waterloo (where he was severely wounded) and capture of Paris. He received the silver war-medal with eight clasps. He was the younger brother of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., who died while holding the office of Adjutant-General to the Army.

LIEUT. ALBERT.

June 5th, suddenly, at Maidstone, Lieutenant and Adjutant Albert.—“During the inspection of the West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, at Maidstone, by Colonel Balders, C.B., on reaching the seventh movement, ‘Change front to the right,’ an exceedingly melancholy episode occurred. It was noticed by several persons that Lieutenant Albert seemed anxious that the manœuvre should be carried out correctly, and that he shouted very earnestly to the men. In a few seconds afterwards he turned his horse slowly towards a clump of trees, at the edge of the review-ground, but before reaching this place he was seen to totter by some of the spectators, one of whom, a groom, hastened to meet him, and held the bridle of his horse whilst he dismounted. He lay down, and died in a few minutes.”

MAJOR H. B. THOMPSON.

June 12th, in Gloucester-street, Pimlico, aged 26, Major Henry Langhorne Thompson, one of the gallant defenders of Kars.—He had landed at Hull, in bad health, but a few days previous to his death, which was occasioned by bronchitis. The

following memoir of his career appeared in the *Times* of the 14th of the same month:—

“He was the son of a gentleman who held an important official appointment as receiver-general for crown rents for the northern counties, was educated at Eton, and in 1845 entered the military profession, of which he became so early an ornament. He was appointed to an ensigncy in the 68th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in that year. On the 12th February, 1850, he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and in the second Burmese war received a wound, from which he had not recovered when he returned to England, after nearly ten years’ service, in the autumn of 1854. When the demand was felt for Indian officers to aid in the proposed campaign in Asia against the Russians, Lieutenant Thompson, his wounded arm still in a sling, volunteered, and, after visiting the seat of war in the Crimea, returned to Constantinople, and proceeded to Erzeroum and Kars. In consequence of his gallant behaviour at Kars, he was appointed in the winter of last year a captain (unattached) of the royal army, and it recently pleased her Majesty to confer on him, as well as his valorous comrades, a Companionship of the Bath.

“His conduct under the command of General Sir Fenwick Williams is matter for history, and must command the eulogies which even history is slow to pronounce on those not holding high command. It is perhaps fortunate for the memory of this brave young officer, cut off in his early prime—for he had only reached his twenty-seventh year—that he was one of ‘a small band of heroes.’ His name will be for ever associated with those of Williams and Lake, and Teesdale and Sandwith, and other gallant men. This is no time, while his family and friends are weeping for him, to enumerate his vigilant defence of the heights of the Karadagh, or to speak of the tact and strategy by which he, on the memorable 29th of September, got a heavy gun into position, and materially assisted in winning that victory by the deadly fire which he poured into the Russian ranks. We would rather call to mind at this moment his excellent social qualities, his kindness and cheerfulness, and thorough goodness of heart. Between him and his brother officers there seems to have existed a feeling of more than fraternal friendship. It was but a day or two ago that I heard his brave friend and fellow-soldier, Colonel Lake, bear warm testimony to his conspicuous merits as an officer and a man.

“The admiration which his valour aroused in the minds of his generous enemy the world may some day learn, for the progress of himself and his brother captives through Russia was an ovation throughout.

“The sword that Mouravieff returned to him, ‘in admiration of noble and devoted courage, as a mark of honour and respect,’ will be cherished in his bereaved and now sorrowing family as a precious heirloom. In what victorious fields he might have hereafter worn it, had Heaven spared his life!

"The following letter from General Williams will show the estimation in which he was held by his gallant chief:—'Tiflis, March 24.—My dear Thompson,—One little line, to beg you to give my love to Lake, and to thank you for your letter written *en route*. I am, thank God, quite well again, and start for Riazon on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, having every hope that—peace or war—we shall all meet at Moscow as soon as I report myself from Riazon to Petersburg. Teesdale sends love to you both. Wherever my fortunes may fall, there I hope to see you by my side.—Affectionately yours,

"W. F. WILLIAMS."

"It would ill become any to intrude on the sanctity of domestic sorrow, but there can be nothing short of a national sympathy with the grief-oppressed heart of a widowed mother, and sisters and brothers, who have so unexpectedly lost one of whom they were so justly proud, and who had so lately been 'the theme of honour's tongue.'"

A letter was subsequently published from one of the nearest relations of Mrs. Thompson, the mother of the late Major Thompson, stating that she "received, within four-and-twenty hours of the death of her son, so kind, so sympathizing, so nobly and generously expressed a letter on the part of her Most Gracious Majesty the Sovereign, that if anything could alleviate the bitterness of the loss she has sustained, the condolence of that noble-minded lady would go far to render the blow less afflicting."

MAJOR-GEN. PEACOCKE.

June 21st, at his residence, Palmobier, near Tours, aged 80, Major-General Thomas Peacocke.—This general, who entered the army in 1806, had seen considerable service during the Peninsular war, during the greater portion of time being in the Portuguese service. He was present at the Busaco, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Nivelle, for which he received the silver war-medal and seven clasps. Soon after the close of the war the gallant officer retired on half-pay.

LIEUT. KIRWAN.

July 7th, at Great Bardfield, Essex (on a visit to his brother the Rev. R. Kirwan), six weeks after his return from the Crimea, Robert Kirwan, Esq., first Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Artillery.—He was third and youngest son of the late Captain Richard Kirwan, 7th Royal Fusiliers, of Brighton.

LIEUT. TEMPLE.

July 12th, of cholera, on board H.M.S. *Firebrand*, on his passage home from the Crimea, Lieutenant Francis Temple,

R.N.—He was the only surviving son of Admiral Temple, of Truro, by Susan, youngest daughter of the late G. Warren, Esq., of Penpool, Cornwall.

CAPT. BOURNE.

July 14th, at Llandudno, near Carnarvon, aged 34, Captain Johnson Bourne, of 1st Derby Militia.—He entered the army in 1839, and served in India with the 17th and 41st regiments. Having become captain in 1852, he accompanied Lord Raglan's expedition to the Crimea in September, 1854; was present at Alma and Inkermann, and at the repulse of the great sortie from Sebastopol on October 26th. He was invalided home early in 1855, and sold his commission, there being no prospect of his health allowing of his return to the Crimea. He subsequently accepted a captaincy in the Derby Militia.

CAPT. DENYSE.

July 20th, at Flatbush, Indiana, aged 96, Capt. Denyse, one of the few surviving heroes of the American Revolution.—He was born in the town of New Utrecht, October 18th, 1760, and took part in the battles of Long Island, Trenton, and Princeton, besides other lesser engagements. In the war of 1812 he received a captain's commission, and was stationed at Fort Greene. He was also present at the evacuation of New York by the British forces.

LIEUT.-GENERAL P. HAY.

August 8th, in St. Mary's Square, Lambeth, aged 82, Lieut.-General Philips Hay.—The deceased officer saw considerable service during the Peninsular war, and had received the silver war-medal for Sahagun and Benevente, being at that time in the 25th Dragoons. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, June 14, 1794; captain, July 25, 1795; major, April 25, 1808; lieutenant-colonel, June 4, 1815; colonel, January 10, 1837; major-general, November 10, 1851; and lieutenant-general, June 20, 1854. He was placed on half-pay in February, 1821.

LIEUT.-GENERAL W. A. GORDON, C.B.

August 10th, at Nairn, N.B., aged 87, Lieut.-General William Alexander Gordon, C.B., Colonel of the 54th regiment.—The gallant general entered the army in 1794, in, we believe, the 95th foot. He served in Holland in 1799, at Walcheren in 1809, and in the following year proceeded to the Peninsula with his regiment, where he served until the end of that war in 1814. He was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the action at

Aroya de Molino, the battles of Vittoria and the Nive, besides various minor affairs. The gallant officer was severely wounded in the left arm at Vittoria, and again in the right foot at Haspaine on the 14th of February, 1814. The deceased general received a medal for the Nive, and the silver war-medal for Fuentes d'Onor and Vittoria. The gallant general was appointed Colonel of the 54th (West Norfolk) regiment in 1850, which by his death becomes at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, October 2, 1794; lieutenant, December 29, 1794; captain, October 2, 1801; major, June 4, 1813; lieutenant-colonel, December 26, 1813; colonel, July 22, 1830; major-general, November 23, 1841; and lieutenant-general, November 11, 1851.

MAJOR DE MOLEYNS.

August 17th, in Upper Mount-street, Dublin, aged 28, Major Edward Charles De Moleyns, R.E.—He was the eldest son of Thomas De Moleyns, Esq., one of her Majesty's counsel in Ireland, and great-grandson of the 1st Lord Ventry. He was born in January, 1828; entered the service as second lieutenant in 1845; became captain in 1854, and had served ten years on full pay.

COL. RAMSAY.

August 23rd, suddenly, at Thurso, N.B., Lieutenant-Colonel John Ramsay, formerly of the Bombay Fusiliers.—He was fifth son of the late Lieutenant-General the Hon. John Ramsay (younger brother of the 9th Earl of Dalhousie and of the 1st Lord Panmure), by Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Glen, Esq. He was born January 24th, 1811, and was unmarried. He entered the East-India Company's army, Bombay, in 1828, and, having seen some active service, retired in 1855.

LIEUT. H. FLEMING.

August 30th, at the Castle, Windsor, Lieutenant Hugh Fleming, Military Knight of Windsor.—He had seen much service, having served in the campaigns of Flanders in 1793, 1794, and 1795; in Holland in 1799, in Germany in 1805, at Copenhagen in 1807, and in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814. He was present in the actions of St. Amand, Famars, Lincelles, Dunkirk, Lannoi, Vaux, Cateau, Robaix, Moveaux, Tornay, Fort St. André, Helder, Zuyp, Walmenhuysen, Bergen (wounded), Oporto, Busaco, Espinhal, Foz d'Arouce, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Echalar (wounded), Nivelle, and Orthes; and the sieges of Valenciennes (wounded), Copenhagen, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Burgos. He was taken prisoner at Placentia on the 2nd of August, 1809, but escaped ten days afterwards, and rejoined the army. He had received the war-medal with eight clasps.

CAPT. DALRYMPLE.

August —, at Athens, George Dalrymple, Esq., Captain 91st foot.—He was third son of the late Colonel Hew Dalrymple of the 49th regiment, by Marianne, grand-daughter of the Hon. James Bruce, of Gartlet, co. Clackmannan (some time Chief Justice of Barbadoes), and nephew of the late Countess of Haddington and the Countess of Stair. He formerly served in the 1st Royals; and was appointed, in 1840, Paymaster of the 91st regiment.

MAJOR-GEN. J. JONES, K.H.

September 22nd, in Jermyn-street, aged 74, Major-General James Jones, K.H.—This Peninsular officer was the fourth son of the late Michael Jones, Esq., formerly of Caton, Lancashire, who himself also served in the Peninsula. He was formerly in the 16th Dragoons, from which he retired on half-pay in August, 1815. Besides numerous minor affairs, he was engaged with his regiment at Talavera and Barossa, for which he was granted the silver medal. His commissions bore date as follows:—Coronet, November 6th, 1801; lieutenant, November 23rd, 1804; captain, August 17th, 1808; major, April 14th, 1813; lieutenant-colonel, July 22nd, 1813; colonel, November 9th, 1846; and major-general, June 20th, 1854. He was a Knight Companion of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, and Knight of the order of Charles III. of Spain.

COL. SHEWELL, C.B.

October 1st, at Gosden, near Guildford, aged 47, Colonel Frederick George Shewell, C.B., of the 8th Hussars.—Colonel Shewell had been thirty years in the service, and commanded the 8th Hussars at the famous Balaklava charge, where he brought a portion of the brigade out of action. He subsequently held the rank of Brigadier-General in the Crimea, for which he was made a C.B., and awarded a pension for distinguished services. Colonel Shewell was in every sense of the word a good officer, and high in the esteem of all who knew him.

HON. C. GRIMSTON.

October 8th, aged 38, the Hon. Charles Grimston, formerly Captain in the Coldstream Guards.—The deceased gentleman had been out to the East just before the conclusion of peace, and on his arrival at Constantinople was assailed by fever, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. He was third son of the late Earl of Verulam, and brother of the

present peer, the Countess of Clarendon, the Countess Craven, the Countess of Caledon, and Viscountess Folkestone. He was born October 3rd, 1818.

SERGT. WILLIAM JOWETT.

October 11th, in Plymouth Hospital, aged 26, Sergeant William Jowett, of the 7th Fusiliers.—He was a native of Beeston, and enlisted in 1847. He served throughout the whole of the Crimean campaign; was wounded at the Alma; was engaged in the thickest of the fight at Balaklava and Inkermann, and at each attack on the Redan. At the final assault he was struck by a shell, had his leg amputated, and was brought back to England in the May following. He kept a diary of all the events of importance in the Crimea, in which he describes scenery, manners, persons, incidents, battles, and adventures, in a way not often surpassed by educated tourists, and which many of his officers perused with pleasure.

GENERAL GUYON.

October 11th, at Constantinople, of cholera, aged 43, General Richard Debaufre Guyon (Kurschid Pasha, of the Turkish service), a name of which Bath and the county of Somerset have reason to be proud.—Guyon, "the patriot and the hero," and the first individual who ever rose to a command in the Turkish service without being forced to adopt the Mussulman faith, was a native of Bath, and was born March 31st, 1813. We extract the following sketch of his services from the *Bath Journal*:—

"The career of this distinguished soldier was chequered by adversities. The most advanced posts of danger were ever selected by him as his sphere of action, and on the Danube in 1849, and beyond the Caucasus in 1854, he fought in fields which France and England have failed to defend, and which have since been occupied by the Russians. His efforts in 1849 did not prevent the catastrophe to avert which he struggled. Hungary, with shame be it said, was overthrown and trampled on, and was declared by the Russian general, Prince Paskievitch, to be at the feet of the Emperor of Russia. From that unhappy position the treacherous hand of Austria has been incapable of raising the Hungarian nation. Austrian imperial pageantry is now about to try its charms, and probably to prove its impotency to win a people who have been basely betrayed and crushed. The cause for which brave Guyon struggled was mutual fidelity between the Hungarian sovereign and people, the only basis on which the sword of Hungary will ever serve the allies of Austria. By treason towards the Hungarian crown and people, Austria has vitiated the sources of her power and paralyzed her independence. The house of Hapsburg is

now subjected to the caprices of the Emperor of Russia, and from this dilemma there is no escape, but by that honourable course of respecting ancient laws and fulfilling sworn engagements, which is believed to be the last policy that Austria will ever be likely to adopt. History will do justice to the memory of General Guyon, and applaud his foresight and the resolute honesty of his conduct.

"In Asia, brave Guyon, under the title of Kurschid Pasha, took up his post at Kars, before France and England issued their declarations of war against Russia. His efforts there met with defective support, and the neglect with which the Turkish Asiatic army was treated produced many of the disasters of the war, the causes and effects of which men are now more competent to appreciate. The want of vigour displayed by the allies in the campaign beyond the Caucasus has detracted seriously from the value of the results which should have been obtained by the peace. Guyon was withdrawn from his post before the siege and fall of Kars.

"Without fee or reward from the English War-office, Guyon has fought his country's battles and served her interests. His gallantry and the importance of his services to the Turkish Government were recognized in the House of Commons in July, 1855, by Lord Palmerston, who expressed great pleasure in bearing testimony in his favour."

As it is, however, he has died respected by his countrymen. The Emperor Louis Napoleon has generously provided for the education of his sons in the Military Colleges of France.

A narrative of Guyon's career has since been published by Mr. Arthur Kingslake, of Weston-super-Mare, in the hope of drawing public attention to the merits of one whom he rightly styles a "patriot and a hero."

The following is from the *Bath Express*:—"Before France and England drifted into war against Russia, Guyon boldly advanced to the front in Hungary, and there strenuously opposed the Austro-Muscovite coalition, which had for object the overthrow of the Hungarian nation. Hungary in her lawful independence formed a national bulwark, more trustworthy against Russian aggressive policy than millions of Hapsburgers; but she was abandoned by Europe under the influence of vacillating councils. In her defence, General Guyon was England's noblest representative. Her fall facilitated Russia's designs on Turkey. Hungary being prostrated, General Guyon, true to his noble instincts, sought again a foremost place where danger menaced England's interests. He fought in the field for the defence of Kars, and commenced some of those fortifications which have since acquired so great celebrity, and which will again in all probability be the centre of desperate struggles."

The *Athenæum* thus speaks of General Guyon in a review of "Kars and Our Captivity in Russia," by Col. Atwell Lake:—"In Colonel Lake's book we find less about the Turks and Russians than about the heroes of Kars. Scarcely a word of praise

is vouchsafed to that Mushir—commander of the armies of Asia—who, seeing the superior military abilities of Colonel Williams, had the rare courage and self-denial to allow his guest to exercise the real military command. Not one word is given to General Guyon, the intrepid English soldier who rallied the routed forces of Kurak Deri and put the fortress of Kars into an attitude of defence. But, instead, we have a good deal about the genius, the beauty, the heroism, the successes, the amusements, of the Heroes of Kars. Everybody compliments everybody. General Williams and his comrades have done a fine thing; England has been swift to acknowledge their merit; and the warmth of their reward should have made them liberal, and even generous, towards the claims of those who have been less fortunate, though not less meritorious. We are sorry to find in the published works of the Heroes of Kars few traces of liberality or generosity. They seem unconscious of everything going on outside the walls of their petty Armenian fortress. They consider themselves the lords of the war. All other names and fames are sunk in their narratives, as if the conflicts in the Baltic and Black Sea were nothing but incidents in the blockade of Kars. When they venture—on rare occasions—to refer to a contemporary, not one of themselves, and not connected with the Foreign Office, it is almost invariably in a tone of disparagement.

Perhaps the most conspicuous injustice of the Heroes of Kars is their silence with regard to the great merits and unrewarded services of General Guyon. Colonel Lake carefully conceals the name of this officer. 'The position of Kars is strong and to some extent tenable. . . . In the condition in which we found it, it is questionable whether they could have held it for three hours,' says Colonel Lake, in a paragraph which will call down vigorous denials from military men who know the Armenian frontier. 'Suffice it that, with the able assistance of Captain Thompson, I did all that lay in my power to make the place impregnable.' General Mouravieff will smile at such a boast, should his eye ever meet it. No man, we believe, knew more about Kars—its past state and its present state—than Mouravieff; for he had served against it in the war under Paskievitch, and was so well informed by his spies, that he knew the position of every gun and the strength of every breastwork; yet, although this renowned soldier lay at a few hours' distance, master of a fine army and a matchless siege-train, he required months of preparation before he ventured to appear under the walls of Kars. No doubt Colonel Lake and Captain Thompson strengthened the defences of the fortress, and defended them most nobly when they were assailed, but it is equally clear that the place had been prepared to their hands by General Guyon and the Hungarian officers who served with him, and who were most ungratefully set aside, and are still ungraciously ignored, out of deference to our ally 'to a certain extent.' The Heroes of Kars, having no fear of Austria before

their eyes, would have won golden opinions from the public and the profession, by showing themselves jealous for the fame of a brother officer who is most unjustly neglected. They have not shown the generous ardour of soldiers, but have added their silence to the neglect of the Foreign Office. We record such a fact with regret.

A monument to the memory of General Guyon has been erected in the Lyncombe Cemetery, at Bath.

GENERAL BUTTERWORTH.

November 4th, at Millmead House, Guildford, aged 55, General William J. Butterworth.—In early life he had seen some active service, and in 1843 was appointed to the Governorship of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca. This high and responsible post he held till the year 1855, when he returned to England with enfeebled health, but not until the inhabitants of the settlements over which he presided had presented him with a handsome service of plate, to the value of £700, in acknowledgment of his valuable services and high character.

COL. G. DRUMMOND.

November 8th, suddenly, at the residence of W. E. Woller, Esq., Durham, aged 47, Colonel Gordon Drummond, of the Coldstream Guards.—He was the eldest son of the late General Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B., who married the eldest daughter of William Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle, Durham (aunt to the Viscountess Boyne), by whom, in addition to the colonel, now deceased, he had a younger son, Russell, R.N., killed in South America, and one daughter, Eliza, married, in 1832, to Henry, 2nd and present Earl of Effingham. At the commencement of the late war, in February, 1854, deceased went out with the Guards, and returned from Bulgaria in the following July, to command the second battalion. On his way home he suffered from an attack of illness of the same nature as that which caused his death. He proceeded to the Crimea in May, 1855, to command the first or Crimean battalion. Whilst there he had two severe attacks of illness; and during the last one, which occurred in the winter, for some days it was not expected that he would recover. He remained, however, in command of the battalion, and returned with the Guards, entering London with his regiment in June last. Colonel Drummond was never married. His body was interred in the Kensal-green Cemetery.

LIEUT.-COL. POWER.

November 17th, in Grosvenor-terrace, Pimlico, aged 64, Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis Power, commanding the depot of

the British German Legion at Shorncliffe.—He was late of the 35th foot, and formerly served in the 3rd Hussars, King's German Legion.

HON. LIEUT. MORETON.

November 27th, at Tortworth Court, Wotton-under-Edge, aged 19, the Hon. Howard Moreton, Lieutenant 7th Royal Fusiliers.—He was the seventh son of the late earl, and brother of the present Earl Ducie, and had only entered the army in 1855.

GENERAL MOODY.

November 28th, in Porchester-square, Hyde-park, Major-General Stephen Moody, of the Bengal establishment of the Hon. East-India Company.—He entered the service in 1805, and attained his rank in the Bengal army in November, 1854. In October, 1852, he was appointed to the colonelcy of the 17th regiment of Native Infantry.

CAPT. COWPER, R.E.

December 3rd, killed at Canton, China, in the discharge of his professional duties, William Cowper, Esq., Captain, commanding the Royal Engineers.—He was the eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Cowper, of the Bombay Engineers.

HON. GENERAL BUTLER.

December 7th, in Paris, aged 76, General the Hon. Henry Edward Butler.—This gallant veteran, colonel of the 55th foot, was uncle of the Earl of Carrick, though possibly better known as the father of three heroes who fell in their country's service within a space of six months. The Hon. Henry Butler entered the army as ensign in the 27th, in 1800; he became a lieutenant in the same year; captain, May, 1804; major, May, 1811; lieutenant-colonel, July, 1816; colonel and major-general, January 1837; lieutenant-general, June, 1854. He was colonel of the 55th in 1855, being transferred to it from the 94th. He served with the Portuguese army in 1810 and 1811, was wounded at Busaco, and received the Peninsula medal with two clasps for Egypt and Busaco. On the 6th of January, 1812, he married Jane, daughter of Clotworthy Gowan, Esq., by whom, who died in 1836, he had issue four sons, only one of whom (Pierce, in holy orders) survives him. His eldest son, Henry Thomas, captain 55th foot, born in 1813, was deputy-assistant-adjutant-general in the Crimean expedition, and was killed at Inkermann, November 5th, 1854, aged 41. His second son, Charles George, captain in the 86th foot, was born in 1823, and

died in India, December, 1854, aged 31. His fourth son, James Armar, captain in the Ceylon Rifles, born in 1827, was the hero of Silistria, but did not live to receive the honours which awaited his colleague, Lieutenant (now Major) Nasmyth in England, for the gallant and successful defence of that fortress. He died from fatigue and sickness in July, 1854, aged 27. General Butler married again in 1850, and leaves one son, aged 14, and a daughter to mourn his loss.

LIEUT. MACARTNEY.

December 7th, at Malta, aged 19, Lieutenant John Gooch Macartney, 57th regiment.—He was a son of Brigadier-Major Macartney, formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards and 9th Royal Lancers. He entered the army in 1854, served during the greater part of the Crimean campaign, and was present at the attack on the Redan, and at the capture of Sebastopol.

CAPT. WEST.

December 8th, at Greenwood, Hants, aged 35, Captain William Henry West, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers.—He was fourth son of Lieutenant-Colonel West, late Scots Fusilier Guards, and grandson of the late Lieutenant-Colonel West, of the same regiment, Lieutenant-Governor of Landguard Fort. He entered the service in 1839, and became captain in October, 1850.

LIEUT.-COL. MALET.

December 9th, killed at the storming of the fort of Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, aged 51, Lieutenant-Colonel George Grenville Malet, of the Bombay army, fourth son of the late Sir C. W. Malet, Bart.—He was born in 1805, and educated at Charter-house and Haileybury; but, owing to an accidental circumstance which altered his plan of life, he declined the civil service, and accepted a cadetship to Bombay in 1822. In 1824 he saw active service while attached to the 9th Native Infantry, from which he soon afterwards exchanged into the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. Social, good-natured, and generous, he was generally beloved both by officers and men; and when before long he was placed on the staff of his regiment, he contributed greatly to its efficiency. He was also fond of wild sports; and more than one adventure and hair-breadth escape with tigers and lions is told of him by his comrades. He gained a high reputation for ability and energy during the campaigns in Afghanistan and Scinde. In the former he was wounded, and narrowly escaped with his life. He was selected by the late General Sir Charles J. Napier, from among the numerous officers who had served under him in Scinde, as Resident at the court of Meer Ali Morad, from which post he was, in course of

time, transferred to the command of the Guicowar's Horse, in the province of Kattywar, combining with it also the discharge of civil duties. Whilst holding this position, his regiment was ordered on the Persian expedition. He volunteered for service, intending to retire from the service at the close of the campaign. He had scarcely landed his troops before Bushire, when the attack commenced. The enemy were put to flight; and he was in the act of ordering his men to spare the fugitives, when he fell by a shot fired by one of the latter. His body reposes in an Armenian church, on the shores of Persia, in the same grave with several of his gallant comrades; and he has left behind him the memory of a good officer, a dutiful son, a kind husband, a gentle father, and a sincere friend.

Colonel Malet married, in 1851, Mary Fleming, daughter of Colonel J. Taylor, by whom he has left four young children.

Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, in a letter addressed by him to the brother of the deceased, speaks of Colonel Malet in terms of the highest praise, and adds, "He died not only in the discharge of his duties as a soldier, but in the exercise of the higher duty of a Christian, in sparing his enemies, and in saving the very life of the man who shot him. It must afford you a melancholy pleasure to know how your brother was beloved and regretted." General Stalker, who commanded the expedition, writes:—"The death of your poor brother damped all, and made the victory a very, very dear one. He was beloved by all—men and officers; and a more gallant and kind-hearted soldier never breathed."

LIEUT. UTTERSON.

December 9th, in the Persian Gulf, from wounds received in the storming of the fort of Bushire, aged 24, Lieutenant Matthews Corsellis Utterson, of the 20th regiment of Bombay Native Infantry.—He was the second son of the late Rev. A. G. Utterson, Rector of Layer Marney, Essex. He entered the service in 1849.

BRIGADIER STOPFORD, C.B.

December 9th, in the storming of the fort of Bushire, Persia, Brigadier James Stopford, C.B.—He was the son of the late Rev. James Stopford, Rector of Blarney, co. Cork.—He obtained his commission as ensign in 1826, and served with the 40th foot through all the operations in Kandahar and in Afghanistan in 1841-42, for which he had received the medal, and commanded that regiment in the action at Maharajpore, Dec. 29th, 1843, where he was severely wounded, and had his horse cut down under him. He was buried in the same grave with Lieutenant Utterson.

LIEUT. WARREN.

December 10th, from wounds received in the storming of Bushire, aged 24, Lieutenant William Blackburn Warren, 20th regiment Bombay Native Infantry.—He was second son of the late Lieutenant Dawson Warren, R.A., and entered the service in 1849. He attained the rank of lieutenant in 1853.

GENERAL MILMAN.

December 11th, in Berkeley-square, Lieutenant-General Francis Miles Milman.—The gallant general entered the army in 1800, in the Coldstream Guards, and saw much service in the Peninsula. He took part in the battle of Talavera, where he was most seriously wounded, and was only saved by a private soldier of the Guards from being burnt on the field of battle. The deceased general was made prisoner in the hospital of Talavera, and detained in France until 1814. The gallant general rose to the command of the Coldstream Guards. He was appointed colonel-in-chief of the 82nd regiment, the Prince of Wales' Volunteers, in November, 1850.

CAPT. HORTON.

December 11th, at Worcester, Captain Horton.—He was a native of Wolverhampton, and in early life purchased a commission in the Queen's Bays, and went to the Continent with the Duke of Wellington. He was in the army of reserve at Waterloo, and accompanied the victorious troops to Paris. Having spent three years in Picardy, he returned to England, and sold out in 1827. He had resided many years at Worcester; he was of eccentric habits, and has left a large fortune to his cousin and heir, Colonel Horton, who resides near Stafford.

HON. GENERAL GARDNER.

December 11th, at Bishopsteighton, Devon, aged 82, General the Hon. William Henry Gardner, Colonel-Commandant of the 10th battalion of the Royal Artillery.—The venerable general was the 3rd but eldest surviving son of Alan, first Baron Gardner, and was born October 6th, 1774. He married in February, 1803, Eliza Lydia, third daughter of Lieutenant-General William Fyers, by whom he leaves numerous issue. The military services of the deceased general commenced in September, 1793, and he took part in the Walcheren expedition, in which he was aide-de-camp to the Earl of Chatham, and was present during the siege and capture of Flushing. He subsequently held the command of the Eastern district, and from 1823 to 1829 commanded the Royal Artillery at Malta.

His commissions bore date as follows:—Second lieutenant, September 18th, 1793; first lieutenant, January 1st, 1794; captain, July 16th, 1799; brevet major, June 4th, 1811; regimental major, December 20th, 1814; lieutenant-colonel, December 20th, 1814; colonel, July 29th, 1825; major-general, January 10th, 1837; lieutenant-general, November 9th, 1846; and general, June 20th, 1854. He was appointed colonel-commandant of the 10th battalion of the Royal regiment of Artillery in April, 1846. A notice of his youngest son, who died in India in 1856, will be found in the "Annual Biography for 1856," and our next year's publication will contain a memoir of his fourth son, who died in the Indian mutiny in June, 1857.

LIEUT. CONNELL.

December 27th, at Eskdale House, Langholme, N.B., William Alexander Connell, Esq., Lieutenant 11th Native Infantry (Bombay).—He entered the military service of the East-India Company in 1846, and became lieutenant in 1852. He was formerly assistant civil engineer at Rhutnagherry, and in the Public Works department at Bombay.

NAVAL.

CAPT. HARNESS.

January 6th, at Kensington Gore, aged 63, Captain Richard Stephens Harness, R.N.—He was the son of Dr. John Harness, F.L.S., many years a commissioner of the Transport Board: he entered the navy in 1805 in the *Diadem*, 64, and accompanied the expeditions to the Cape of Good Hope and Buenos Ayres. In 1807 he was at the bombardment of Copenhagen, in the *Infexible*, 64. He was made a lieutenant in 1812, and served altogether for nine years on half-pay. He became a commander in 1814, and subsequently retired as captain under the Order of Council of June 25, 1851.

CAPT. BURROUGHES.

January 9th, at Burlingham Hall, Norfolk, aged 35, Lieut. Henry Negus Burroughes, R.N., eldest surviving son of H. N. Burroughes, Esq., late M.P. for the Western division of that county, by Jane, sister to the gallant Sir W. Hoste, Capt. R.N.—He entered the navy in 1833, passed his examination in 1840, and was made a lieutenant in 1845.

CAPT. WIDDRINGTON.

January 11th, at Newton Hall, Felton, Northumberland, aged 58, Samuel Edward Widdrington, Esq., Commander, R.N.—He was the eldest son of the Rev. J. Cook, by the grandniece and coheir of the last male representative of the ancient family of Widdrington, Hauxley, Northumberland, and assumed the name in 1820. He obtained his first commission in the navy in 1809, and served on the French and Spanish coasts. He was promoted to the rank of commander in 1824, at the request of Don John of Portugal, who had taken refuge on board his ship the *Windsor*, at Lisbon. From 1829 to 1832 he resided in Spain, and the results of his sojourn in that country he gave to the world in 1834, under the title of "Sketches in Spain." This work gives the reader some very interesting notions of the manners, customs, commerce, fine arts, and natural history of the Peninsula. He paid a second visit to Spain in 1843, and published the results of his travels in a volume entitled, "Spain and the Spaniards." In 1832, Captain Widdrington married Dorothy, second daughter of the late A. Davison, Esq., of Swarland Park, Northumberland, by whom he has left no issue.

CAPT. ROWLATT.

January 18th, at Belfast, aged 47, William Rowlatt, Esq., Commander, R.N.—He was a son of the Rev. W. H. Rowlatt, many years Reader of the Temple Church, and entered the navy in 1824, when sixteen years of age. Having seen some service in Canada and on the African station, he was advanced to the rank of commander in 1847. His journals, letters, and sketches from the coast of Africa, give a faithful and affecting description of the horrors of the slave-trade. He subsequently held the post of Emigration Officer in the West Indies, St. Helena, and in Ireland; he was the author of several interesting and able articles on professional subjects in the weekly journals, and also of "Sketches of a Sailor; or, Things of Earth and Things of Heaven," Longmans, 1853. Among other points which he advocated in his writings, was the establishment of an "Order of Merit." He has left a widow and a large family.

COMMANDER JAMES GORDON.

January 21st, at Port Macquarie, aged 67, Commander James Gordon, on reserved half-pay.—This officer entered the navy in 1802, and was present in the *Argo* at the reduction of St. Lucia and Tobago. He served in the *Tiger* in the pursuit of Villeneuve to the West Indies and back, and also in the expedition to Egypt in 1807. He obtained promotion to the

rank of lieutenant in 1808, and to that of commander as flag-lieutenant to Sir H. Blackwood in the East Indies.—*United Service Gazette*.

ADMIRAL SYMES.

January 27th, at Crewkerne, Somerset, aged 68, Rear-Admiral Joseph Symes.—He was third son of Mr. John Symes, of Weyford House, Crewkerne, where he was born in 1787; he was a nephew of the late Admiral Sir W. Domett, G.C.B.; he received his early education at a school at Beaminster. The following account of his services is extracted from O'Byrne's "Naval Biography":—"This officer entered the navy in March, 1801, as A.B., on board the *Alkmaar*, 50, Captain Rich. Poulten, lying at Portsmouth; and from the following April until promoted to the rank of lieutenant, 13th March, 1806, was employed on the Baltic, Home, Mediterranean, North-American, and West-India stations, as midshipman and master's mate, in the *Lynx* and *Sophie* sloops, Captains Alex. Skene and Philip L. J. Rosenhagen; *Dryad*, 36, Captain Wm. Domett; *Tonnant*, 80, Captains Sir Edward Pellew and Charles Tyler; *Cerberus*, 32, Captain William Selby; and *Veteran*, 64, flag ship of Vice-Admiral James Rich. Daores. In the *Tonnant* he fought at the battle of Trafalgar, 21st October, 1805.

"His appointments in the capacity of lieutenant were:—30th March, 1808, to the *Meleager*, 36, Captain Fred. Warren, under whom he was wrecked, 30th July following, on the Barebush Key, near Port Royal; 5th December in the same year, to the *Bonne Citoyenne*, of 20 guns and 127 men, Captain Wm. Mounsey, employed on the Halifax and Lisbon stations; and 7th and 27th February, 1810, to the *Belvidera*, 36, and *Rodney*, 74, Captains Henry Baker and Sir Wm. Bolton, lying at Woolwich. In the *Bonne Citoyenne* he was present 6th July, 1809, and was mentioned for the able assistance he afforded, at the capture of *La Furieuse*, French frigate, of 20 guns (pierced for 48) and 200 men, *armée-en-flûte*, which did not surrender until a hard-fought action of nearly seven hours had occasioned the British a loss of 1 man killed and 5 wounded, and herself of 35 killed and 37 wounded. For his conduct on this occasion, Mr. Symes, as soon as he had completed his two years' servitude as lieutenant, was promoted, 13th March, 1810, to the rank of commander.

"His last appointments were 5th September, 1810, and 30th August, 1811, to the *Portia* and *Thracian* sloops, the former stationed in the North Sea, the latter off Cherbourg, where he destroyed, 18th December, 1811, a French lugger privateer, pierced for 18 guns, and full of men. He was posted 21st March, 1812, and advanced to his present rank 1st October, 1846."

He received a medal and two clasps for the above actions.

Admiral Symes married Sarah, daughter of T. Phelps, Esq., of Crewkerne, by whom he has left three daughters and a son, now medical superintendent of the county asylum at Dorchester.

CAPT. HENDERSON.

January —, suddenly, Captain William Honyman Henderson, R.N., C.B., Comptroller of the Coast Guard.—His death took place while he was on his usual annual tour of inspection on the coast of Lincolnshire.

We extract from O'Byrne's "Naval Biography" a statement of the varied services of this most excellent officer:—

"This officer entered the navy Dec. 25th, 1808, as first-class volunteer on board the *Hero*, 74, Captain Newman, employed on the North-Sea and Baltic stations, where, and in S. America, he afterwards, until October, 1814, served as midshipman and master's mate in the *Ardent*, 64, Captain R. Honyman, and in the *Aquilon* and *Ceres* frigates, Captains W. Pakenham and W. Bowles. He was then for some time employed at Newfoundland in the *Plover* sloop, Captain John Skekel; after which he joined the *Tonnant*, 80, bearing the flag of the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane; and on the 14th Dec., 1814, previously to participating in the expedition against New Orleans, assisted in the boats of that ship and of a squadron at the capture, on Lake Borgne, of five American gunboats, under Commander Jones, who did not surrender until, in a severe conflict, he had occasioned the British a loss of 17 men killed and 77 wounded. Between June, 1815, and Jan., 1820, Mr. Henderson was next employed on the *Home*, and again on the S. American stations, as master's mate and Admiralty midshipman, in the *Royal Sovereign*, 100, Captain Broughton; the *Childers*, 16, Captain R. Wales; *Rivoli*, 74, Captains C. Ogle and A. P. Hollis; *Dover*, 28, Captains John Ross and C. H. Reid; *Creole*, 42, Captains W. B. Dashwood and W. Bowles; and the *Superb*, 74, Captain T. White. On leaving the latter ship he rejoined Captain Bowles as acting lieutenant on board the *Creole*, which frigate, however, he quitted soon after his official promotion, which took place on the 10th of the following May. His next appointments were, in 1824, to the *Seringapatam* frigate, *Abion*, 74, and *Tribune*, frigate, Captains C. Sotheby, Sir W. Hoste, and G. H. Guion, on the Portsmouth and Lisbon stations; on the 20th Feb., 1826, to the *Forté*, 44, Captain J. Coghill; 22nd March, 1826, to the *Blonde*, 42, Captain Lord Byron, in the Pacific; 14th September, 1827, to the *Columbine* sloop, Captains C. Crole and J. Townshend, on the Halifax station, whence he returned home, and was paid off on the 1st of June, 1830; in March, 1831, to the *Barham*, 50, Captain H. Pigot; and on the 7th May, 1831, as first lieutenant to the *Dublin*, 50, Captain Lord J. Townshend, with whom he served, again in S. America, until 1834, on the 2nd Oct., in which year the *Dublin* was put out of commission. Being advanced to

the rank of commander on the 19th Dec. following, Captain Henderson, on the 9th Sept., 1835, was placed in charge of the *Phœnix* steamer, and immediately ordered to the coast of Spain, where the importance of his services during the civil war was ultimately acknowledged by his investiture with the second class of the order of San Fernando. He was superseded from the *Phœnix*, on being awarded a post commission, dated 27th June, 1838. His next appointment was, on the 19th June, 1839, to the *Gorgon*, another steam-vessel, in which he was for three years employed in the Mediterranean, participating during that period in the operations on the coast of Syria, including those against Sidon and St. Jean d'Acre. He was in consequence nominated a C.B. Dec. 18th, 1840."

LIEUT. DE LISLE.

February 15th, at Calcutta, aged 34, Lieutenant Henry De Lisle, R.N.—He was the fourth son of Ferdinand De Lisle, Esq., of Redhill, Surrey. He passed his examination in 1844, and served as mate in the *Phœnix* and *Hull* steamers; obtained his commission in 1844, and afterwards served in the *Alfred*, 50, on the Brazilian station, and in the *Frolic*, 16, in the Pacific.

ADMIRAL GODBY.

February 25th, at Kingston, Surrey, Rear-Admiral John Hardy Godby.—He was a son of John Godby, Esq., Steward of Greenwich Hospital, and entered the navy in 1794. Having seen some active service on the Mediterranean, Newfoundland, and Home stations, he was advanced to post rank in 1814, and accepted the retirement in 1846. He was advanced to the rank of a retired rear-admiral in 1850. In 1832 Admiral Godby married Catherine, daughter of the late John Andrews, Esq.

LIEUT. WILBERFORCE.

February 28th, at Torquay, from the effects of the fatigue and hardships of the Crimean campaign, aged 22, Lieutenant Herbert William Wilberforce, R.N.—He was the eldest son of the Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, Lord Bishop of Oxford, and Emily his wife, elder daughter of the Rev. John Sargent, of Lacryton, co. Sussex. He was born June 29th, 1833, and was educated at Eton; entered the navy in 1846; served first in the Mediterranean, and then in the Pacific; joined the Black-Sea squadron under Admiral Dundas, and was in the action before Sebastopol. Having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant, he served in 1855 in the Baltic, and was named in the despatches of his captain for bravery and good conduct.

ADMIRAL KING.

February —, at Grantham, near Sydney, New South Wales, aged 62, Rear-Admiral Philip Parker King, the first native of Australia who had risen to that rank in the service.—He was the son of Captain P. G. King, who succeeded Captain Hunter as Governor of New South Wales in 1800, and was born at Norfolk Island in 1793. He entered the royal navy in 1807, and served with considerable distinction under Sir E. Pellew on the Mediterranean station. He returned to England in 1823, when he published an Atlas containing the results of his survey of the western coast of Australia. In reward of this service, he was appointed in 1825 to the *Adventure* sloop, but was paid off in 1830, the year in which he obtained post rank. He was an active manager of the Australian Agricultural Society, and was successively a nominated and an elective member of the Legislative Assembly, and Chairman of Denominational Board of Education. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Asiatic and Zoological societies of London. He attained flag rank a few months before his death. He married Harriet, daughter of Christopher Lethbridge, Esq., of Launceston, Cornwall, by whom he had a numerous family.

CAPT. FLEMING.

March 16th, at Coed Ithiel, Monmouth, aged 77, Richard Howell Fleming, Esq., Captain R.N., and a magistrate for that county.—He was born at Britton Fleming, Devon, and represented an old family, from which were descended the Irish Barons of Slane. He entered the navy in 1793, and was present at the recapture of Guadaloupe, and subsequently served in the *Culloden*, under Sir E. Pellew (afterwards Lord Exmouth), by whom he was invested, in 1812, with the command of the *Pylades* gun-brig, captured several French vessels on the coasts of Genoa and Tuscany. He was sent to King Ferdinand, at Messina, in charge of the despatches announcing the fall of Naples. He took part in the bombardment of Algiers, and soon afterwards was promoted to the rank of commander. He was rewarded for his services with the foreign orders of Sicily and Sardinia; and being of an ingenious turn of mind, he devoted much time to mechanical appliances, and claimed to have invented the Archimedean screw.

CAPT. IRVINE.

March 18th, in Upper Albany-street, Regent's Park, aged 84, Captain Charles Chamberlayne Irvine, R.N.—He entered the navy in 1789, as midshipman in the *Orion*, 74, Capt. Cham-

berlayne, and in 1795 was in the *Censeur*, 74, when she was taken by Admiral Richery. In 1799 he was made lieutenant in the *Princess Royal*, and in 1800, in the *Melpomene*, was present at the capture of Goree, of which island he was for some time lieutenant-governor. Having served as acting captain of the *Glutton*, 54, he was made commander into the *Duchess of Bedford*, 18. In 1840 he accepted the rank of a retired captain. He married Susanna, daughter of Thomas Reade, Esq., and cousin of Sir John Reade, Bart., by whom he had an only son, Charles Reade, who predeceased him in 1850.

LIEUT. WADESON.

March 19th, at Brighton, aged 62, Charles Wadeson, Esq., Lieutenant R.N. He entered the service in 1806, on board the *Plantagenet*, 74, and served for nine years on full pay; but after receiving his commission in 1815, he was not further employed.

COMMANDER YOUNG.

April 14th, at Deptford, aged 71, Commander George Young. —He was in the receipt of the Greenwich out-pension. This officer served as midshipman and mate of the *Sceptre*, from 1803 till 1808, in the East Indies, and at the Isle of France. He was lieutenant of the *Bermuda*, in the Flushing expedition, 1809, and of the *Lion* at the capture of Java, and of the Flotilla at that place, for which he had the naval medal. He retired from the service in 1830, under the Order in Council.—*United Service Gazette*.

CAPT. WOOD.

April 18th, at San Paolo, Valetta, in the island of Malta, aged 38, Granville Hamilton Wood, formerly Commander R.N. —He entered the navy in 1832, passed his examination in 1837, and after having been for some time mate in the *Electra*, 18, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, in 1841. From that time till he was paid off, in 1845, he served in the *Cambrian*, 36, in the East Indies. He was made a commander in 1846, and in the June of that year was appointed to the *Hound*, 8, in which he was employed on the African, North-American, and West-India stations. He subsequently was received into the Catholic Church, and at the time of his death was preparing to receive the priesthood.

LIEUT. MASSEY.

May 4th, at Port Royal, Jamaica, of yellow fever, W. O. Massey, Esq., Acting Lieutenant to her Majesty's ship *Malacca*. —He was the eldest son of Mr. Massey, M.P. in the last Parliament for Newport, and in the present for Salford.

PAYMASTER LEY.

May 6th, Assistant-Paymaster George A. S. Ley, serving as Assistant-Paymaster in charge of the *Volcano*.—He was the eldest son of Lieutenant George Ley, R.N., of Rochester. He died, after great suffering, occasioned by exposure in the Baltic, aged 36.—*United Service Gazette*.

CAPT. SPENCE.

May 6th, at Plymouth, Commander Henry Francis Spence.—This officer entered the navy in 1803. He served as acting lieutenant at the reduction of Martinique; was present in the *Belleisle* at the attack upon Flushing, and co-operated in the *Milford* at the defence of Cadiz. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant 21st March, 1812, and was appointed to the *Wolfe*, 24, on the lakes of Canada, where he continued to serve till the peace.

CAPT. COLE.

May 15th, at Lechlade, Captain William J. Cole, R.N.—Born in London, he entered the navy in 1802, and was employed in surveying-duty at the first settlement of Van Diemen's Land. He returned to England in 1805. He served for many years on the Channel, Lisbon, Mediterranean, and Newfoundland stations. He attained the rank of Commander in 1828, and as first lieutenant to King William IV. whilst Lord High Admiral, was mentioned in the despatches of Sir W. Fremantle, for his exertions in conveying the Queen of Wurtemberg to Holland during a storm. He subsequently held a coast-guard command, and retired on half-pay on attaining post rank in 1838. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of R. Wace, Esq., of Lechlade, Gloucestershire.

REAR-ADMIRAL LORD A. FITZCLARENCE.

May 17th, at Newburgh Park, the seat of Sir G. Wombwell, Bart., Rear-Admiral Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.—He was third son of his late Majesty William IV. by Mrs. Jordan, and was born 18th February, 1802. His lordship entered the navy soon after he had completed his sixteenth year, as midshipman, on board the *Spartan*, 46, Captain W. F. Wise, C.B. He was made a lieutenant 23rd April, 1821, and appointed to the *Euryalus*, 42, that year; and was made commander on May 17, 1823. The gallant officer was promoted to the rank of post-captain 24th December, 1824, and conveyed the late Earl of Dalhousie, late Governor-General of Canada, from Quebec to England; and subsequently, in 1828, took that nobleman in

the *Pallas*, 42, as Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and also the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Bengal. After his father ascended the throne, he was made captain of the *Royal George* yacht, which appointment he held until he obtained his flag rank of rear-admiral, 17th September, 1863. In 1832 his lordship conveyed to the late King of Prussia a beautiful miniature frigate, a present from William IV., and was on that occasion created a Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia of the first class. He was also a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order. His lordship died unmarried.

HON. WILLIAM ANSON.

May 26th, on board her Majesty's ship *Tartar*, at Portsmouth, the Hon. William Anson, R.N.—This gentleman, brother of the Earl of Lichfield, had been suffering from bilious fever for some days; but no apprehensions were entertained, when suddenly alarming symptoms set in, and he expired in half an hour.

CAPT. NORTHHOUSE.

June 25th, at Havannah, of yellow fever, aged 28, Captain Thomas Northhouse, of the ship *Queen Victoria*, the son of Mr. H. T. Northhouse, of Hull.—He had been twice on a voyage to the Arctic regions in search of Sir J. Franklin, where he suffered great privations. Since then he had been twice shipwrecked,—at Tampico and on the coast of Turkey.

VICE-ADMIRAL WARD.

June 26th, at Southampton, aged 73, Vice-Admiral Ward.—Southampton was his native place, and there his memory will be long revered as one who has left behind him, if not a brilliant, a career of honourable distinction and usefulness. We collect the following account of his services from O'Byrne's "Naval Biography":—

"This officer entered the navy March 4th, 1793, as first-class volunteer, on board the *Sceptre*, 74, Captain Daeres. On June 1st, 1794, he was present, in company with the *Belliqueux*, 64, at the capture, after a sharp action of some hours, of Fort Brissoton, near Port-au-Prince. In June, 1796, having rejoined Captain Daeres in the *Barfleur*, 98, he took part in the actions off the Isle de Croix and Cape St. Vincent, on February 14th, 1797. He assisted also at the cutting out of three French men-of-war from Tunis Bay, and at the blockade and bombardment of Cadiz. In the same year, having removed to the *Arethusa*, 38, Captain Wolley, he was often, during a long and close blockade of Havre, engaged with the enemy's flotilla and batteries. On January 10th, 1800, he was made lieutenant into the *Discovery*, bomb, Captain Dick; and was then successively

appointed to the *Marlborough*, 74, Captain Sotheby, in which he was wrecked on a sunken rock near Belle-Isle, November 4th, 1800; the *Oiseau*, 36, Captain Linzee; and *La Pique*, 36, Captain Cumberland, on the Home and West-India stations. As first of *La Pique*, in 1803, he was at the taking of Aux Cayes and Cape François, St. Domingo; and at the capture, in 1804-5, of *Le Terreur*, a French cutter of 10 guns and 75 men, and of the Spanish ships-of-war *Diligentia* and *Orquigo*. In March, 1806, he boarded, in the gig and yawl, and took, after a smart struggle, a schooner, the *Santa Anna*, carrying one nine-pounder and 28 men, and completely equipped for the purposes of war; and two days afterwards he signalized himself at the capture of the French corvettes *Phaëton* and *Voltigeur*, of 16 guns and 115 men each. The former, after twenty minutes of destructive firing, was boarded by Lieutenant Ward, at the head of about thirty men: her decks were defended inch by inch with desperate obstinacy, and the slaughter on both sides was dreadful, amounting to nine killed and fourteen wounded on the part of the British, one-half of the enemy being either killed or wounded. Amongst the dangerously wounded was Mr. Ward, whose 'good conduct' (from his captain's official letter) 'had at all times merited his highest approbation, and now induced him to recommend him to the notice of the commander-in-chief.' As a reward for his gallantry, he was offered the command of either of the two prizes, and, choosing the one he had boarded, its name was changed to the *Pelican*, and his appointment was accordingly confirmed on July 23rd following. He was also presented by the Patriotic Society with the sum of £100. In 1807 he accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen. In 1808, having returned to the West Indies, he served at the reduction of Deseada; and, being nominated to that station acting captain of the *Dædalus*, 32, he was there posted, June 10th, 1808, into the *Bacchante*, 38, which frigate, in the spring of 1809, he brought home and paid off. He was then appointed to the *Resolution*, 74, and sailed with the expedition to Walcheren; during the operations in the Scheldt, he served with the flotilla in an attack on Ter Ver, and commanded a division of armed transports employed in the investment of Flushing. He lost a lieutenant and two men in passing the enemy's batteries. He went on half-pay in January, 1810, since which, notwithstanding his frequent applications, he was never able to obtain any appointment. He attained flag-rank November 9th, 1846. Although for so many years disappointed in obtaining professional employment, he has never remained inactive. Being a magistrate of the town of Southampton, his energies were devoted to the service of his native place. He was amongst the foremost, in conjunction with the late Colonel Henderson, R.E., and the Hon. Mr. De Belaquiere, to project the South-Western Railway; and, having accomplished that important work, he in like manner promoted the construction of the Southampton Docks, raising thereby that town from

comparative insignificance to the important position it now holds in relation to the commercial and military interests of the nation. He was ever zealous in promoting and aiding to the best of his power and ability, all objects of a benevolent and charitable character. His death on that account will be severely felt. Admiral Ward married, December 9th, 1811, Sophia Mary, youngest daughter of E. J. Mallough, Esq., of Mitcham, who survives him, by whom he leaves six surviving sons and two daughters."

CAPT. BAGUE.

June —, Captain Bague, R.N.—He was one of the companions of Nelson, having served at the battle of Trafalgar, and previously in many other engagements. Captain Bague was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Middlesex.

ADMIRAL GLYNN.

July 20th, at Bideford, Devon, aged 87, Admiral Henry Richard Glynn.—The admiral was the son of Serjeant Glynn, formerly M.P. for Middlesex. He entered the navy as first-class volunteer in 1780. The deceased had received the silver war-medal and two clasps, and also the medal awarded to the officers who served in Lord Howe's fleet from the 1st of June. The late admiral served the office of mayor of Plymouth in 1838.

CAPT. ONSLOW.

August 24th, at Blofield, Norwich, aged 60, John James Onslow, Esq., Post-Captain, R.N.—He was the only surviving son of the late Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Bart., G.C.B., and uncle of Sir H. Onslow, Bart., of Hengar House, Cornwall.

CAPT. MOUBRAY.

§ September 20th, at Greenwich, aged 84, George Moubray, one of the Captains of Greenwich Hospital.—He entered the navy February, 1789, as midshipman. He had been in many engagements, and was a brave and energetic sailor. He was promoted in 1794 to the rank of lieutenant, and obtained post rank in August, 1812. He was not again employed until September, 1844, when he obtained command of the *Victory*, 104, at Portsmouth, which he retained until admitted into Greenwich Hospital, in March, 1846.

LIEUT. BAKER.

October 16th, at Port Leo, Tregony, Cornwall, aged 58, Lieutenant Joseph Francis Baker, R.N., brother of R. W.

Baker, Esq., of Cottesmore.—He had seen much service in his early days, and in the last American war was in the action between the *United States* and the *Macedonian*, when the latter struck to the American. He was in one of the accompanying ships when Bonaparte surrendered, and was wrecked in the *Racehorse*. For the last twenty years he had been in the Coast Guard service.

ADMIRAL JOHNSTON.

October 16th, at Cowhill, Dumfries, N.B., aged 92, Vice-Admiral Charles James Johnston, on reserved half-pay.—He became captain in 1806, rear-admiral in 1841, and vice-admiral in 1850; in 1854 he was placed on the reserved list. He was lieutenant of the *Ruby*, 46, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795; lieutenant of the *Arrogant*, 74, at the surrender of Colombo, and the destruction of armed vessels in the Java Seas, in 1796; and captain of the *Cornwallis*, 50, in the attack on the shipping in St. Paul's Bay, Isle of Bourbon, in 1806. He also commanded the *Powerful*, 74, in the Walcheren expedition.

HON. ADMIRAL PERCY.

October 19th, at his seat at Rickmansworth, Herts, Admiral the Hon. Joceline Percy, C.B.—His illness was of short duration, and he only survived a few months his brothers, the late Bishop of Carlisle and Rear-Admiral the Hon. W. H. Percy. The gallant deceased was second surviving son of Algernon, 1st Earl of Beverley, and Isabella Susannah, second daughter of Mr. Peter Burrell, and sister of the 1st Lord Gwydyr. He was born January 29, 1784, and was twin brother to Dr. Percy, late Bishop of Carlisle, of whom a memoir will be found below.

The deceased married, in 1820, Sophia Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Morton Walhouse, and sister of Lord Hatherton. The gallant admiral entered the navy in February, 1797, as a volunteer on board the *Sanspareil*, and afterwards removed, as midshipman, to the *Amphion*. He afterwards joined, off Toulon, the *Victory*, flagship of Lord Nelson, and in October the same year was nominated acting lieutenant to the *Medusa*, and subsequently assisted in the *Diadem* at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1806 he was appointed to the command of the *Espoir* brig, but never took the command, from circumstances beyond his control, and again joined the *Diadem* as a volunteer. On having his post rank confirmed by the Admiralty, he afterwards commanded the *Comus*, *La Nymphe*, and *Hotspur*, in succession—the latter ship he commanded five years. He held the chief command at the Cape of Good Hope up to the spring of 1846, and was for some years captain-superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, until succeeded by Rear-Admiral the Hon. W. Gordon, brother of the Earl of Aberdeen.

HON. REAR-ADMIRAL HOTHAM.

October 19th, at 3, Royal-crescent, Bath, aged 57, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. F. Hotham.—He had been much engaged in railway affairs of late years. He entered the navy on the 16th of September, 1810, as a volunteer of the first class on board the *Northumberland*, 74, commanded by his uncle, the Hon. Henry Hotham, and served at the destruction of the French 40-gun frigates *Arienne* and *Andromaque*, and the 16-gun brig *Mamelouck*, off L'Orient, in 1812; midshipman of the *Ramilies*, 74, during the operations on the coast of America (including Moose Island, Baltimore, and New Orleans), and of the *Minden*, 74, at Algiers.

ADMIRAL BEECHEY.

October 29th, at his residence in Westbourne-crescent, Hyde Park, aged 60, Rear-Admiral Frederick William Beechey, the well-known arctic navigator.—He was a son of the late eminent portrait-painter, Sir William Beechey, and was born in the year 1796. He entered the navy in 1806, as a first-class volunteer, on board the *Hibernia*, 74, the flag-ship of Earl St. Vincent, in which he remained for two years. After a brief service in the *Minotaur*, he accompanied Sir Sidney Smith, in the *Foudroyant*, 80, to Rio Janeiro, returning to England in 1810, in the *Elizabeth*, 74. In 1811, when in company, off Madagascar, with the *Phæbe* and *Galatea* frigates, he assisted, after a long and gallant action, at the capture of the French frigates *Renommée*, *Clarinde*, and *Néréide*. On his return to England in 1812, after some Channel service, he was attached to the *Vengeur*, 74, sent with the *Tonnant* to New Orleans, and was with the boats when they crossed the Mississippi with a body of seamen and marines, to make a diversion in favour of the general attack on the enemy's lines. In 1815 Mr. Beechey was appointed lieutenant of the *Niger*, 38, on the North American station. On the 14th of January, 1818, he accompanied Sir John Franklin and Captain Buchanan to Spitzbergen, on the first expedition of the former officer, and in 1819 was appointed to the *Hecla*, Lieutenant Commander Edward Parry, in which ship he penetrated into longitude 113° 54' 53" W. within the arctic circle. Whilst on board the *Trent* he acted as artist to the expedition, and, on his return home, received a parliamentary grant of £200 as a reward. On the 5th November, 1821, he was appointed, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Henry H. Beechey, to co-operate with Commander H. Smith, in the *Adventure*, on a voyage of discovery in conducting a survey of the north coast of Africa. The results of his researches, which extended as far eastward as Derua, and

lasted until July, 1822, have been fully detailed by Captain Beechey in his "Proceedings of the Expedition to explore the Northern Coast of Africa from Tripoli." He was advanced to the rank of commander in 1825, and received an appointment to the *Blossom*, 24, fitting at Woolwich for a voyage of discovery *viâ* Cape Horn to Behring Strait, there to act in concert with the expedition of Captains Franklin and Parry in their efforts to ascertain the existence of a north-west passage. During the three years and a half that Captain Beechey was absent from England he took possession, in the Pacific, of the islands named after Admiral Gambier; discovered five others, to which he gave the names of Barrow, Cockburn, Byam Martin, Cooper, and Melville; having passed Behring Strait, and penetrated, in August, 1826, to a point north of Icy Cape only 146 miles from the extreme point attained by Franklin. He afterwards examined the sea eastward of Loo Choo, where he discovered the Ylas del Arzobispo; and on again visiting the frozen regions, in 1827, he entered, for the first time, a spacious and important haven to the S.E. of Cape Prince of Wales, leading to a secure inner harbour well adapted for repairing ships, to which he gave the names of Port Clarence and Grantley Harbour. After a voyage of 73,000 miles, in which she rendered most essential services to science, the *Blossom* returned to Sheerness, bringing with her the ambassador for the Brazils, and a million and a half of specie. Commander Beechey became a post-captain in 1827. For the next ten years he was appointed to survey the coasts of South America and Ireland. In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. His name was also well known in the scientific world: he was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and President of the Geographical Society; and it is not a little singular that his name occurs among those appended to the requisition for a further search after the remains of Sir J. Franklin, which appeared in the columns of the papers of the day on which his death was recorded.

CAPT. GLANVILLE.

October 30th, at South Down, aged 86, Captain George Glanville, R.N.—He was first-lieutenant in H.M.S. *Unicorn* in the action fought, in 1801, on the French coast, near Haverdewack and Bass Island, with a French frigate, which lost 100 men, while not a single person was killed on board his own ship.

CAPT. THURTELL.

November 7th, at Calais, aged 60, Captain Chas. Thurtell, R.N., son of the late Mr. T. Thurtell, of Fakenham, Norfolk.—He was born at Bradwell, Suffolk, in 1796, entered the navy in 1807, and was present at the attack on Copenhagen. In 1821

he obtained a commission, and in that year was enabled to render essential service to the English residents at Palermo. The history of this incident was duly transmitted home by Lord Heytesbury, then ambassador at the court of Naples; but Captain Thurtell obtained neither reward nor promotion. He became captain in 1843, when he retired on half-pay.

LIEUT. PARR.

November 9th, in Haslar Hospital, of paralysis, aged 70, Lieutenant Alexander Forsyth Parr.—He had fought at the Nile and Trafalgar; and his death deprives the service and society of one of the finest specimens of the “men of war” of those stirring times. He had been fifty years a lieutenant, and for the last twenty-five a lieutenant of Haslar Hospital, which establishment has suffered a great loss in his death.

ADMIRAL WATKINS.

Nov. —, Admiral Frederick Watkins, one of the oldest admirals in the navy.—His commission bears date so far back as 1790. He was senior lieutenant of the *Blanche* at the capture of the French frigate *Pique* in 1795, when, Captain Faulkner being killed, he was posted. The gallant admiral was placed on the reserved list in 1851, and was in receipt of a service-pension of £150 a year, in addition to his half-pay.

LIEUT. BLYTH.

November 20th, suddenly, at Killybegs, co. Donegal, Lieutenant Charles Blyth, Inspecting Lieutenant of Killybegs Coast Guard station.—He was one of the war veterans, having entered the naval service as midshipman in the year 1807, under the auspices of the late Sir Robert Stopford, with whom he served many years. He was at Copenhagen, and at Java, for which he received a medal. Mr. Blyth passed his examination in 1814, just too late to be included in what was then termed the “charity promotion;” and he did not receive his commission as lieutenant till eleven years afterwards, in 1825, when serving in the West Indies. Promotion came at a time when, with a reduced fleet and a superabundant list of officers, powerful interest was required to get a lieutenant afloat. Had the same good fortune attended Mr. Blyth that attended some of his messmates in the early days with Sir Robert Stopford, he would have died a flag officer, instead of a poor lieutenant, leaving a widow and six children. Lieutenant Blyth had the credit of being an excellent seaman, an accomplished navigator, and a warm-hearted messmate.—*Morning Herald*.

LIEUT. RIVERS.

December 5th, at Greenwich, Lieutenant Rivers, one of the lieutenants of Greenwich Hospital.—He was a sailor of the great days of our naval history. A first-class volunteer on board the *Victory* in 1795, he was present and wounded in Lord Hotham's second partial action in July of that year; and in 1797, under Sir John Jervis, at the battle off Cape St. Vincent. Rejoining the *Victory* in 1803, he was one of Nelson's heroes at the battle of Trafalgar; where he was wounded in the face, and his left leg was carried away by a shot. This, however, did not terminate his naval career. He served afterwards as lieutenant in the *Princess of Orange*, 74, and the *Cossack*, 24; took part in the expedition under Gambier to Copenhagen; and brought home the late Marquis of Anglesey, and the despatches announcing the retreat and death of Sir John Moore at Corunna. After all these distinguished services, he died a lieutenant and a pensioner at Greenwich Hospital.

ADMIRAL CAMPBELL.

December 16th, at Barbruk House, Craignish, co. Argyll, Rear Admiral Donald Campbell, eldest son of the late Colin Campbell, Esq., of Auchendoun, co. Argyll, and brother of Lieutenant D. F. Campbell, R.N., and of two gallant officers in the army, who lost their lives respectively in Java and Walcheren.—He was born in 1788, and entered the navy in 1791, and served with distinction on the Irish and West-Indian stations, and on the coast of Norway, where he captured a French letter of marque. He was also present at Camperdown. He obtained post-rank in 1811, and flag-rank in 1846. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for his native county, and was twice married; first, in 1801, to Anne, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir C. Douglas, Bart.; and secondly, in 1819, to Isabella, daughter of John Campbell, Esq., of Craigmore, co. Argyll, and leaves a family by each marriage.

CAPT. CAMPBELL.

December 18, at Exmouth, aged 77, Duncan Campbell, Esq., Captain (half-pay) Royal Marines.—He formerly held the post of civil commissioner at the Cape of Good Hope.

REAR-ADMIRAL THOMAS.

December 19th, at Southampton, Rear-Admiral Frederick Jennings Thomas.—He was midshipman on board the *Prince of Wales* in Calder's action, and acting lieutenant of the

Spartiate at Trafalgar. In 1811-12, he was second in command of the Cadiz flotilla, and was at the storming of twelve batteries, and destruction of 150 sail of vessels. He received the silver naval medal and one clasp for distinguished services afloat.

ADMIRAL WETHERALL.

December 21st, in Dublin, aged 68, Rear-Admiral Frederick Augustus Wetherall, of Ealing, Middlesex.—He was born in 1788, and entered the navy in 1800. He first served on the North-American station, and assisted under the late Admiral the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B., in the *Leander*, in the capture of the *Ville de Milan*, 46, and the recapture of her prize the *Cleopatra*. Becoming lieutenant in 1807, he served from that date till 1810 on the North-American and West-Indian stations, and subsequently on the East Indian coast. He became commander in 1814, was posted in 1826, and again served in the East Indies in the *Fly*, 18, during the first Burmese war, and took part in the capture of Rangoon. He accepted the retirement in 1846, and became a retired rear-admiral in July, 1854. He married Mary, daughter of H. Hamilton, Esq., by whom he left issue five children.†

CLERGY.

REV. DR. WEBB.

January 4th, at Littleington Vicarage, Cambridgeshire, aged 79, the Rev. Wm. Webb, D.D., F.L.S., Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge.—He was a native of Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham. His father was master of Bishop Vesey's Grammar School at Sutton Coldfield, and his mother's maiden name was Barratt. He was educated at home until sent to Clare Hall, Cambridge, in 1793. He graduated there in 1797, and was subsequently a fellow and tutor of the college. He succeeded Dr. Torkington, as its master, in 1815, and became soon after Vicar of Littleington. He married, in 1815, Ann, daughter of the Rev. V. Gould, late Rector of Fornham, by which lady (who survives him) he has had two sons and a daughter, of whom the youngest alone is now living, T. V. Webb, Esq., of Great Gransdon, Hunts. In politics Dr. Webb was a staunch Tory; he was chairman of the Tory election committees, and consistently opposed to University Reform. He was an antiquarian and botanist, and has left a very valuable library of topographical, antiquarian, and botanical works.

REV. C. EUSTACE.

January 5th, at an advanced age, the Rev. Charles Eustace, heir and representative of the last Viscount Baltinglass, and brother of General Sir John R. Eustace, and of the late General Sir William Cornwallis Eustace, a memoir of whom will be found in the preceding volume.—He was eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General Charles Eustace, who served with distinction in the Irish rebellion of 1798, and married Cassandra, daughter of the late John Stannard, Esq., of Balladoyle, county of Cork, by whom he leaves four daughters and a son, Charles Stannard Eustace, captain R.N., now heir and representative of the Baltinglass title. A claim to this title was preferred by the subject of this notice in 1839, with a petition to the Crown that his right might be acknowledged. The petition was referred by her Majesty to the legal authorities in Ireland, who reported that "the petitioner had shown sufficient evidence of his right to the dignity of Viscount Baltinglass, in case the attainder of James, third Viscount, temp. Elizabeth, were reversed." Mr. Eustace, however, unfortunately, never possessed sufficient political interest to move her Majesty's Government to recommend the reversal of the attained title, and he consequently learned by experience that it is one thing to establish, and another to enforce a legal claim.

REV. JOHN DUDLEY.

January 7th, aged 93, the Rev. John Dudley.—This venerable divine was the eldest son of the Rev. John Dudley, thirty-four years Vicar of Humberstone, in Leicestershire, and grandson of the Rev. Paul Dudley, also Vicar of Humberstone forty-five years. He was born in 1762, and was educated at Uppingham School. In 1784, he proceeded to Clare Hall, Cambridge; and obtained honours in 1785, as second wrangler and mathematical prizeman. He was elected Fellow in 1787, and Tutor in 1788. He vacated in 1794, and succeeded his father as Vicar of Humberstone. He was presented to the Vicarage of Sileby, in 1795, by the patron, the late William Pochin, Esq., and was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Exeter. On his leaving college, a handsome testimonial of plate was given to him by his pupils. In 1809, he was elected by the University Senate to preach the Buchanan Sermon. He has been a great benefactor to both his parishes, not only by his kindness and liberality to the poor, but also by restoring and beautifying the churches of both. He entirely repaved and built a new porch to Humberstone Church at his own expense, besides otherwise restoring it. He gave three handsome painted windows to Sileby Church, and other decorations. He rebuilt the old bridge in the village; and by his active exertions, and some

cost to himself, he enforced the rebuilding of another bridge in the parish of Sileby, which, from its dangerous state for a long period of time, had been the cause of many accidents. In 1854, a handsome silver epergne was presented to him by his parishioners of Sileby (solely), as a tribute of their esteem and respect. He was a liberal donor to many of the charitable institutions of the county, and to the building of new churches. For forty-seven years he was one of her Majesty's most able and active justices of the peace; and for several years acted as chairman of the Quarter Sessions held at Leicester Castle, in the second court—occasionally in the first. He was the author of several learned works; viz., "The Metamorphosis of Sona"—a Hindoo legend in verse, after the manner of Ovid; "An Essay on the Rivers Niger and Nile," "Neology," "The Antimaterialist, denying the reality of Matter, and showing the universality of Spirit." He preached regularly in both churches until September, 1854, and since that time occasionally. He preached his last sermon on the 16th December previous to his death, and the severe weather during the following week brought on an attack of bronchitis, which proved fatal.

REV. J. CROWTHER.

January 16th, at Leeds, aged 81, the Rev. Jonathan Crowther, an eminent Wesleyan clergyman.—He was for many years classical tutor of the Wesleyan Theological Institution at Didsburg, and editor of the *London Quarterly Review*. In early life he had laboured as a missionary in India. He is described as having been an elegant scholar, a faithful minister, a sincere friend, and a Christian gentleman.

REV. C. CRAWLEY.

January 17th, at Hartpury, Gloucestershire, aged 75, the Rev. Charles Crawley, Vicar of that parish, Rural Dean of the Forest of Dean, and a Hon. Canon of Gloucester.—He was also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county. He was the third son of the late Sir T. Crawley-Boevy, Bart., and graduated at Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1804, and was instituted to Hartpury in 1838. By his wife, a daughter of the Rev. Duke Yonge, he had issue an only son, the Rev. C. Y. Crawley, of Orisl College, Oxford.

REV. H. B. DOMVILLE.

January 20th, at Pencombe, Herefordshire, aged 45, the Rev. Henry Barry Domville, Rector of that parish, to which he was preferred in 1831.—He was the third son of the late Sir Charles Domville, Bart., of Santry House, co. Dublin. He graduated at University College, Oxford, in 1833.

BISHOP BROWN.

January 25th, suddenly, aged 67, at his residence, Catherine-street, Liverpool, the Right Rev. Dr. George Brown, Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool.—The deceased prelate was educated at St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw, where he was a favourite pupil of Dr. Lingard, and in which college he became successively Prefect of Studies and Vice-President. He for some years occupied the Catholic mission at Lancaster, until 1840, when he was consecrated one of the Vicars-Apostolic, with the title of Bishop of Floz, *in partibus*. In 1850 he was appointed to the Roman Catholic see of Liverpool. He was Domestic Prelate and Bishop Assistant at the Pontifical Throne to his Holiness.

REV. T. A. BUCKLEY.

January 30th, in London, aged 31, the Rev. Theodore Alois Buckley.—Mr. Buckley was of humble origin, and was sent as a servitor, by the assistance of friends, to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated, and of which he became chaplain. He edited several volumes of Mr. Bohn's "Classical Library," and wrote for Messrs. Routledge, "The Great Cities of the Ancient World," and translated the "Catechism" and "Decrees" of the Council of Trent. He was also a large contributor to periodical literature.

VERY REV. DEAN M'KAFFERTY.

February 3rd, at Priest-town, near Carn, in his 95th year, the Very Rev. William M'Kafferty, parish priest of Donagh, and Roman Catholic Dean of Derry.—He was the oldest member of the Catholic priesthood in Ireland. Having been educated at Claudy, he was ordained a priest in 1792, and entered Maynooth College in 1796, the year of its first opening. He was, in the words of a contemporary, "a hard-working mountain missionary, and his life was spent in the hovels of the poor." His remains were carried to the grave on the 5th, attended by the Roman Catholic bishop, nearly all the clergy of the Ennishowen district, and by a large concourse of persons of all creeds, among whom he had lived and died respected.—*Illustrated Times*.

VERY REV. DEAN WOOD.

February 4th, at Middleton Vicarage, Norfolk, aged 70, the Very Rev. Peter Scrimshire Wood, Vicar of that parish, Rector of Littleton, near Staines, and Dean of Middleton, Yorkshire.—He was the fifth son of Thomas Wood, Esq., of Littleton, by Mary, only daughter and heir of the late Sir E. Williams, Bart.

He graduated at Oriol College, Oxford ; was preferred to Middleton in 1810, to Littleton in 1813, and to his deanery in the following year.

BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

February 16th, at Rose Castle, Carlisle, aged 71, the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Herbert Percy.—This prelate was the third son of the first Earl of Beverley, and was born in the year 1784. He graduated M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1805, and having married a daughter of the late Archbishop (Manners-Sutton) of Canterbury, was preferred by him to the rectories of Bishopsbourne and Ivychurch, in Kent. He was made Dean of Canterbury in 1825, and was consecrated Bishop of Rochester in June, 1827 ; from whence, in the September following, he was translated to the see of Carlisle. The deceased prelate was also a Prebendary of St. Paul's, having been appointed to that sinecure dignity in 1816, and Chancellor of Salisbury. He had a large family by his first wife, and having been left a widower in 1831, he married, secondly, in 1840, the Hon. Miss Hope-Johnstone, one of the maids of honour to the late Queen Dowager : she died in 1851. The local papers announce that it has been proposed, and subscriptions have been entered into amounting to £300, to set up a stained glass window to his lordship's memory in the Cathedral, Carlisle.

REV. DR. LYON.

February 29th, at Weymouth, aged 60, the Rev. Ralph Lyon, D.D., Rector of Bishop's Caundle, and Vicar of Haydon, Dorset, and formerly head master of the King's School, Sherborne, Dorset.—The subject of the present memoir was born at Hexham, Northumberland, March 14th, 1795. He was the son of William Lyon, a manufacturer in that place. He received his education first at the grammar-school of his native town, and afterwards at Appleby. He early gave promise of his future success, and when he entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1816, he soon took a place among those of whom the highest expectations were formed that they would obtain distinguished academical honours. Having maintained his place in the first class at the college examinations during the three years of his residence, and having been elected a scholar of Trinity when the mathematical tripos list appeared in January, 1820, his name was fifth in the list of wranglers. He afterwards obtained one of the "members' prizes" for Latin composition, and in the year 1822 only failed in gaining a fellowship from the unusual circumstance of there being but one vacancy. He was, however, intended for a more laborious and active life than that of a fellow of a college, and in 1823 he was elected to the head mastership of King Edward VI.'s grammar-school at

Sherborne. He had been already ordained to the Curacy of St. Botolph's Church in Cambridge; and soon after he came to Sherborne he married Miss Elizabeth Goodfellow, of Stamfordham, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Under his care the school rapidly increased in numbers and in reputation, many of his pupils obtaining high distinction at both universities. To quote the words of one who knew him well—"He was eminently qualified for the station which he filled. He was thoroughly and invariably conscientious in the discharge of his anxious and arduous duties. He was not only a man of sound religious principle, a ripe and elegant scholar, and a first-rate mathematician, but he was also a man of strong common sense, combined with an exact judgment and systematic arrangement. He was also possessed of firmness of purpose and energy of character, of unwearied diligence and untiring patience. The great secret, however, of his success, under God, as a schoolmaster, and the great hold which he had upon the greater part of the youth committed to his care, was the *parental character* with which it was his desire and aim to invest the dry, and hard, and repulsive office of a schoolmaster. He regarded his pupils as a family committed to his care, to watch over their religious and moral training, as well as their intellectual culture; and there are those who have entered into their rest who sat at his feet, and who will rise up and call him blessed. The writer has seen the most affecting and affectionate acknowledgments from young clergymen who, under God, have owed all they are to him."

But it is necessary to speak of him not only as a schoolmaster, but as a minister of the Church. When he first came to Sherborne he held the curacy of the neighbouring village of Poynton, where his ministry was much valued, and he was much beloved; and when, from the death of the incumbent, he resigned that cure, he occupied the pulpit of his friend, the Rev. J. Parsons, in the abbey church of Sherborne, every Sunday afternoon for many years. In the year 1841 he was presented by the late Earl Digby to the Rectory of Bishop's Caundle, but he did not enter on residence till midsummer, 1845, when he resigned the mastership of the school, which he had held for twenty-two years. In the same year Lord Digby presented him to the vicarage of the small village of Haydon; and these incumbencies he held till his death. He devoted himself now with all the energy of his character to the ministerial work; and often did his humble parishioners bear witness to the plainness and simplicity with which he laid before them the great truths and obligations of Christianity. He was kind and accessible to all; and all his people felt that in him they had a friend and counsellor on whose readiness to help they could depend, and on whose judgment they could safely rely.

With respect to his religious opinions, the most prominent characteristic was a mingled earnestness and sobriety of mind, coupled with an aversion to all extreme views. He had at-

tended while at Cambridge the ministry of the late Rev. C. Simeon, though not personally acquainted with him; and he had imbibed some of his spirit of zealous energy tempered with sober judgment and thoughtful wisdom.

For some years before his death, symptoms of declining health manifested themselves; his constitution, naturally not very robust, never fully recovered the strain of his arduous work at Sherborne. At the close of 1855 he went to Weymouth when suffering under a severe attack of pneumonia; and though he partially recovered, yet other bad symptoms supervened, and after much suffering, under which he was supported by Him whom he had served so long, he gradually sank. He left at his decease a widow, two sons (both in orders), and one daughter. He took the degree of D.D. in 1836.

In 1841 his former pupils presented Mrs. Lyon with his portrait, painted by Pickersgill; and on his leaving Sherborne he received from those then under his care a very elegant silver ewer. The principal gentlemen in the neighbourhood also testified their sense of his high character by presenting him, on his retirement, with a handsome silver inkstand.

REV. W. L. DAVIES.

March 31st, at Itchen Parsonage, Southampton, the Rev. William Lewis Davies, Perpetual Curate of Jesus Chapel, in that town.—He was formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1818. He was for some years Principal of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, but resigned that post in 1846.

REV. E. B. ST. JOHN.

April 4th, at Ideford, Devon, aged 60, the Rev. Edward Beauchamp St. John, Rector of that parish.—He was the eldest son of the late Hon. George St. John, colonel of the 73rd Highlanders (son of the 11th Lord St. John of Bletsoe), who was drowned in 1804, with his wife and four children, on his passage from Bombay, by Lavinia, daughter of W. B. Wolstenholme, Esq. He graduated B.A. at Alban Hall, Oxford, in 1826. He had been married previously, in 1820, to Jane, second daughter of James Slade, Esq., by whom he had two sons, who predeceased him, and five daughters, three married and two single. He was married, secondly, in 1844, to Mary, third daughter of the late Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq., who survives him. He was presented to the living of Ideford in 1844.

REV. R. WALPOLE.

April 16th, in Harewood-street, aged 75, the Rev. Robert Walpole, Rector of Christ Church, Marylebone.—He was the

eldest son of the late Hon. R. Walpole, some time Clerk to the Privy Council, by his first marriage.—Having graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was presented in 1809 to the living of Itringham, Norfolk, and to Christ Church in 1828. By his wife, a daughter of John Hyde, Esq., late Judge at Calcutta, he left a daughter and two sons, the Rev. Reginald Robert Walpole and the Rev. Robert Seymour Walpole.

REV. E. RUDD.

April 19th, at Thorne, Yorkshire, aged 82, the Rev. Eric Rudd, fifty-six years Incumbent of that parish, eldest son of the late Rev. James Rudd, D.D., Rector of Newton Kyme, and subsequently of Sutton, Yorkshire.—On the death of the late Lord Duffus, in 1827, he was one of the unsuccessful claimants of that title (forfeited in the rebellion of 1715, but restored in 1826), in right of his mother, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Eric, only son of the 3rd Lord Duffus. Paternally, Mr. Rudd was descended from Dr. Rudd, who was Dean of Gloucester in the reign of King James I., and subsequently Bishop of St. David's.

REV. S. J. ALLEN.

April 29th, aged 58, the Rev. Samuel James Allen, Vicar of Easingwold, Yorkshire.—He was a native of London, and educated at Merchant Tailors' School, whence he proceeded to Pembroke College, Cambridge, with an exhibition, in 1816, where he gave great promise of literary ability. Having graduated in 1820, he took orders, and was presented to the perpetual curacy of Salisbury, near Blackburn, and became subsequently Chaplain to Lord De Tabley. In 1833 he became one of the select preachers at Cambridge, and was subsequently appointed Master of the grammar-school of Bromley, and in 1838, by the Bishop of Chester, to the vicarage of Easingwold. He was the author of several sermons, which were printed and published; and his epistolary correspondence was well worthy of being prepared for publication. In him the rich and the poor alike lost a friend.

REV. H. MOORE.

May 12th, at Ferns, Ireland, aged 71, the Rev. Henry Moore, Rector of Kilbride and Ferns.—He was heir-presumptive to the earldom of Drogheda, being son and heir of the Hon. Ponsonby Moore, next brother of the 1st marquis and 6th earl of Drogheda. By his wife Lucie, daughter of J. Currie, Esq., M.D., he left four daughters and three sons, of whom the eldest, Ponsonby Moore, Esq., is now heir-presumptive to the earldom. He

married, in 1844, Augusta Sophia, fourth daughter of the late General the Hon. William Henry Gardner, a memoir of whom will be found above, page 86.

BISHOP OF GRAHAMSTOWN.

May 16th, at Grahamstown, aged 42, the Right Rev. John Armstrong, D.D., Bishop of Grahamstown, South Africa.—The following sketch of the Bishop's career appears in the *Anglo-African* :—"He was the eldest son of Dr. Armstrong, an eminent physician, author of several medical works, particularly on febrile diseases, whose wife was Sarah, daughter of Charles Spearman, Esq., of Thornely, in the county of Durham. The bishop was born at Bishopwearmouth, August 22nd, 1813. He lost his father at the age of sixteen. He was educated at Charter-house School, and was subsequently elected a Crewe Exhibitioner at Lincoln College, Oxford. He took his degree of B.A., with honours, in 1836. He was soon after ordained deacon on a curacy in Somersetshire, and subsequently priest. He was afterwards curate of Clifton, and in 1841 was elected priest-vicar of Exeter Cathedral, and soon afterwards Saints'-day preacher in that cathedral. In 1843 he was presented to the rectory of St. Paul's, in the same city. He married, on the 22nd February in the same year, Frances, the daughter of Edward Whitmore, Esq. About this time his first paper was published in the *British Critic*. He also contributed several articles to the *Christian Remembrancer* and *English Review*. He was now a chief instrument in forming a society for the cultivation of church music and a literary and scientific institute, which rapidly attained success. He was also an active member of the Agricultural Society in that city. In October, 1845, he exchanged livings with the Rev. J. H. S. Burr, vicar of Tidenham, Gloucestershire, to which he then removed. Soon after began the great work of his English life—the reform of the female penitentiary system, begun by an article in the *Quarterly*, followed up by subsequent articles on the same subject, resulting in an entirely new system, the distinguishing feature of which is, that the penitents are under the care of unpaid gentlewomen, instead of paid matrons. He still found time for the efficient discharge of his duties as a parish priest. Two schools, used also as chapels, in outlying parts of the parish, and a church, remain as monuments of his zeal at Tidenham. The *Tracts for the Christian Seasons*, edited by him, and published by Parker, of Oxford, began in 1849, and met with surprising success. They were followed by a second series, equally successful. Then began the *Parochial Tracts*, and (while these were going on) the *Sermons for the Christian Seasons*, all eminently successful. He had embarked on another literary work when he was designated Bishop of Grahamstown, and consecrated on St. Andrew's day, 1853, at the parish church

of Lambeth. He wished to come out immediately, but, being unavoidably detained, spent the interval in publishing a volume of sermons, and in collecting men and means for carrying on the work of his diocese. The bishop arrived in Table Bay, September 29th, 1854, and in Grahamstown October 26th. The bishop's funeral took place amidst the most marked demonstration of public sorrow, the lieutenant-governor of the colony being among the *cortège*."

BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

June 6th, at Stapleton Palace, near Bristol, aged 72, the Right Rev. James Henry Monk, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and Canon of Westminster.—Dr. James Henry Monk was the only son of Mr. Charles Monk, an officer of the 45th regiment of foot, who served in the American war, and nephew of the late Sir James Monk, formerly Chief Justice of Montreal, who died in 1826, and of George Henry Monk, Esq., first Puisne Judge of Nova Scotia. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. Joshua Waddington, vicar of Harworth, Notts, and he was born at Buntingford, Herts, December 13th, 1782, as appears from the register of old Carthusians, still kept at the Charter-house. His mother having been left a widow in 1785, settled at Norwich, where her son received his early education under the Rev. Dr. Foster (the successor of Dr. Parr), but was removed thence to the Charter-house in 1798. Here he was entered in the sixth form, and during the remaining three years of his school life, under the then head master, Dr. Raine, who was his attached friend through life, laid the foundation of his accurate scholarship by a critical study of the Latin and Greek languages. He was especially noted for the ease and facility of his composition, both in prose and verse, and was regarded as one of the most hopeful pupils in the school, when he was transferred to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was entered as a pensioner, and went into residence in October, 1800, under the late Dr. Mansel, afterwards Bishop of Bristol, who at that time held the mastership: his tutor was the late Mr. Jones. In the following year he was elected scholar, and had gained several college prizes and other distinctions before passing the ordeal of the mathematical tripos in January, 1804, in which he came out seventh wrangler, the senior wrangler of the year being his own personal friend and long his colleague on the episcopal bench, the late Dr. Kaye, Bishop successively of Bristol and Lincoln. At this time, and, indeed, for many years subsequently, the classical tripos had not been established at Cambridge; and consequently the final examination, in which classical attainments were not included, scarcely gave him a fair opportunity of measuring his strength with his fellows. In the same year, however, he was second chancellor's medallist, his fortunate competitor here again being Dr. Kaye.

It is remarkable, however, considering the fame that he afterwards attained, that his name does not occur among the members' prizemen of his year, or among Sir William Browne's medallists,—the only other classical honours then in existence: but for these distinctions, we believe, he thought it useless to compete against Etonians, who devoted so large a portion of their time at school to verse composition. On the 1st of October, 1805, the first opportunity on which he was qualified to become a candidate, Mr. Monk was unanimously elected to a fellowship at Trinity, and continued for some time in residence, taking private pupils, and giving himself up to his favourite classical studies. In October, 1807, having taken his degree of M.A., he became classical lecturer and assistant-tutor of the college, and commenced his classical lectures. He is represented by his contemporaries as having contrived to infuse into his lecture-room a spirit which had up to that time been unknown even in the classic regions of Trinity. It is no slight testimony to Dr. Monk's merits here to add that in the fifteen years of his tutorship the greatest part of the high classical honours at Cambridge were carried off by his pupils, and that at one time all the nine gentlemen who were engaged in the tuition of the college, had been either his private or his public pupils. In September, 1808, the eccentric Professor Porson died suddenly in London, and so high was the opinion entertained of Mr. Monk by his seniors that he was put forward as a candidate for the vacancy, almost against his will, and the rival candidates (Kaye, Burney, Tate, Dobree, and others) having retired, in the following month was elected by the unanimous voice of the university to the professorship of Greek, at the age of 27. In June, 1809, he was ordained deacon by the head of his college, Bishop Mansel, and priest in 1810. In 1812 he was appointed to a Whitehall Preachership, and it was here that he first attracted the favourable notice of the late Lord Liverpool, at that time Premier, and laid the foundation of his subsequent advancement.

In his new position as Regius Professor, Dr. Monk was not idle. In 1812, in conjunction with his friend Dr. Blomfield, he compiled and published a work entitled "*Porsoni Adversaria*," consisting of a collection of that illustrious scholar's notes, scattered among his loose papers and on the margins of his books, which had been purchased after his death by Trinity College. He also published several academical tracts, in which he propounded the first outlines of a scheme, which some years afterwards was carried into effect with some modifications, for establishing at Cambridge a classical tripos, with public examinations and honours, corresponding in a measure to the plan which had been introduced into Oxford, with marked success, by Dr. Coplestone and his friends, about the commencement of the present century. Dr. Monk was also instrumental in keeping alive a literary party in the University of Cambridge, by means of the "*Museum Criticum*, or Cambridge Classical

Researches," which he edited as a serial, in conjunction with Dr. Kaye; Dr. Blomfield, the late Bishop of London; Dr. Elmsley; Professor Dobree; Mr. E. V. Blomfield, of Emmanuel College; and the late Dr. Rennell, of King's College. This periodical, of which the first number appeared in 1813, reached eight numbers, which were subsequently reprinted as a second edition. In 1815 he was promoted from assistant to the rank of full tutor, and joined to his professional duties those of a public examiner; and, for the use of his pupils and the University at large, he published several useful series of classical examination-papers. In this year he prepared his edition of the "Alcestis" of Euripides, which appeared in the following year. It was followed by the "Hippolytus Coronifer." To the above were subsequently added editions of the "Iphigenia in Aulide," and "Iphigenia in Tauris," published anonymously at the Pitt Press with English notes. The four plays have been recently (October 1857) republished in a single volume with Latin notes, bearing the name of their distinguished editor.

In 1818 we find Dr. Monk engaged as the champion of his University with the late Sir James Edward Smith, the president of the Linnean Society, and who sought the post of Botanical Professor in that University, though he could not reconcile it with his conscience to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles. In this cause Dr. Monk published a pamphlet, entitled "A Vindication of the University," which he subsequently followed up by an appendix, in confutation of Sir James Smith's reply. These two pamphlets of Dr. Monk were considered at the time to set the question at rest in a very triumphant manner; they were in reality almost as much a defence of the Church of England as of the University of Cambridge in enforcing subscription to religious tests; but the controversy which gave birth to them has died away, and the name of Sir James Smith is forgotten.

From his first appointment to the Greek professorship, Dr. Monk had steadily advocated the establishment of a classical examination, with honours, for incepting B.A.'s who had obtained honours in the mathematical tripos. Early in 1818 he made a stirring appeal to the Vice-Chancellor and examiners for the Chancellor's medals on this subject. In 1822 Dr. Monk followed up these exertions by publishing a letter to the Rev. Dr. Kaye, then Master of Christ's College, upon the establishment of a classical tripos—an object for which they had both laboured for many years. This letter effected a considerable change in the opinions of the senate, which, like all great bodies, was slow to admit of any change; and within a few months he had the satisfaction of seeing the measure, which had hitherto been received but coldly, carried by a large majority, with some few modifications. The utility of the scheme has since been fully justified by its success. We may add our belief that it was mainly at Dr. Monk's suggestion that the

noble Pitt Press at Cambridge was erected by the University as a public memorial in honour of the Right Hon. William Pitt, and of his connection with Cambridge. It is also stated, upon good authority, that when, on the death of Dr. Milner, the Headship of Queen's College, in the University, was disputed among the Fellows, and was expected to lapse to the Crown, general report gave the appointment to Dr. Monk.

It was probably as much by way of reward for his services to the Church in his controversy with Sir James Smith, as in recognition of his acknowledged merits as a most accomplished scholar, that in 1822 Lord Liverpool, at that time Premier, bestowed on Dr. Monk the deanery of Peterborough, vacated by the death of Dr. Kipling; he was almost immediately afterwards created D.D. by royal mandate. In the same year he resigned his professorship (in which he was succeeded by Professor Dobree), and vacated his fellowship by marrying Jane Smart, only daughter of the Rev. H. Hughes, of Nuneaton, and rector of Hardwicke, Northamptonshire. In right of his deanery, he nominated himself to the rectory of Fiskerton, Lincolnshire, valued in the *Clergy List* at £447 a year. Here he spent his leisure time in the preparation of the life of Dr. Bentley, and in beautifying the cathedral of Peterborough, which suffered more than its share of injury in the civil wars, when it was turned into a rope-walk. For this purpose he contributed liberally himself, and collected the sum of £6,000. In 1830 a canonry at Westminster was added to Dr. Monk's other preferments, and in the same year the late Duke of Wellington recommended him for promotion to the see of Gloucester, then vacant by the translation of Dr. Bethell to the see of Exeter; and accordingly he was consecrated at Lambeth on the 11th of July in that year. It is curious that this appointment was made by George IV., but the new bishop kissed hands to his successor. In the year 1836, the see of Ely falling vacant, the Government of Lord Melbourne translated Dr. Allen thither from Bristol, in order to carry into effect a double purpose—the amalgamation of the latter see with Gloucester, in accordance with the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commission (of which we may here mention that Bishop Monk was an original member), and the creation of a new bishopric at Ripon.

Dr. Monk's name is best known to the literary world in general by his "Life of Bentley," which he published in 1830, in a goodly volume quarto, and which was favourably noticed in the *Quarterly Review* for November, 1831. A second edition afterwards appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. He was also the author of several tracts, sermons, and charges on ecclesiastical subjects, and of a *concio ad clerum* preached before Convocation in St. Paul's Cathedral, some thirty years ago. As a *Quarterly Reviewer* he was also greatly distinguished. One article from his pen made so great a stir in the literary and political world,

that a second edition—an event almost without precedent—was called for and met with a ready sale.

The political part which Dr. Monk took in the upper house as a member of the episcopal bench has been upon the whole by no means a prominent one; he usually contented himself with giving a silent vote in favour of the Tory interest. In the last debate on the Reform Bill, he replied with considerable energy and vigour to the earl of Shrewsbury; but, with this exception, he scarcely ever made a set speech. In fact, though a clear thinker and fluent writer, he was but a second-rate orator at the best. It should be mentioned, however, that he was always a supporter of the proposition for disfranchising boroughs when proved to be corrupt in the exercise of their electoral rights. In religious matters, though a sound and attached churchman, he observed a safe and cautious line, as his easy and open nature probably inclined him; his favour, however, was generally shown to the High Church rather than to the Evangelical party, whose influence at Bristol, Clifton, Cheltenham, and other places in his diocese occasionally proved to him a source of discomfort. He could be firm, however, when he thought that the occasion required, as he showed when, in 1841, he severely censured Mr. Williams' *Tract for the Times* on "Reserve in Communicating Religious Knowledge." We also find his name added to those of several of his right rev. brethren when, in 1848, they presented a respectful protest to Her Majesty against the proposed appointment of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford. He subsequently gave a guarded and qualified approval to the formation of the Bristol Church Union, though it is well known that he deeply regretted the fierce polemical line which it ultimately adopted. He steadily, however, supported the demand for a revival of the active powers of Convocation. To all works of charity he contributed largely, and for many years regularly devoted a tithe of his income to the augmentation of small livings in his diocese. In his primary charge he had expressed his intention of devoting a tenth of the gross revenue of his see to the augmentation of small livings, and to this resolution he adhered till his death. He contributed, also, considerable sums towards the restoration of churches, the building of parsonages, and of parochial and diocesan schools. During the last two years of his life, he had rebuilt the parish church of Stapleton, at the expense of £7,000, but he did not live to see the good work finished. The church was consecrated in April, 1857, by the Bishop of Oxford, acting as deputy for Dr. Baring, Bishop Monk's successor. For many years before his death he was a sufferer from partial blindness, which of late years he felt to be a sad impediment to him in the discharge of his episcopal duties, and for the last six months he had suffered under almost total prostration of the physical energies.

In 1849, the last life in a lease of the Horfield Manor Estate, belonging to the see of Gloucester and Bristol, having dropped, Bishop Monk granted a fresh lease of the property in the usual

manner for three lives—being those of the three eldest daughters of Her Majesty Queen Victoria—to Thomas Holt, Esq., of Gloucester, by whom the copyholds were commuted for land, with one or two trifling exceptions, caused by a refusal on the part of those copyholders to enfranchise their estates except for a money payment, which the bishop declined to accept. Immediately upon the enfranchisement being completed, Mr. Holt by the bishop's directions, assigned and transferred the lease of July, 1849, to Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood; Philip W. S. Miles, Esq., M.P.; the Venerable Thomas Thorpe, archdeacon of Bristol; the Rev. Thomas Murray Browne, and Charles James Monk, Esq.; to hold the same in trust for the benefit of poor livings in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The rent charge in lieu of tithes was devoted by the bishop to the spiritual provision for the parish of Horfield: one moiety, amounting to £95. 15s. per annum, has already been annexed permanently to the perpetual curacy of Horfield, with the concurrence of the archbishop of Canterbury, while the other moiety is held by the trustees, in trust for the future endowment of the proposed new district of Bishopston, which will be mainly formed out of the populous parts of Horfield. Until this district be formed, the accumulations of rent-charge are from time to time invested in the public funds, towards providing a fitting endowment. The rents of the lands are also equally divided between two objects—assistance in providing parsonages for livings of small value, in public patronage in the archdeaconry of Bristol, and contributing to pay curates for parishes throughout the whole diocese whose incumbents are partially or wholly disabled by age or infirmity.

Consequently, as soon as the conveyance to the trustees was past the danger of being invalidated by the Mortmain Act, the bishop confined the operation of his small livings fund to the archdeaconry of Gloucester.

In 1856, the trustees of "Bishop Monk's Horfield Trust" purchased the reversionary interest of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in the lands comprised in the lease of July, 1849, for the sum of £5,500, by the desire of the bishop, who was permitted, just before the close of his life, to enter into a contract with the commissioners, whereby his munificent gift and provision for the spiritual wants of the diocese over which he presided for twenty-six years will be perpetuated and form a lasting monument to his memory.

Although the voice of slander has long been silenced, we should be failing in our duty as biographers, if we did not allude to a violent attack which was made upon the bishop in the House of Commons, by Mr. Horsman, the then member for Cockermouth, in the session of 1851. The bishop at the time was staying at Ems for the benefit of his health, where he had been sent by his medical advisers, who considered that absolute rest and quiet were necessary to restore his strength, which had been greatly impaired by over-

exertion in his diocese during the spring, and to counteract a disease of the heart which at that time threatened fatal results. A short time before the Horfield lease became renewable by the death of Mr. Shadwell, the last surviving life, the bishop had offered to part with his interest in the property to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for a sum considerably below its real value, which, indeed, he had previously refused to accept from the lessee. This offer was accepted by the commissioners, the contract was signed, and the transaction almost completed, when the law officers of the Crown advised the commissioners not to effect the purchase. The bishop was thus prevented from carrying out his benevolent intentions for the benefit of his diocese, which he had intimated his purpose of effecting with the sum to be received from the commissioners at a meeting of his rural deans. The opportunity, however, occurred in 1849, when the lease fell in, and the postponement proved in the event most beneficial to the diocese.

In the House of Commons, after a virulent attack had been made by Mr. Horsman upon the absent prelate, two of the ablest statesmen in the house, though personally unknown to the bishop, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, rose in defence of one whose public character they admired, and completely vindicated his honesty. As an Ecclesiastical Commissioner Sir James Graham stated that there was no impression on the minds of the commissioners that the bishop had not a full legal and moral right to deal with this in the same manner as with any other estate belonging to his see. If it had been otherwise, the commissioners would not and could not have entered into a contract to purchase an interest which in that case would not have existed. On his return to England the bishop published a letter to Sir William Page Wood, which placed the whole transaction in its true light, and showed to the world how noble a sacrifice he had unostentatiously made for the benefit of his diocese.

In his last charge to the clergy of his diocese, in 1854, the aged prelate, in thanking them for their kindness towards him on that trying occasion, said, "When, during my ill-health and temporary absence from the country, an attack was made upon my character in the House of Commons, conceived in falsehood and couched in terms of unparalleled malignity, my clergy everywhere made public declarations of their unabated confidence in the purity and rectitude of my conduct."

An object that the bishop had much at heart was the success of the training college, at Stapleton, for the education of schoolmistresses, which had been set on foot by him, and to the support of which he was a liberal contributor. Of this establishment her Majesty's Inspector of Schools stated in his report, that "the buildings are of great extent, remarkably handsome and commodious; and a staff of teachers and officers has been engaged at an expense which sufficiently proves the liberality

of the managers, and augurs well for the prosperity of the institution."

For some years the bishop laboured almost alone to found model lodging-houses in the densely-populated city of Bristol, and before his death he had the satisfaction to see his scheme matured, and in the course of being carried out, after having met with difficulties and discouragements which might have sufficed to deter a man who had not his Master's service uppermost in his thoughts. An earnest and affectionate appeal from his pen at length aroused the municipal authorities from their supineness, and eventually they gave their hearty co-operation to the scheme.

Suffering from asthma and disease of the heart during the last few months of his life, the bishop remained at Stapleton, watching with a touching interest the building of that beautiful church which he felt he should not be spared to consecrate. But he was perfectly resigned to his Maker's will. In April, 1857, the new church, built by Bishop Monk at a cost of upwards of £7,000, was consecrated by the bishop of Oxford, as stated above.

The style is Middle Pointed, and of a character more than usually ornate. The seating throughout is of English oak and affords accommodation for upwards of 500 persons. The material is of local Pennant sandstone, of a blue tone of colour, and the windows, parapets, plinths, and pinnacles are of Bath-stone.

Rejoicing over the good that he was effecting for his own parish, yet mindful of the wants of others, the bishop, shortly before he died, ordered the transepts of St. Mary Redcliff church, in Bristol, to be filled with oak seats for the poor, as well as for the school-children, at his own expense.

The immediate cause of his death was bronchitis, resulting from a cold caught while driving in a Bath-chair round the palace-gardens, on the Tuesday before his death. On the Sunday previous he received the holy communion with the congregation in the chapel of the palace, which was used for service during the rebuilding of the church. On the evening of the 4th June Sir James Clark was summoned by telegraph to see him, but, in spite of all medical aid and the unremitting attentions of Dr. Symonds, he gradually sank and died, sensible and prayerful to the last, in the presence of all his sorrowing family, of his chaplain (Mr. Murray Browne), and in the arms of his son, on Friday, June 6th. He was buried on Saturday, June 14th, in the abbey church of St. Peter's, Westminster.

By his wife, who survives him, his lordship has left three daughters and an only son, who graduated some years since at Trinity College, Cambridge, in high classical honours, and has published a volume of travels in Turkey and the East, under the title of "The Golden Horn." He is a barrister-at-law, and succeeded the late Dr. Phillimore as Chancellor of Bristol in 1855.

REV. DR. GIBSON.

June 9th, at Old Elvet, Durham, aged 55, the Very Rev. William Fletcher, D.D.—He was the son of W. Fletcher, Esq., by his wife, Anne Lowe, and entered Ushaw College as a student in 1812. Having passed through the ordinary course of humanities, philosophy, and divinity, he received minor orders in September, 1824. Having spent some time at the college, he was appointed in 1827 to the united missions of the Brooms and Esk, which he served until 1838, when he was placed at Durham. On the appointment of Dr. Hogarth to the Roman Catholic see of Hexham, he was nominated vicar-general to the bishop, and shortly afterwards received his diploma as D.D. In times of fever and pestilence he was always found where a priest ought to be, at the bed-side of the sick and dying; and it was in the discharge of these duties that he contracted, some years ago a malignant fever, from the effects of which he never fully recovered.—Abridged from the *Durham Chronicle*.

REV. T. TILBURY.

June 10th, aged 76, the Rev. Thomas Tilbury, many years Catholic pastor of Weymouth.—He was educated at Stonyhurst College, which he entered in 1793. Having been ordained in 1806, he went on the mission in the course of the following year, and officiated as chaplain in the family of the late Mr. Weld, at Pylewell, Hants, from whence, two years later, he was transferred to Chideock, Dorset. Here he remained until 1840, when he was promoted from his quiet country village and the society of the Weld family, to whom he was devotedly attached, to the more important mission of Weymouth, where a Catholic church had been opened a few weeks previously. Here he laboured for upwards of fifteen years, enjoying the respect of all who knew him, both Protestants and Catholics. He was especially beloved by the family of the Welds, of Chideock, and by the Talbots, of Rhode Hill, as well as by the Very Rev. Dr. Oliver, of Exeter, who loved him as a brother. He was buried at Staplehill—*Tablet*.

CANON ROGERS.

June 12th, at Penrose, near Helstone, aged 77, the Rev. John Rogers, M.A., and Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral.—He was a native of Cornwall, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1801. He was appointed a Canon of Exeter in 1820. The following sketch of his character we take from the *Gentleman's Magazine*:—

“Full of information, which he communicated in a most

agreeable manner, he was a valuable member of society, and by his learning he contributed much to the progress lately made in the difficult researches of Hebrew and Oriental criticism. Striking evidence of this was afforded by his critical remarks on Bishop Lowth, and by his publication in 1833 of 'The Book of Psalms in Hebrew metrically arranged, with Selections from the Various Readings of Kennicott and De Rossi;' and, a few years later, by advocating a new translation of the Peshito. On these subjects, of deepest interest to him as connected with the elucidation of the Holy Scriptures, he employed his active powers of mind till within a few hours of the end of a life of Christian usefulness, closed in Christian faith and hope. He was twice married; first, to a daughter of the Rev. J. Jope, of St. Cleer, Cornwall, by whom he had a daughter and five sons, all surviving; and, secondly, to the eldest daughter of the late G. Furston, Esq., who survives him. An excellent husband and father, and a most kind landlord, he was justly beloved and esteemed in every relation of life."

REV. DR. MOORE.

June 21st, at the house of his attached friend, John Hardman, Esq., Birmingham, the Very Rev. Dr. John Moore, late President of St. Mary's College, Oscott.—He was born at Wolverhampton, and when very young was sent to Sedgely Park, whence he removed to Oscott to prepare for the priesthood. Whilst there he edited the *Oscottian*, a magazine which had only a short existence. On leaving Oscott, he undertook the mission of Sutton Coldfield, where he erected a church and school at his own cost. In 1840 he was removed to Birmingham to superintend the erection of the cathedral of St. Chad, and on the completion of that edifice, in 1848, was chosen to succeed his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman in the presidency of Oscott. Shortly afterwards the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by his Holiness. He was a personal friend of the late Mr. Pugin, and took a special interest in the revival of Gothic ecclesiastical architecture. Having held that post for five years, he resigned it in 1853, and became the officiating priest in the church attached to the convent at Hansworth.—Abridged from the *Tablet*.

HON. AND REV. J. S. COCKS.

July 5th, aged 66, the Hon. and Rev. James Somers Cocks, at Mathon Lodge, Worcestershire.—The hon. and rev. gentleman was third son of John, 2nd Baron and 1st Earl Somers, heir presumptive to his nephew, the present Earl Somers, who has no children. He was born January 9th, 1790; graduated B.A. at Brazenose College, Oxford, in 1809, and became canon of Hereford in 1824, and of Worcester in 1830. He lived and

died unmarried. By his death the descendants of Charles, the first lord, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Reginald Pole Carew, Esq., of Stoke, Devonshire, become next in the succession to the barony of Somers.

REV. P. KAY.

August —, at Blackburn, the Rev. P. Kay, Catholic Priest of that place.—The *Blackburn Weekly Times* contains the following particulars of his life:—"The rev. gentleman came to reside in Blackburn as senior priest in the autumn of 1845. He was educated at Ushaw College, Durham; he then visited Rome, and was connected with the English college in that city. When he returned to England, he first had charge of the Catholic chapel, Rook-street, Manchester; and afterwards officiated at Bradford, Heckton-street, and St. George's, London, whence he removed to Blackburn. He was well-known as a laborious and assiduous minister of the Church to which he belonged, and his courtesy, generosity, and charity caused him to be respected by all who, on ecclesiastical matters, were his antagonists. He was also a man of learning; and in an able lecture on the 'Catacombs,' read by him at the Mechanics' Institution last winter, he proved, by his acquaintance with various languages and antiquarian research, that his education had been most liberal and his acquirements highly respectable. He was also well-known in many parts of the country as a preacher and a priest."

CARDINAL SOGLIA.

August 12th, at Rome, aged 76, his Eminence Cardinal Soglia.—The *Weekly Reporter* has the following:—"It is with profound regret that we announce the death of the eminent and illustrious Cardinal Giovanni Soglia, of the title of the 'Four Crowned Saints,' Bishop of Osimo and Cingoli. This melancholy event occurred on the 12th August, about seven o'clock a.m., after receiving all the sacraments of our holy religion. His Eminence was born at Casola Valsenio, in the diocese of Imola, on the 11th October, 1779, and was elevated to the cardinalate in the secret consistory of the 12th February, 1838, and proclaimed in that of 1839."

BISHOP M. MURPHY.

August 13th, at Enniscorthy, the Right Rev. Milesius Murphy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns.—His death was sudden, a paralytic seizure having happened whilst he was in the act of confirming in the morning. He was a person of genuine benevolence and charity. "As parish priest of Wexford, before his elevation to the see of Ferns, Dr. Murphy had

secured the affection of all classes, by the practice of those virtues which marked his whole career, and which were so much calculated to promote the happiness of the community amongst which he dwelt. Dr. Murphy was consecrated Bishop of Ferns, in 1850."—Abridged from the *Tablet*.

REV. DR. BUCKLAND.

August 14th, at Clapham, aged 72, the Very Rev. William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, but better and more widely known as one of the first geologists of his day.

William Buckland was born at Axminster, Devon, in the year 1784. He received his early education at Winchester School, whence he removed to Oxford in 1801, being elected to a scholarship on the Exeter foundation of Corpus Christi College. He took his degree of B.A., in 1805, just before the institution of the system of classical honours, so that we look in vain for his name in the Oxford class-lists. He was elected fellow of his college in 1808, and gained an early reputation for his scientific attainments in geology. Accordingly, in 1813 he was appointed Reader in Mineralogy, and in 1818 Reader in Geology to the University. His geological lectures are said to have been characterized by such clearness and comprehensiveness, accompanied by aptness of illustration, that they were attended with marked success. Geology, as a science, at that time was almost in its infancy, and much of its vigorous advancement in subsequent years is due to the interest excited among thinking minds by Dr. Buckland's Oxford lectures. The geological museum at Oxford owes its chief excellence to Dr. Buckland's industry in procuring and arranging specimens, particularly of the remains of the larger fossil mammalia and other animals from caves and subterranean localities in England and on the continent. He spared neither pains nor expense in his travels, which he undertook solely for the purpose of making the collection worthy of the university, and of advancing the science which it was intended to illustrate. This was exemplified in his "Descriptive Notes," with sections of fifty miles of the Irish coast, written conjointly with his old friend Dr. Conybeare, the present dean of Llandaff, during a tour in Ireland, made in the year 1813, and published in the third volume of the "Transactions of the Geological Society." In 1818 Dr. Buckland was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1820 he delivered before the University of Oxford a lecture, which was afterwards published under the title of "*Vindiciæ Geologicæ; or, the Connection of Geology with Religion Explained.*" The object of this lecture was to show that the study of geology, so far from being irreligious or atheistic in its consequences, has a tendency to confirm the evidences of natural religion, and that the facts developed by it are consistent with the accounts of the Creation and Deluge as recorded in the Book of Genesis. In 1822 Dr. Buckland communicated to the Royal Society an

"Account of an Assemblage of Fossil Teeth and Bones of Elephants, Rhinoceroses, Hippopotami, Bears, Tigers, Hyænas, and sixteen other kinds of Animals, discovered in a cave at Kirkdale, Yorkshire." For this publication the society awarded him their highest honour—the Copley medal. This paper was made the foundation of a treatise published by him in 1823, entitled "*Reliquiæ Diluvianæ; or, Observations on Organic Remains attesting the Action of a Universal Deluge;*" a work which proved of essential service not only in the promotion of geological science, but in reconciling its study to many persons who viewed it with suspicion as adverse to religion.

In 1825 Dr. Buckland vacated his fellowship by accepting from his college the living of Stoke Charity, near Whitechurch, Hants; in the same year he was promoted to a canonry in the cathedral of Christchurch, and married Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Morland, of Sheepstead House, Abingdon. In 1832 we find him presiding over the second meeting of the British Association, held at Oxford. Four years later, he published his celebrated *Bridgewater Treatise*, in 2 vols. 8vo., entitled, "*Geology and Mineralogy, considered with reference to Natural Theology.*" The discovery of new facts by the inductive process pursued by geologists had materially advanced the progress of geological science in the few preceding years, and, modifying in this work the previous diluvial theory, Dr. Buckland brought the weight of his authority to support the views now generally received upon the subject. One of the most able of his numerous geological writings, as subsequently testified by Sir R. I. Murchison and Professor Sedgwick, was a *Sketch of the Structure of the Alps*, published in the "*Annals of Philosophy*," in which he showed for the first time that many crystalline rocks of that chain are of no higher antiquity than our own lias, oolitic, and cretaceous formations. The "*Transactions of the Geological Society*" contain a variety of contributions from his pen, all evidencing his skill as a geologist and a palæontologist. Among them, perhaps, the most practically valuable is his "*Description of the South-Western Coal District of England*," which he gave to the world in 1825. It has stood the test of more than thirty years, and is appealed to by all scientific persons as a standard work. In 1827 Dr. Buckland was first chosen one of the council of the Royal Society, and was re-elected on each successive occasion down to the year 1849, when his mental malady began to exhibit its first symptoms. He was also one of the earliest members of the Geological Society, into which he was elected in 1813, and of which he was twice chosen president. His anniversary addresses are printed in the journal of that society. He was also one of the fellows of the Linnæan Society. In 1847 he was appointed a trustee of the British Museum, and for two years took the greatest interest in arranging and increasing the geological collection there, as well as in the diffusion of scientific knowledge by taking an active part in the

meetings of philosophical societies. We may more particularly mention here the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn-street, in the first foundation of which he laboured diligently, in conjunction with the late Sir Henry de la Beche, of whom he was the intimate friend, as well as of Lyell, Murchison, Greenhough, Conybeare, and Sedgwick, whose names we have already mentioned.

In 1845 Dr. Buckland was preferred by the late Sir Robert Peel to the deanery of Westminster, vacated by the promotion of Dr. Samuel Wilberforce to the episcopal bench. In this capacity he was worthy of all praise for having set an example to other cathedral bodies by facilitating the admission of the public to view the monuments and other objects of historic interest contained in the Abbey Church. He also exerted himself as a sanitary reformer, and especially in the endeavour to secure the benefits of pure water for the metropolis; with this object in view, he wrote, spoke, and preached incessantly while allowed the use of *mens sana in corpore sano*. As a theologian he never distinguished himself.

Unhappily, the intellectual death of Dr. Buckland dates, not from the year 1856, but from some six or seven years ago, since which time a cloud has come over his once active mind, and he has spent the evening of his life in confinement.—*Times*.

REV. W. NIND.

August 28th, at Paris, aged 48, the Rev. William Nind, Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.—He was the second surviving son of Benjamin Nind, Esq., of Peckham, Surrey. He was born in 1808, and graduated in honours at St. Peter's College, in 1832, and was subsequently elected to a fellowship. He was the author of a small volume of religious poems, called the "Oratory;" and had held the living of Cherry Hinton, near Cambridge, since 1838. His quiet and unobtrusive manners rendered him a general favourite in the university. His death was occasioned by leaping from an upper window during an alarm of fire.

REV. T. MASTERMAN.

September 22nd, at Torquay, aged 32, the Rev. Thomas Masterman, youngest son of John Masterman, Esq., late M.P. for the city of London.—He graduated at Wadham College, Oxford, B.A. 1846, M.A. 1849, and for some years held the curacy of Garsington, Oxfordshire.

HON. AND REV. R. F. KING.

September 22nd, at Winkfield, Berks, aged 78, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Fitzgerald King.—He was the fourth son of Robert, 2nd Earl of Kingston, and graduated at St. Mary's

Hall, Oxford, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1828. He was formerly Vicar of Great Chesterford, and Rector of Little Chesterford, near Saffron Walden, Essex.

REV. ISAAC HILL.

September 26th, at his house in Trinity-lane, aged 83, the Rev. Isaac Hill, Wednesday-evening Lecturer of the parish of St. Antholin, Watling-street, for upwards of fifty years.—He was for many years Chaplain to the Mercer's Company, and had officiated at St. Bartholomew's Church, Kingsland-road, until the edifice was removed. This sacred structure was one of the most ancient in the metropolis. At the time of his death he was the oldest clergyman in London.

REV. J. G. MOUNTAIN.

October 10th, at St. John's, Newfoundland, aged 38, the Rev. Jacob George Mountain, third son of the Rev. Jacob H. Brooke Mountain, D.D., rector of Blunham, Beds.—He was born October 14, 1818. He was grandson of the first, and nephew of the present Bishop of Quebec. He was educated at Eton, where he distinguished himself as a scholar, winning the Newcastle medal. He subsequently went to Merton College, Oxford, and obtained a second class in classics, in the examination for his B.A. degree, in 1841. He returned to Eton for some few years, as private tutor to the son of Mr. Foljambe, of Osberton. Having taken orders whilst holding this situation, he began his ministerial career as assistant curate of Clewer, near Eton. On his removal from Eton, he entered into an engagement with the Bishop of Newfoundland, who was then in England, and accompanied him on his return to his diocese, in April, 1847. He was posted at Harbour Briton, in Fortune Bay, as its first resident missionary.

Having laboured there without interruption for seven years, he subsequently published an elegant and interesting account of his works at this mission, entitled "A Sowing-time on the Rugged Shores of Newfoundland." At the end of his seven years service he was appointed principal of the missionary college at St. John's. In 1854 he came to England, and married Miss Sophia Bevan, daughter of Robert and Mary Bevan, of Roughton Rookery, Bury St. Edmund's. He returned soon afterwards to Newfoundland. In September, 1856, he was attacked by fever, which soon assumed a malignant character, and speedily ended in his death.

In the life of Mountain there are none of those great and dazzling exploits which captivate the minds and fascinate the imaginations of the vulgar. He was not famous, in the judgment of the mass of the world: but how little of what is really great in human nature is ever known to the bulk of mankind! and if known, how little could it be comprehended or appreciated!

There is a greatness of soul in disregarding the ordinary objects of human ambition : greatness in despising the security of comfortable indolence, and preferring a career of adventurous and noble beneficence ; sublime greatness in renouncing all thought of personal advancement, and in resolving, not merely by profession and in name, but zealously, sincerely, and truly to make the promotion of God's glory on earth the one care and purpose of a pure and holy ambition. This greatness belonged to Mountain in an eminent degree. Yet no one suspected him of possessing a great soul less than Mountain himself. He was conspicuous for modest humility,—the most genuine mark and most beautiful ornament of an elevated spirit. There was in him such a simple though manly innocence as rendered him unconscious of his own merits. The warmth of his heart was such, and the sensibility of his affections so deep and overflowing, that it was impossible to know him without loving him. He cultivated and appreciated classical literature, wisely judging that to store the mind with a knowledge of the noblest productions of the human intellect can be no unfitting occupation for him whose main duty it is to set forth the glory of the Author of that intellect. His accomplishments were various, and his nature gentle ; so that you knew not whether to admire him most for the vigour of his understanding, or to love him for the fascinating and gracious sweetness of his disposition. His loss to the Church of which he was a minister may be repaired ; his loss to his family as a husband, a brother, and a son, is irremediable and irreparable.

REV. M. RYAN.

October 25th, at St. John's Wood, the Rev. Matthew Ryan, after an illness of only a few hours.—He was a native of the county of Waterford, and was educated at Old Hall, where he was for some years a Professor. He afterwards entered the order of the Trappists, and was for some time Abbot of the Cistercian Monastery at Mount Melleray, co. Waterford. After coming to England, he was attached to missions in Jersey and Virginia-street, and had been at St. John's Wood little more than four years.—Abridged from the *Tablet*.

REV. DR. COX.

November 9th, at Southampton, of paralysis, aged about 50, the Very Rev. Dr. Thomas Cox, Catholic pastor of the mission in that town.—He received his early education at St. Edmund's College, Herts, where he became first a professor, and ultimately president, but resigned that post in 1852, on being appointed to Southampton. He was through life the most intimate friend, and after his death the executor, of the late Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Vicar-Apostolic of the London district.—Abridged from the *Tablet*.

REV. T. BOWDLER.

November 12th, at Brompton, aged 75, the Rev. Thomas Bowdler, M.A.—The deceased clergyman was descended from an ancient family of Salop; his grandfather held a post in the Admiralty under Pepys, and his father married, about the middle of the last century, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Cotton, 6th and last baronet. Mr. Bowdler's father, James Bowdler, Esq., inherited nonjuring principles, and was one of the founders of the Church-building Society. His elder brother was well-known in the literary world as the editor of expurgated editions of Shakspeare, Gibbon, and other works; and his sister, Miss Harriet Bowdler, was the authoress of sermons and essays. Mr. Bowdler himself was born in 1780, and educated at Hyde Abbey School, near Winchester, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. Having graduated in honours, he was ordained, in 1803, to the curacy of Leyton, Essex, and subsequently became incumbent of Hopton Wafers, Salop; of Ash and Ridley, in Kent, and afterwards of Addington, in the same county. In 1834 he became incumbent of the new church at Sydenham, and at the same time held the chaplaincy of St. Katharine's Hospital, Regent's-park. In 1846, Mr. Bowdler became secretary to the Church-building Society, an office which he held till his death; together with an honorary canonry in St. Paul's, conferred on him by the late Bishop Blomfield. He was a good and benevolent man, and was much beloved in his own sphere. In 1854 he lost his wife, Phoebe, daughter of Joseph Cotton, Esq., since which period his health gradually declined. Mr. Bowdler took a deep interest in the Church of England, and in the Scottish Episcopal Communion. He was the author of several volumes of sermons, discourses, &c., a volume of family prayers, and a memoir of his father.

DEAN PEARSON.

November 17th, at Sonning, near Reading, aged 79, the Rev. Hugh Nicholas Pearson, D.D., formerly Dean of Salisbury.—He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1800; in 1807 he obtained the Buchanan prize for the best English essay on "Christianity in India." He obtained the deanery of Salisbury in the year 1823, and resigned it in the early part of 1846, from circumstances which were never wholly understood, but it is believed that his resignation was not quite voluntary.

REV. H. DICKONSON.

November 23rd, at West Retford, aged 65, the Rev. Henry Dickonson, Rector of that place.—He was of an ancient Not-

tinghamshire family, and graduated in 1813, at St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Having taken orders, and served the curacies of Misson and Hatfield, he married, in 1818, Miss Wynn, the daughter of a wealthy bookseller in London, by whom he had a large fortune. In 1836 he succeeded to the living of West Retford, which had been purchased for him some few years previously. By his penurious habits he died worth between £40,000 and £50,000. His property passes partly to his widow, who survives him, and partly to a nephew, Lacey Dickonson, Esq.

REV. DANIEL GWILT.

November 25th, aged 76, the Rev. Daniel Gwilt, Rector of Icklingham, Suffolk.—He was formerly Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1801, and M.A. 1804.

REV. DR. HUSSEY.

December 2nd, after a short illness, at his residence in Beaumont-street, Oxford, the Rev. Robert Hussey, D.D., of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History.—Mr. Hussey was one of the most accomplished scholars of the day, and by his death a void is left in the professorate that will not easily be filled. He was a member of an old Kentish family. In Michaelmas term, 1824, he obtained a first-class "*In Literis Humanioribus*," and also "*In Disciplinis Mat. et Phys.*" In 1825 Mr. Hussey proceeded to the degree of B.A.; in 1827, to that of M.A.; and in 1837, to that of B.D.; and up to the time of his death he held the perpetual curacy of Binsey, Oxford, to which he was appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, in 1845. He took a great interest in the question of university reform and extension; and, from his uniform good sense, judgment, candour, and courtesy, was much respected and beloved in his university.

BISHOP L. MURPHY.

December, 4th, at Fermoy, aged 67, the Right Rev. Lawrence Murphy, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne.—He was born December 16th, 1789, and having been parish priest of more than one cure in the south of Ireland, was consecrated September 16th, 1849. He was of an amiable and gentle disposition, but an ardent champion of religion. During his brief episcopate, he had founded a seminary for the priesthood, an educational establishment attached to the convent at Fermoy, and several other useful institutions.—Abridged from the *Tablet*.

FATHER MATHEW.

December 8th, at Queenstown, Cork, aged 66, the Rev. Theobald Mathew.—The following sketch of his character is taken from the *Times* :—

“The departure of a great and good man from among us, and the loss of one whose charity and good deeds were of more than European reputation, seem to call for a more extended notice than that which appeared in the columns of our Irish intelligence yesterday. The history of ‘Father Mathew’ is strange and striking, and almost partakes of the character of romance. It has often been said, by way of reproach against Ireland, that her clergy are almost all chosen, not from the nobles or the landed gentry and middle classes of Ireland, but from ‘the lowest of the people,’ and that her priests have been chosen from the plough-tail and the pig-sty. However this may be, it was not the case with the subject of our memoir. Theobald Mathew was descended from a very ancient Welsh family, whose pedigree is carried in the records of the principality of Gwynthoed, King of Cardigan, in direct descent from whom was Sir David Mathew, standard-bearer to Edward IV., whose monument is to be seen in the cathedral of Llandaff. Edmund Mathew, his descendant in the sixth generation, was High-Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1592, and had two sons, who went to Ireland in the reign of James I. The elder son, George, married Lady Thurles, mother of ‘the great’ Duke of Ormonde. From him was descended Francis Mathew of Annfield, a gentleman of large estates, who was eventually raised to the peerage as Earl of Llandaff. Though at his death in 1806 his estates are said to have amounted to £40,000 a year, they were greatly encumbered by his successor, on whose death in 1833 they devolved upon his only surviving sister, the late Lady Elizabeth Mathew, who at her death in 1842 bequeathed them to a French nobleman, the Viscount de Chabot, leaving her only other relative unprovided for, and, singularly enough, appointing him executor to the very will by which she stripped her family of their ancestral property. Under this will, Mr. Mathew very naturally declined to act.

“We believe that Theobald Mathew, son of James Mathew, of Thomastown, county Tipperary, was born at that place on the 10th of October, 1790. His grandmother was niece of the celebrated General Mathew, of whom honourable mention is made by Sheridan in his *Life of Swift*. Having lost his parents at an early age, Theobald Mathew was adopted by his distant relative, the Lady Elizabeth Mathew, mentioned above, who placed him under the tuition of the Rev. Dennis O'Donnell, parish priest of Tallagh, county Waterford. At the age of thirteen he was sent to the lay academy of Kilkenny, whence he was removed in his twentieth year to Maynooth to pursue his ecclesiastical studies, having shown signs of a clerical

vocation. On Easter Sunday, 1814, he was ordained in Dublin by the late Archbishop Murray. After some time he returned to Kilkenny, with the intention of joining the mission of two Capuchin friars there; but before long he removed to Cork. By a rescript from the late Pope Gregory XVI. he received the degree of Doctor in Divinity, together with a dispensation allowing him to possess property. From the moment of entering upon his missionary duties at Cork he began to show the sterling worth of his character. Ever diligent in his work of the pulpit, the confessional, and the sick man's bed-side, he devoted all his spare time to the temporal and spiritual wants of the poor, to whom he acted as counsellor, friend, treasurer, and executor. 'The dying father,' says one who knew him well, 'committed his bereaved family to the care of Father Mathew; the widowed mother, threatened at her death with the unprotectedness of her children, drew composure and resignation from her confidence in him. Every day multiplied the demands on his attention and widened the circle of his untiring usefulness. He acted as a magistrate as well as a minister, and thus composed feuds, secured justice to the oppressed, and healed the broken peace of many a family. His charities kept pace with his exertions, and were only limited by his means. Among other good deeds, we may mention that when the graveyards in Cork were full, Father Mathew himself purchased the Botanic Gardens of that city, and, allowing them to retain their former agreeable walks and statuary (the best specimens of Hogan's native genius), he converted them into a cemetery, not for Catholics alone, but for members of every other denomination. To the poor burial was allowed gratuitously, and the fees derived from all other interments were devoted to charity. The Northern Infirmary in Cork for many years derived an income of two guineas weekly from this source. About the same time he commenced building a beautiful Gothic church at the cost of about £15,000.'

"Thus, by the force of his well-known character as a genuine Christian patriot, even before the commencement of the temperance movement in the south of Ireland, Father Mathew had risen to the highest estimation among his people. The affability of his manners, his readiness to listen to every grief and care, and, if possible, to remove it, the pure and self-sacrificing spirit of his entire career, were eminently calculated to seize upon the quick, warm impulses of the Irish heart, and to make his word law. Some twenty years ago there was no country in which the vice of intoxication had spread more devastation than in Ireland. All efforts to restrain it were in vain. The late Sir Michael O'Loughlen's Act for the suppression of drunkenness was a dead letter; many even of the wise and good deemed it hopeless and incurable; and it was said that the Irish would abandon their nature before they abandoned their whisky.

"There were those who thought otherwise. Some members of

the Society of Friends and a few other individuals at Cork had bound themselves into an association for the suppression of drunkenness, but found that they were unable to make head against the torrent. In their despair these gentlemen, though Protestants, applied to Father Mathew; one of them, more bold and energetic than the others, is said to have exclaimed, 'Mr. Mathew, you have now got a mission worthy of yourself; do not reject it.'

"Father Mathew responded to the call; with what success ultimately we suppose that our readers are all well aware. The work, however, was not the work of a day. For a year and a half he toiled and laboured against the deep-rooted degradation of the 'boys' of Cork, the ridicule and detraction of many doubtful friends, and the discountenance of many others from whom he had expected support. He held his regular meetings twice a week in the Horse Bazaar. At length he had the satisfaction of seeing the mighty mass of obdurate indifference begin to move. He continued to apply the lever, and the motion increased; some of the most obdurate drunkards in Cork enrolled their names in his 'Total Abstinence Association.' His fame began to travel along the banks of the Shannon. First, the men of Kilrush came in to be received, then some hundreds from Kerry and Limerick; until, early in the month of August, 1839, the movement burst out into one universal flame. The first great outbreak was at Limerick, where Father Mathew had engaged to preach at the request of the bishop; and the mayor of which city declared that within ten months no less than 150 inquests had been held in the county, one half of which were on persons whose deaths had been occasioned by intoxication. As soon as the country people heard that Father Mathew was in Limerick, they rushed into the city in thousands. So great was the crush, that though no violence was used, the iron railings which surrounded the residence of 'the apostle of temperance' were torn down, and some scores of people precipitated into the Shannon. It is said that some of the Scots Greys, who attended to keep order in the streets, were actually lifted from the ground; and so densely were the people thronged that several, in their eagerness to touch the hem of Father Mathew's garment, ran quietly along on the heads and shoulders of the vast crowd. At Parsonstown order was only maintained by a body of the Rifles with their bayonets fixed and pointed so as to form a barrier to the rushing multitudes in front of the chapel in which, in strong contrast to the striking scene without, sat the mild and unassuming man who had collected this display of numerical force and had marshalled this peaceful army. We have not the time or the space to follow Father Mathew in his temperance progresses. Some idea of their results may be formed when we state that at Nenagh 20,000 persons are said to have taken the pledge in one day; 100,000 at Galway in two days; in Loughrea, 80,000 in two days; between that and Portumna from 180,000 to 200,000; and in Dublin, about

70,000 during five days. There are few towns in Ireland which Father Mathew did not visit with like success. In 1844, he visited Liverpool, Manchester, and London; and the enthusiasm with which he was received there and in other English cities testified equally to the need and to the progress of the remedy.

"It only remains to add that in Father Mathew the man was completely absorbed in the Christian—the man of goodwill towards all his fellow-men. To him the Protestant and the Catholic were of equal interest and of equal value. Again, no man ever displayed a more disinterested zeal. He spent upon the poor all that he had of his own, and reduced to bankruptcy his brother, a distiller in the south of Ireland, whose death followed shortly upon the losses resulting from the 'Temperance' crusade. Yet this man, and other branches of his family, though extensively connected with the wine and spirit trade, not only bore their losses without a murmur, but even supplied Father Mathew with large sums of money for the prosecution of his work. A few years since her Majesty was pleased to settle upon Father Mathew an annuity of £300, in recognition of the services which he had rendered to the cause of morality and order; but even this we understand was almost entirely absorbed in heavy payments on policies of insurance upon his life, which he was bound to keep up to secure his creditors; and further collections were made on his behalf about four years since.

"The personal appearance of Father Mathew was most remarkable. We will conclude by adding the following interesting and graphic account of it, which is taken from Mrs. S. C. Hall's work on Ireland:—

"No one who sees the Rev. Mr. Mathew will hesitate to believe that he has been stimulated by pure benevolence to the work he has undertaken. The expression of his countenance is peculiarly mild and gracious; his manner is persuasive to a degree, simple and easy, and humble without a shadow of affectation, and his voice is low and musical—'such as moves men.' A man more naturally fitted to obtain influence over a people, easily led and proverbially swayed by the affections, we have never encountered. No man has borne his honours more meekly, encountered opposition with greater gentleness and forbearance, or disarmed hostility by weapons better suited to a Christian. His age is somewhat above fifty, but he looks younger; his frame is strong, evidently calculated to endure great fatigue; and his aspect is that of established health—a serviceable illustration of the practical value of his system. He is somewhat above the middle size; his features are handsome, as well as expressive. Our brief interview with him confirmed the favourable impression of his character we had obtained from a knowledge of the benefits derived from his labours; and we left him with fervent thanks to God that a man so qualified to sway a multitude had so wisely, so nobly, and so virtuously applied his powers and directed the energies of his marvellously active

mind, feeling how dangerous he might have proved if they had been exerted for evil and not for good."

The funeral of the "apostle of temperance" took place in Cork on the following Friday, and was perhaps the most remarkable one ever witnessed in that city. The *cortège* was more than three miles long, and took an hour and a half to pass any particular point. It was attended by the corporation and city officers in mourning, by several dignitaries and clergymen of the Established Church, as well as by a vast number of the Roman Catholic clergy, with their bishop at their head, and by all the Roman Catholic and a great many of the Protestant gentry of all the surrounding country. It was estimated that not fewer than 50,000 people were assembled in and around the cemetery on the occasion; and the deepest sympathy was expressed by the greater number of those present, many of them shedding tears. A monument is about to be erected to his memory, at Cork, by public subscription.

REV. J. WILLIAMSON.

December 12th, at Orangefield, Greenock, N.B., the Rev. James Williamson, late Pastor of the French and Flemish Protestant Church at Louvain.—He was the author of "The Memorials of James Watt," published in 1856; and presented to the Greenock library, during his lifetime, his valuable library of divinity, to be devoted to the use of the probationers and students of all denominations.

REV. JAMES BEALE.

December 17th, at Lagos, Africa, aged 42, the Rev. James Beale.—He had been employed by the Church Missionary Society as one of its agents in Sierra Leone, since 1836. He had undergone great hardship during his missionary career; among other matters we may mention that he was wrecked on the African coast, in 1852. He has left a widow and one child to lament his loss.

REV. DR. HARRIS.

December 21st, at St. John's Wood, aged 52, the Rev. Dr. Harris, principal of the New College, St. John's Wood.—The doctor had been rather unwell for a short time; but he was enabled to deliver a charge to the Rev. Mr. Macbriar, on his recognition as minister of Barbican chapel, on the 3rd inst. In a few days after this, his illness assumed the form of rheumatic fever, terminating fatally in what is called *piemia*, although he had the advice of the most celebrated physicians, such as Dr. James Clark, Dr. Lankester, and others. The institution, of which he was the head, has for its object the training of young

men for the ministry among Congregational Nonconformists. Dr. Harris was a gentleman of great eminence and influence in that body. He was a native of Ugborough, Devon, and was educated in the Independent college, then existing at Hoxton, but afterwards removed to Highbury, and finally merged in the New College, of which he was principal at the time of his death. He was first settled as minister of a small Congregational church at Epsom, where he continued for many years in comparative seclusion and obscurity. He was brought to public notice about 1835, by being the successful competitor for a prize of a hundred guineas, offered by Dr. Conquest, for the best essay against covetousness. This production, under the title of "Mammon," gained extraordinary popularity, and drew the attention of the religious world strongly towards the author. His services as a preacher were in great request, nor were the expectations which his name inspired ever disappointed; for though he possessed nothing of the fluent and theatrical oratory usually supposed to form the attractions of popular preaching, he seldom failed to rivet the attention of the crowded audiences which usually assembled to hear him, by the solid excellence of his matter, delivered in a voice of silvery sweetness and melody. In 1837 he became professor of theology in Cheshunt College, and when, in 1850, the various Independent colleges in and about the metropolis were consolidated into one, under the designation of New College, he was invited to preside over the institution. Besides the prize essay to which we have referred above, Dr. Harris was the author of several other works, displaying far greater compass and maturity of thought than "Mammon." One of these was the "Great Commission," also the result of a literary competition, in which he bore away the first prize. But, besides these, he published the "Great Teacher" (his earliest work, "Man Primeval," "The Preadamite Earth," "Patriarchy," &c. Some of these works display a large amount of profound and patient thought, in the department of metaphysical theology, conveyed in a style of singular clearness and beauty. Dr. Harris died in the vigour of his manhood, and in the fulness of intellectual and moral activity.

—*Morning Herald.* •

LEGAL.

MR. SERJEANT ADAMS.

January 10th, at 9, Hyde Park Street, aged 69, John Adams, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, and Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions.—He was the third son of Simon Adams, Esq., of Ansty Hall, in the county of Warwick, Recorder of Daventry, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Cadwallader Coker, Esq., of Biicester. Mr. Serjeant Adams was born in 1786; and, having early in life adopted the legal profession, he practised with

marked success on the Midland Circuit, and attained the rank of Serjeant-at-Law. He was also the author of a useful essay on the subject of ejectment. Some twenty years ago Mr. Serjeant Adams was chosen Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions; and when the salaried office of Assistant Judge of those Sessions was created by Act of Parliament, he was the first Judge appointed, and had since continued to preside at the Sessions trials in Middlesex and Westminster, up to the time of his death, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. Mr. Serjeant Adams, though eccentric and somewhat rough and abrupt in his manner, possessed much knowledge and sound sense. He was a humane man, and a thoroughly honourable and upright judge. He had, too, an honesty and a firmness of purpose that made him always respected. He took great interest in the improvement of the Criminal Law, and in all the plans proposed for the disposal and reformation of culprits. He frequently put forth his views and notions on these themes in essays and letters ably written. In private life Mr. Serjeant Adams was also very generally esteemed and respected. He married first, in 1811, Eliza, only daughter of William Nation, Esq., of Exeter; by her (who died in 1814) he had two sons, viz., John Adams, Esq., a distinguished chancery barrister, author of "The Doctrine of Equity," who died in September, 1848, and the Rev. William Adams, author of "The Shadow of the Cross," who died in January, 1848. Mr. Serjeant Adams married secondly, in 1817, Jane, daughter of Thomas Martin, Esq., of Nottingham, and by her (who died in 1825) he had a son, the Rev. Henry Cadwallader Adams. The Serjeant married thirdly, in 1826, Charlotte Priscilla, daughter and heiress of John Coker, Esq., and by her has had three sons, the eldest of whom is the Rev. Coker Adams, Fellow of New College, Oxford.

W. WRIGHT, ESQ.

January 30th, in Gray's Inn Square, aged 68, William Wright, Esq., the Clerk of Enrolments in Chancery.—He was the second son of W. Wright, Esq., of Market Drayton, and married, in 1811, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late J. Masfen, Esq., of Cannock. He was formerly in partnership with Messrs. Anstice and Cox, solicitors, of the Temple, but was called to the bar in 1825: at first he went the Oxford and then the Western Circuit, but afterwards practised chiefly at the Chancery bar. In October, 1853, he was appointed by Sir J. Romilly, the Master of the Rolls, to the post which he held till his death.

H. PEARSON, ESQ.

February 1st, in Harley Place, aged 47, Henry Pearson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.—He was educated at Trinity College, Cam-

bridge, where he graduated B.A. as 19th wrangler in 1830, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in May, 1841. He was the author of the following works:—"A Syllabus of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry;" "A Syllabus of Algebra;" "The Statutes in force relative to Marriage in England;" an edition of "Chitty's Precedents in Pleading;" and "The Common Law Procedure Act of 1854, with Notes."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

T. O'CALLAGHAN, ESQ.

February 28th, assassinated, near Portumna, co. Galway, Thaddeus O'Callaghan, Esq., solicitor, of Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.—He was a young man, and served his apprenticeship under the late Mr. Pierce Mahony. He had recently acquired the property of Ballinruane, and had ejected some of the occupying tenants and introduced a Scotch steward.

HON. R. R. CRAIG.

March 12th, at the Grove, Camberwell, Surrey, aged 39, the Hon. Robert Rutledge Craig.—The deceased gentleman was a few years since promoted to the post of Her Majesty's Attorney General and Queen's Advocate for British Guiana, which he held until his death. He was highly respected in his profession, and was regarded as likely to have been early preferred to a colonial judgeship.

MR. JUSTICE TORRENS.

March 28th, at Derrynoid Lodge, co. Londonderry, after a few hours' illness, aged 81, Mr. Justice Torrens, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin.—The learned judge, who was a brother of the late Sir Henry Torrens, was raised to the bench in 1823, after having been many years a king's serjeant, and consequently occupied a seat upon the judicial bench, during the long period of thirty-three years. He was one of those Irish judges whose long tenure of office has lately been made the subject of rather severe strictures in the House of Commons by Sir John Shelley and others. He was called to the Irish bar in Michaelmas term, 1798, and was admitted a bencher of the King's Inns, Dublin, in Trinity term, 1818. The learned judge, it will be remembered, received a few weeks ago, addresses from the grand juries of the Northern circuit, expressive of their confidence in his lordship, and of their admiration of his high judicial abilities. To these addresses his lordship, together with Chief Baron Pennefather and Chief Justice Lefroy, returned an answer to the effect, that as long as he felt he was able to discharge his duties to the public in an efficient manner, it was not his intention to tender his resignation.

C. BELLAMY, ESQ.

May 14th, at his chambers in the Temple, Charles Bellamy, Esq., Barrister at Law, brother of the Rev. J. W. Bellamy, B.D., formerly Master of Merchant Taylor's School.—He was himself elected from that school in 1815, to a Fellowship at St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1819, as a double first-class. He was chosen Venerian Law Scholar in 1822, and afterwards Fellow.

G. BENNETT, ESQ., Q.C.

May 26th, at Sodylt Hall, Shropshire, aged 77, George Bennett, Esq., Q.C.—He was called to the Irish bar in 1802, and twenty years later became one of "Her Majesty's counsel learned in law." He was distinguished as an advocate, even at a time when the Irish bar abounded in great names, and in his practice he was for many years without a rival in the equity and common law courts. He was the intimate friend of most of the celebrities of the day. For a long time he filled the post of crown prosecutor on the Munster circuit, and at his death was the "father" of the Munster bar. He quitted his profession about seven years ago, and since that time had lived in retirement at his country seat in Salop.

FRANCIS KING EAGLE, ESQ.

June 8th, at Bury St. Edmund's, aged 68, Francis King Eagle, Esq., a Bencher of the Middle Temple, Judge of the County Courts of Suffolk, and a magistrate for Suffolk and Norfolk.—He was the second son of the late Robert Eagle, Esq., of Lakenheath, and graduated at Cambridge, LL.B., in 1809. In the same year he was called to the bar, and went the Norwich Circuit for many years; he enjoyed a high reputation as a tithe lawyer, and had made great and extensive research into that question. Rather late in life, he married Maria Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir James Blake, Bart., of Langham Hall, who survives, and by whom he has left a son.

J. E. BLUNT, ESQ.

June 28th, in Bolton Street, aged 59, John E. Blunt, Esq., Barrister at Law.—Mr. Blunt graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar as a member of Lincoln's-inn, in June, 1822. He was formerly one of the commissioners in lunacy, and he succeeded the present accountant-general as junior Crown counsel in charities. On the elevation of Sir R. T. Kindersley, to the equity bench, Mr. Blunt was, in 1849, appointed by Lord Cottenham as master in ordinary. Though not

a brilliant or a deeply learned man, the late Mr. Blunt was, both in his profession and in public affairs, an eminently useful person. He was remarkable for good sense, firmness, and quiet unostentatious perseverance and energy, equally serviceable to his professional clients and his political party. At an early period of his life he enjoyed considerable general practice; later he acted chiefly as counsel to the Crown in equity matters; and when at last appointed master in chancery, after a short incumbency the progress of law reform abolished the office, and closed his professional career. To the Liberal party Mr. Blunt was most firmly and conscientiously attached—his time, his advice, his whole mind were at its disposal; he was thoroughly acquainted with all its leading and most of its inferior members; and by both classes his counsels were often sought, and always candidly, generally beneficially, given.

W. BECKITT, ESQ.

September 6th, at Thorne, Yorkshire, aged 71, William Beckitt, Esq., Solicitor.—His professional career extended over a long series of years, having been commenced in connection with the late Mr. Benson, of Thorne. He was the chief manager of the extensive changes which took place in the enclosure of Hatfield Chase, but had retired some years from his professional labours. He leaves a family to lament his loss.

W. CLARKSON, ESQ.

October 24th, at Brighton, aged 62, William Clarkson, Esq., Barrister at law, and Recorder of Faversham, Kent, well known in London as an eminent barrister.—Some weeks since he underwent an operation to remove a carbuncle that had formed in the nape of his neck. Great prostration succeeded, under which he sank at last. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1820, and enjoyed a large and extensive practice. He has left a widow and five sons.

DR. HAGGARD.

October 30th, at Brighton, aged 62, Dr. Haggard, for many years Chancellor of the Diocese of Manchester.—Dr. Haggard was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which college he was a Fellow, and he proceeded to the degree of LL.B. in 1813. He was appointed chancellor of Lincoln by Dr. Kaye, the late learned and excellent bishop of that diocese. In 1845, he was nominated chancellor of the diocese of Winchester by the present bishop, and in 1847, commissary for Surrey in the same diocese. In the same year, 1847, he received the appointment

of chancellor of Manchester from the present and first bishop of this diocese. As an editor, Dr. Haggard rendered eminent services to the literature of civil and ecclesiastical law.

J. W. UNETT, ESQ.

November 12th, at the Oaks, Milverton, near Leamington, aged 88, John Wilkes Unett, Esq.—He was the son of the Rev. T. Unett, Rector of Coppenhall, Staffordshire; he was admitted a solicitor in 1794, and continued in practice at Birmingham until the June preceding his death. He was honorary Secretary of the Society of Arts, of which he was virtually the founder; a Governor of King Edward's School, and a magistrate for Warwickshire. He was much interested in church extension in Birmingham and its neighbourhood.

MEDICAL.

G. G. BABINGTON, ESQ.

January 1st, in Queen's-gardens, Bayswater, aged 61, George Gisborne Babington, Esq., F.R.S., formerly one of the Surgeons to St. George's Hospital.—He was the fourth son of the late Thomas Babington, Esq., of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, by Jean, daughter of the Rev. John Macaulay, M.A., minister of Cardross, co. Dumbarton, and consequently cousin to the Right Hon. T. B. (now Lord) Macaulay. He formerly resided in Golden-square, and had a large West-end practice, which, however, he was obliged to resign some years since on account of failing health, and to go to the south of Europe. Mr. Babington married, in 1817, Sarah Anne, daughter of John Pearson, Esq., of Golden-square, who survives.

S. LUPTON, ESQ.

January 28th, aged 42, Sackville Lupton, Esq., surgeon, of Thame.—He was the eldest son of Harry Lupton, surgeon, of Thame, and of Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of Edward Wells, Esq., of Wallingford, Berks, and was born on the 11th of December, 1813. He was descended from an ancient family of the township of Lupton, Westmoreland, who had intermarried with the families of Middleton, Tempest, and Gascoigne. One of his collateral ancestors, Dr. Roger Lupton, was Provost of Eton from 1503 to 1536, installed a canon of Windsor, 1504. He was a munificent benefactor to Eton College, having built part of the great quadrangle, and given the manor of Pyrton, in Hertfordshire. Dr. L. also built and

founded the Free School of Sedburgh, Yorkshire, and endowed it with scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, with preference to the founder's kin. Some others of the family were dignitaries of the church connected with the see of Durham. Sackville Lupton received a private classical education, and commenced his studies as a medical man with his grandfather and father at Thame, Oxon. He was then placed in the justly celebrated school of Guy's Hospital. He became a Licentiate of the Apothecary's Company, in 1836. He appears to have spent his time so well there that the late Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., wrote a complimentary letter to his father congratulating him on the way in which his son passed his examination for his diploma of M.R.C.S. in 1837. Soon after this he joined his grandfather and father as a general practitioner at Thame. In 1839 he was elected surgeon to the union workhouse, at a salary of £40 per annum. This he retained for two years, when he was superseded by another medical practitioner in the town, who tendered to undertake the work at a lower rate. The deceased was after that for many years surgeon to the Thame district of the union, but at the election at Christmas, 1852, another gentleman was most unexpectedly chosen, in consequence of the absence of many of Mr. Sackville Lupton's friends, and his election was subsequently confirmed by the Central Board of Poor Law Commissioners, in spite of a petition from the vicar and churchwardens in favour of the unsuccessful candidate. Mr. Lupton married Miss Ellen Seymour, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hearne Seymour, of Thame, and left two infant sons. His only brother, a clerk in the Admiralty, died in London, of cholera, in September, 1853. Mr. Sackville Lupton will never cease to be affectionately remembered by the poor of those parishes, from whom till the day of his death he never withheld his advice or assistance.

T. SALTER, ESQ.

February 21st, at Poole, Dorset, aged 70, Thomas Salter, Esq., F.L.S., and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.—He had practised in that town for forty-eight years. He was a justice of the peace for the borough of Poole, and an active member of the provincial medical association, of the southern branch of which he was once President. He was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons for a valuable article contributed to a medical work.

RICHARD BATTLE, ESQ.

March 4th, at Reigate, aged 86, Richard Battle, Esq.—He was the second son of Mr. John Battle, an architect of some eminence at Wakefield, by whom the theatre and many other considerable buildings in that town and neighbourhood were

erected. He was born at Wakefield, about the year 1770, and was educated at the grammar-school of that place, and subsequently, for the medical profession, by Mr. Mitchell, who had a large practice at Wakefield and the neighbourhood.

At the expiration of his pupilage he went to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and entered into an engagement to attend the people employed in the collieries, which afforded him a large field of medical and surgical practice. After remaining a few years at Newcastle, he resolved to increase his knowledge and experience by studying in the London hospitals and medical schools. He came to London, and placed himself under the instruction of Cline, Cooper, and other celebrated teachers, at the united medical schools of St. Thomas's and Guy's hospitals, where he was distinguished as a pupil by his intelligence and industry, which acquired him the confidence and high estimation of his teachers. The friendships which he formed at this period of his life with many of the teachers and fellow-students were warmly cherished, and terminated only by death. It was here that he became acquainted with John Cunningham Saunders, whom he subsequently assisted to found the London Infirmary for curing Diseases of the Eye.

After leaving the hospitals, Mr. Battley entered the service of the Navy, as an assistant-surgeon, and was present at several engagements under Sir Sidney Smith. He did not, however, continue long at sea, but returning to London, took a house in St. Paul's Churchyard, where he succeeded to the business of Mr. Brown, an apothecary, and in 1809 married a lady whose death and that of their only son took place within two years after. He subsequently entered into business as a pharmaceutical chemist, in Fore Street, Cripplegate, about the year 1812. Eight years previously to this, the London Eye Infirmary was founded by Saunders; Mr. Battley supplying, for a time, the necessary medicines and a dispenser at his own cost, and himself performing the duties of secretary. The early success of the institution was therefore greatly promoted by his zealous devotion to its interests. This gratuitous service, his high reputation for integrity and ability, and the excellence and purity of his *materia medica* and laboratory preparations, procured him an extensive connection, and his business as a pharmaceutical chemist was successfully established.

He now began to carry out the favourite object of the last forty years of his life, namely, the improvement of pharmacy. There was no Pharmaceutical Society in those days, and few private individuals were willing to incur the obloquy of openly denouncing the frauds and adulterations in pharmacy, which custom almost seemed to sanction. However, there were a few who preferred the better part. Mr. Battley took his stand with these, and was rewarded by the unlimited confidence which the profession at all times placed in the purity and excellence of his medicines and preparations. His long experience in pharmacy, added to a clear intelligence and keen observation,

enabled him to introduce some decided improvements in pharmaceutical operations. He maintained that cold distilled water was, in many cases, a preferable solvent to hot water; and that a small quantity of this menstruum will often extract the medicinal properties, without taking up the inert soluble matters by which the quantity of the product is increased, without addition, and often with detriment, to its value. On these principles he formed the inspissated cold infusions which he termed *liquors*, of which the most celebrated are the *liquor opii* and the *liquor cinchonæ*. He published several analyses of yellow bark, sarsaparilla, &c., in which he described his mode of making the *liquor cinchonæ* and other liquors, by infusing the bark in twice its weight of cold distilled water, evaporating the infusion into S. G. 1,500, and adding rectified spirit till the S. G. fell to 1,100. This, with a few other details, was the usual mode of preparing the liquors, though some of them, as the *liquor opii*, required further treatment for the removal of some of the constituents.

Upwards of two thousand pupils who largely benefited by Mr. Battle's instructions and the opportunities afforded them will gratefully remember the excellent museum of *materia medica* and the operations of pharmacy which were for many years gratuitously exhibited to the pupils of all the medical schools, both at his own house in Fore-street, and at the Saunderian Institution contiguous to the Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, at a time when a good museum of *materia medica* was wanting in many of the London schools.

While he thus taught the student to make himself practically acquainted with genuine medicines, he took many opportunities of inviting the attention of the older members of the profession to the same subject; and at the College of Physicians, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and at the Saunderian Institution, he exhibited specimens such as probably no single individual has ever before collected.

Mr. Battle was highly esteemed by more than one President of the College of Physicians. The late Dr. John Latham was his kind friend and supporter, and Sir Henry Hallford, in 1834, testified that "Mr. Battle had been so successful in his preparations of the various articles of the pharmacopœia, and particularly of those of the vegetables used in physic, that he was anxious to facilitate his introduction to the professors of the several schools of medicine in the country by bearing testimony to his merit;" adding that, "he offered this testimony with the more confidence, as the several censors of the College of Physicians for many years past had always declared themselves highly satisfied with Mr. Battle's preparations."

A still earlier and more intimate friendship existed with the late Dr. Babington and with Dr. Farre: the uninterrupted friendship of half a century with the latter distinguished physician, a man venerable for his virtues and admirable qualities, as well as for his years, commencing in the foundation of the

London Eye Infirmary and cemented by their mutual exertions in its behalf.

Mr. Battley justly considered his *liquors* a valuable addition to pharmacy, and he had the satisfaction of seeing, not only several of them, especially the *liquor opii*, *liquor cinchonæ*, and *liquor sennæ*, largely used by the profession, but one of them at least, the *liquor cinchonæ*, adopted in the London Pharmacopœia, under the name of *infusum cinchonæ spissatum*; and his mode of preparation for the extracts of cinchona, colocynth, and gentian, the former two of which, being prepared with hot water, were previously very faulty.

It was not mere profit that induced Mr. Battley, even when his strength began to fail, still to continue personally to superintend the formation of his preparations. He could not bear the idea that any of the care necessary for their perfection should be wanting. This anxiety made him linger over his narcotic extracts during their preparation, till intense headache and a failing pulse compelled him to retire. The yearly repetition of this task more than once nearly terminated his life, and doubtless contributed to shorten it.

Mr. Battley married as his second wife, in 1829, one of the daughters of William Dalrymple, Esq., surgeon, of Norwich, and sister of the late John Dalrymple, Esq., F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, who died in London, May 2nd, 1852—by whom he had two daughters, the younger of whom has recently become the wife of Reginald Palgrave, Esq., son of Sir Francis Palgrave, the deputy keeper of the Records.

Domestic in his feelings, and happy in his home, Mr. Battley, prepared, towards the close of his life, to retire from his large and successful business. For this purpose he took as his partner Mr. Watts, to whose hands his business was transferred.

Warm in temper, and sometimes hasty in speech, Mr. Battley had a generous and feeling heart. He was sincere and constant in his attachments; and kind and considerate to those whom he willingly assisted. He leaves many friends, who will gratefully remember him, and he ceases from his labours esteemed, valued, and regretted. At the annual meeting of Governors of the Ophthalmic Hospital, held on the 15th April, following, it was unanimously resolved, "That this meeting most gratefully acknowledges the eminent services to this hospital of the late Mr. Richard Battley, to whose energy and perseverance is attributable more especially the establishment and permanent success of the hospital; and that a copy of this resolution be presented by the chairman to Mrs. Battley, with the expression of the condolence of the friends and supporters of this hospital, now assembled."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

DR. KINGDON.

April 13th, at Stamford Hill, Stratton, Cornwall, aged 69, Cory Kingdon, Esq., M.D. and M.R.C.S.—He was born at Hols-

worthy, in 1787, being the fourth and youngest son of the late Richard Kingdon, Esq., a magistrate for Devon, by Rebecca, only daughter of the Rev. George Boughton. He practised for several years in Cornwall as a surgeon, but afterwards took out his diploma as physician, and in that capacity gave gratuitous assistance to the sick and afflicted in his neighbourhood, by whom his loss will be severely felt. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Buckingham, vicar of Barrington, and rector of Doddiscombeleigh, by whom he has left issue.

DR. HULL.

April 13th, at Norwich, aged 61, Robert Hull, Esq., M.D., formerly Surgeon to the Eye Infirmary, and Physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals.—At the time of his decease he was a magistrate for Norwich, and Physician to the Eye Infirmary. Dr. Hull was the author of "Cursory Notes on the Morbid Eye," "Essays on Determination of Blood to the Head," and "Suggestions on Consumption," as well as of several *brochures*, including a very amusing and clever one on medical reform. He received his degree of M.D. from Lambeth.

DR. H. CLUTTERBUCK.

April 24th, in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, aged 89, Henry Clutterbuck, Esq., consulting physician to the Peckham Lunatic Asylum, to the Royal South London Dispensary, and Western City Dispensary, and formerly President of the Medical Society.—He was a son of the late Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq., of Marazion, Cornwall, and received the degree of M.D. at Glasgow, in 1804. He was the author of several valuable treatises on fever, apoplexy, bleeding, inflammation, and other professional subjects.

G. J. GUTHRIE, ESQ.

May 1st, in Berkeley-street, aged 71, George J. Guthrie, Esq., F.R.S.—He was the only son of Mr. Andrew Guthrie, a celebrated chiropodist, and commenced the study of the medical profession at thirteen, and before he was sixteen became a member of the College of Surgeons. He was soon after appointed assistant-surgeon to the 49th regiment, and from 1802 to 1807 served in North America. In 1808 he landed at Mondego Bay, and was at the battle of Roliça. He was present also at the battle of Vimiera, at the taking of Oporto, the battle of Talavera, and throughout the Peninsular campaigns, and many instances are related of his devotion and courage in moments of danger. Returning to London with a large amount of experience, he commenced lecturing on surgery, a practice he continued for nearly thirty years. Mr. Guthrie was elected

assistant-surgeon to the Westminster Hospital in 1823, and full surgeon in 1827. In 1824 he was elected a member of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons at an earlier age than any other person so honoured—being only thirty-eight years of age; and in 1833 was elected to the highest office, that of president—an honour again conferred on him in 1842 and 1855, being the only instance at present on record of a member of the council holding this office three times. Mr. Guthrie had also held the office of professor of anatomy and surgery. He leaves behind him a son, Mr. Gardiner Guthrie, surgeon to the Westminster and Ophthalmic Hospitals, and an unmarried daughter.

R. ANDERSON, ESQ.

June —, aged 33, Robert Anderson, Esq., Surgeon Royal Navy.—He was born in the parish of Fettercairn, Kincardineshire. Receiving his early education at the academy of Montrose, his medical studies were carried on and completed in the University of Edinburgh. Entering the Royal Navy as an assistant-surgeon in 1838, he served successively in the *Royal Adelaide*, the *Princess Charlotte* flag-ship, and in the *Powerful*, being on board the last-mentioned ship when commanded by Sir C. Napier at the siege of Acre, and during other operations on the coast of Syria. Afterwards serving upon the East-India and China station in the *Agincourt*, *Spiteful*, and *Dædalus*, and obtaining the rank of surgeon, he again passed to the *Spiteful*, in which he returned from India in 1847. In the following year Mr. Anderson was appointed surgeon of her Majesty's ship *Investigator*, Captain Bird, which shared in the expedition of Sir James Clark Ross to the Arctic Seas; and in 1849 he was again selected for similar service as surgeon of her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, Captain Collinson, in which he continued to serve till the return of that vessel to England. With the exception of scarcely nine months, Mr. Anderson was constantly employed afloat for a period of nearly seventeen years, of which seven were spent in arctic service.

Besides writing extended journals, Mr. Anderson made a large collection of specimens illustrative of the natural history of the arctic regions. Of this collection the zoological specimens were deposited in the British Museum, the dried plants being sent to Sir W. J. Hooker at Kew, and the fossil remains to the Geological Society.

DR. WILLIAMS.

July 20th, at Nottingham, aged 60, from the effects of a carriage accident whilst returning from Wollaton Hall, the seat of Lord Middleton, Dr. John Calthorpe Williams.—He was a person of considerable eminence in his profession, and the

author of a valuable work on "Sight." He was physician to the Nottingham Lunatic Asylum, and was highly esteemed by his fellow-townsmen.

RICHARD RIPLEY, ESQ.

December 18th, at Whitby, aged 69, Richard Ripley, Esq., Surgeon, a native of the neighbourhood of Lancaster. Mr. Ripley will be long remembered for his public spirit in promoting the various movements, institutional and otherwise, which were set on foot from time to time for the improvement of that town. In 1822, his efforts, in conjunction with those of the late Rev. D. Young, Mr. John Bird, H. Belcher, Esq., and a few others, were instrumental in establishing the Library and Philosophical Society, to the Museum of which he was a constant benefactor, and acted as its honorary secretary for many years.

DR. PARIS.

December 24th, aged 71, Dr. John Paris, President of the College of Physicians.—Dr. Paris was born in 1785, and had practised for half a century exactly. When he had attained the ripe age of threescore years and ten, the old man voluntarily took upon himself the arduous duties of President of the Medical Council of the Board of Health, and with his own hand wrote the introductory report on the cholera of 1864. Born at Cambridge, he became a member of Caius College, in that university, and graduated, when very young, in medicine. Among his contemporaries he was distinguished for the extent and elegance of his classical attainments. From Cambridge he went to Edinburgh, then remarkable as a school of medicine, and was the friend and intimate companion of the many celebrated men who, in the first years of the century, had congregated in the Scottish capital. On his return to London, at the age of twenty-two only, he was elected physician to the Westminster Hospital, but soon after vacated the appointment, as it was his wish to establish himself in the town of Penzance in Cornwall, where he distinguished himself as the founder of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, and gave to the miners the great boon of the "tamping-bar," the instrument by which they are enabled to pursue their business amid inflammable gases without the fear of striking fire from the rock. In the year 1810, he returned to London, and for forty-five or forty-six years was actively occupied as a practising physician. He was elected president of the College of Physicians in 1844, and this office he held until the hour of his death. Dr. Paris was not only known as a physician of the highest eminence, he was as remarkable for his literary ability. His "Life of Sir Humphry Davy" will ever remain one of the classical biographies of the English language. In conjunction with Mr. Fonblanque he also wrote the

"Medical Jurisprudence," which has remained a text-book with lawyers until our own day. His works of a more professional character were his treatise "On Diet," which first brought him into notice, and which was published at a very early age; his "Pharmacologia," which ran through more editions than most books; and his work on medical chemistry. Besides these, and many other acknowledged publications, his "Philosophy in Sport" attained an enormous popularity. The last ten days of Dr. Paris's life were spent in the midst of excruciating sufferings, which were borne with the most remarkable fortitude. His intellect remained to the last as clear as at any time of his life, and while power of speech remained nobody who listened to him could believe that his end was so near at hand.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

DR. S. M'KENZIE.

January 1st, in New York, Dr. Shelton M'Kenzie, formerly Editor of the *Liverpool Journal*, and of several other papers in Scotland and England.—He assisted the late Mr. R. Alexander on the *Liverpool Mail*. The Rev. Dr. M'Neile, he gave out, operated powerfully on his spiritual life; and Mr. William Rathbone was so taken with him that he paid for the diploma which bestowed upon the doctor the distinction of a university title. Although the doctor's father was a Caledonian, he was himself born in Cork. Lord Brougham obtained for the doctor the situation of official assignee of the Manchester Bankruptcy Court, but he could not hold it, and a trip to America was the consequence. His literary aptitude there procured him a livelihood.

MR. JOSEPH HAYDN.

January 17th, in Crawley-street, Oakley-square, aged 69, Mr. Joseph Haydn, well known as the indefatigable compiler of the "Dictionary of Dates," the "Manual of Dignities," and other valuable works of reference.—He was of Irish extraction; his father, Mr. Thomas Haydn, was a private gentleman of Ireland; his mother was a sister of the Knight of Glyn. The exact date and place of his birth are doubtful. Having received his youthful education abroad, he entered into business, which he relinquished at an early age, in order to become connected with the press in the Irish metropolis. In 1823 he originated the *Evening Mail*, and in 1828 the *Statesman* and *Patriot*, both of which papers he conducted for some years with success and ability. An article in the *Westminster Review* for January, 1830, especially praises Mr. Haydn as "having done more than

any man for the Irish press in regard of typography." The last paper with which he was connected in Ireland was the *Limerick Times*, during the lord-lieutenancy of the Marquis of Normanby. He came to London in 1839, from which date his pen was frequently employed in contributing to the daily and weekly press, and to periodical literature. Amongst other works of a more permanent character, we may mention that he superintended the last edition of "Lewis's Topographical Dictionary," in eight volumes quarto. He was also engaged for some time previous to his death in the record department of the Admiralty. Mr. Haydn was married, first, in 1811, to Maria Jane, daughter of Mr. Lea, of Lambeth; and, secondly, in 1836, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Anthony Johnson, late of Quarry Mount, King's County, by whom he has left two sons, and one daughter. His life was more than commonly chequered with alternations of success and adversity. Shortly before his death Mr. Haydn received from her Majesty's privy purse a pension of £25 a year, and through the kindness of Lord Palmerston that sum has since been doubled and continued to his widow.

J. B. FRASER, ESQ.

January 24th, aged 72, James Baillie Fraser, Esq., of Reelick, a Deputy-Lieutenant for Inverness, and widely known as an accomplished Eastern scholar and traveller, and as author of several works recognized as valuable contributions to our literature.—Mr. Fraser was born on the 11th June, 1783, the eldest of four brothers, all remarkable men, sons of the late Edward Satchell Fraser, of Reelick. One of those brothers, William Fraser, enjoyed great celebrity in India as Commissioner at Delhi, where he was assassinated by a native prince in 1835. James Baillie went early to the West Indies, but after a short residence there, he resolved, like his brothers, to proceed to the East. Mr. Fraser returned to this country about the year 1822, and next year was married to Jane, daughter of Lord Woodhouselee, and sister of the late sheriff of Inverness, Mr. Fraser Tytler. This lady survives to lament her loss. Mr. Fraser was again in India, and was employed in a diplomatic mission, in the course of which he rode on horseback from Constantinople to Ispahan, the fatigues and hardships of which journey gave the first shock to his vigorous constitution. When the Persian Princes visited this country, he was requested by Government to accompany and take charge of them, and on their return, he went with them as far as Constantinople. Latterly, Mr. Fraser became a zealous improver of his Highland estate, which is almost unequalled, though on a limited scale, for its magnificent woods and romantic burn scenery. The works of Mr. Fraser are numerous, but all sprung out of his personal history and experiences. In 1820 he published "A Tour through the Snowy Range of the Himalaya Moun-

tains ;" in 1825, "A Narrative of a Journey into Khorasan in the years 1821 and 1822, including an Account of the Countries to the North-east of Persia;" and in 1826, "Travels and Adventures in the Persian Provinces." In 1828, like his contemporary, Mr. Morier, he described the life and manners of the Persians in a fictitious narrative, "The Kuzzilbash, a Tale of Khorasan." In 1838 appeared his work "A Winter Journey from Constantinople to Teheran, with Travels through various parts of Persia." He wrote, also, a history of Persia for the cabinet library of Oliver and Boyd, contributed various short pieces to the annuals, and ventured once more into the regions of fiction by a Scottish story, "The Highland Smugglers." His last work was a military memoir of Colonel Skinner—a distinguished Indian officer, who died at Delhi in 1841, and was buried by the side of his friend William Fraser. The above imperfect list shows the intellectual activity of Mr. Fraser; but writing formed only one of his employments. He was no less accomplished as an artist than as a writer, and several of his drawings have been engraved.—*Inverness Courier*.

MR. J. DOUBLEDAY.

January 25th, aged 56, Mr. John Doubleday, for more than nineteen years attached to the Department of Antiquities, in the British Museum.—Mr. Doubleday was well known as one of the most valuable servants of that department, in which he was employed in the reparation of innumerable works of Art, which could not have been intrusted to more skilful or more patient hands. One instance of his success in this respect was the complete restoration of the Portland Vase, after it had been wilfully broken into many hundred pieces.

J. LALOR, ESQ.

January 27th, at Hampstead, aged 42, John Lalor, Esq.—He was a native of Dublin, received his early education within the walls of Trinity College, and was afterwards called to the bar. After collecting important evidence as an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner in Ireland, he came to London about the year 1836, and became first a parliamentary reporter for, and subsequently one of the editors of the *Chronicle*, and a contributor to the daily press and the monthly and quarterly reviews. When Sir John Easthope disposed of the *Chronicle*, Mr. Lalor retired from the daily press, with his health shattered from over-work. His writings, as the *Daily News* in a friendly notice remarks, "were singularly pleasing and popular, and throughout a critical period his counsels exercised considerable influence upon passing events. His style was clear and agreeable, and his information both copious and varied. To the

general public he will be best known by an essay on education, and by his last work, entitled 'Money and Morals.' There are few men whose conversation possessed more charms, or whose temperament was more winning than that which distinguished our deceased *collaborateur*; and so highly was he valued for his intellectual endowments that, during a long and trying illness, his companionship was sought by several of the most eminent of our writers, as well as by not a few of our leading politicians."—*Home News*.

MRS. CLARKSON.

January 31st, at Playford Hall, near Ipswich, aged 82, Mrs. Catherine Clarkson, the widow of the famous Thomas Clarkson.—Mrs. Clarkson was the daughter of Mr. Buck, of Bury St. Edmunds; one of whose nieces was the grandmother of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart. She was an esteemed friend and correspondent of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, and Charles Lamb; and, while her health permitted, was the companion of her husband in many of his philanthropic journeys. She attended him to Paris, where he in vain strove to obtain from the assembled sovereigns of Europe a declaration against the principles of slavery; and enjoyed with him the triumph at the close of his career when he was presented with the freedom of the city of London, in recognition of his services in the cause of abolition.

D. GRAY, ESQ.

February 10th, at Aberdeen, N.B., aged 45, David Gray, Esq., Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College and University.—He was a native of Kirkcaldy, county of Fife, and was much distinguished for the early promise which he gave of eminence in his line of scientific pursuits. He had held his appointment in Marischal College about eleven years.

PROFESSOR MENZIES.

February 18th, at Edinburgh, Allan Menzies, Esq., W.S., Professor of Conveyancing in the University of Edinburgh.—Since 1847, when Mr. Menzies was placed in the Chair of Conveyancing, he had filled this important station with an ability and success beyond all praise. The death of Professor Menzies will be deplored as the loss of a man of extended Christian benevolence, and a supporter of many schemes for the religious and social welfare of the community.—*Edinburgh Courier*.

E. WOOLMER, ESQ.

March 14th, at the Barnfield, Exeter, Edward Woolmer, Esq., a magistrate for the city, and many years proprietor and

editor of the *Exeter Gazette*.—He was for many years one of the corporation of Exeter, and had been receiver, sheriff, and mayor of that city under the old *régime*. He has left a widow and family. He was also one of the improvement commissioners and took a great interest in all the public institutions and charities of Exeter.

H. B. RAY, ESQ.

March 31st, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Henry Belwood Ray, Esq.—Mr. Ray held the office of one of the Masters in the Common Pleas Office. He was one of the founders of the Conservative Land Society in 1852, and it was by his legal and financial knowledge that the admirable administrative arrangements were mainly formed and carried out. He remained a member of the executive committee until indisposition compelled him to retire from the board. Mr. Ray was also the originator of the Crimean Army Fund, of which he was deputy chairman, and generously gave the use of his mansion in Hill-street for the committee. Mr. Ray, although eccentric in his manners, was a most excellent man. He was most kind and hospitable, and the *fêtes* which he gave to the poor, as well as rich, at his seat at Pynnes, Edmon-ton, will not easily be forgotten. He was highly accomplished, a scholar as well as a gentleman. His collections of autographs and china were very valuable. Mr. Ray was a widower, but left no children; and in him the public service lost a valuable officer, and the charities of the country an active supporter.

J. ROOKE, ESQ.

April 26th, at Akehead, near Wigton, John Rooke, Esq., J.P., aged 76 years, highly and universally respected for eminent qualities of both head and heart.—He was of considerable celebrity as an author, political economist, and geologist.

For forty years, or more, he was in a somewhat prominent position before the public. His essays on a "Proper Standard of Value" contain important facts and great principles; and his "Principles of Safe Government" abound with maxims which modern statesmen might study with advantage. As a magistrate his aim was to temper justice with mercy, and to reconcile petty differences between townsmen and neighbours. As a member of society, he was most correct and kind; always ready to oblige; always ready to serve when he had the power and the recipient was commended to him by worth. Like other men, he had his peculiarities; it would be too strong a word to term them faults: but whatever his failings they may truly be said to have "leant to virtue's side." In the death of Mr. Rooke, the town of Wigton, and the whole country-side,

mourn the loss of an old and familiar friend. He was one of the original founders of the Wigton Mechanics' Institute, and filled the office of its president many years. To the benefit societies in the town his death is a serious loss. He was a member of all, and did what he could to promote their interests. No wonder, then, that he was followed to his grave by a great number of the members of these bodies, who voluntarily attended to evince their sense of his benevolent character. These, with numerous family relations, and the leading gentlemen and tradesmen of the town and neighbourhood, constituted one of the largest funerals seen in the locality for many years past. His remains rest in the Cemetery.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

C. ELLIOTT, ESQ.

May —, aged 80, Charles Elliott, Esq., a sagacious and esteemed civil servant of the East-India Company.—He always strove to promote the advancement of knowledge and geographical science, and was much beloved for his social qualities. Acting in various important capacities in Hindostan, he eventually rose to be the senior member of the Board of Revenue in Bengal, and agent to the Governor-General in the Western Provinces, in which capacity he proved a worthy successor of Sir Charles, afterwards Lord Metcalfe. Mr. Elliott had been, since the year 1832, a Fellow of the Royal Society, by whose members he was much esteemed; but it is specially in the Asiatic Society, of which he had been some years the treasurer, and in the Geographical Society, that his loss is most felt, as evidenced by the annual report of those bodies, in which the soundness of his judgment, the integrity of his character, and the discrimination of his taste are justly extolled.

D. SHARPE, ESQ.

May 31st, from an accident, being thrown from his horse at Norwood, Daniel Sharpe, Esq., F.R.S.—Mr. Sharpe, a nephew of the late Samuel Rogers, was born in 1805, and was educated at Walthamstow. He was brought up to the business of a Lisbon merchant, and his pursuits having carried him to Portugal, he then first discovered and cultivated his taste for natural history. Subsequently he devoted his attention to the geology of North Wales, was well acquainted with the extinct forms of animals, and was one of the few geologists whose knowledge of palæontology was equally extensive with his acquaintance with physical geography. He became a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1826, treasurer in 1843, and in the present year was elected president. He was an accomplished linguist, took great interest in the cuneiform languages of the East, and undertook the translation of the Lycian inscriptions copied by Sir Charles Fellows, Captain Spratt, and

Professor Edward Forbes. The merit of those translations has never been questioned, and they have given Mr. Sharpe a high position amongst the cultivators of the science of philology. Mr. Sharpe died unmarried.

G. GWILT, ESQ.

June 27th, at his residence, Union-street, Southwark, aged 81, George Gwilt, Esq., F.S.A., the eminent architect.—We take the following memoir from the *Illustrated London News*.—

“He was the elder of two sons of Hannah and George Gwilt, the well-known author of the ‘Encyclopædia of Architecture,’ Mr. Joseph Gwilt being the younger son. The Gwilt family have been connected with Southwark for more than 100 years. The father of the subject of this notice was also an architect, and the surveyor for the county of Surrey. He built Horse-monger-lane Gaol and Newington Sessions House.

“Mr. George Gwilt, the son, was born on the 8th of February, 1775. His life was one of industrious effort. He received the rudiments of general education at a school in Hammersmith; but gained that which was to serve him as his outfit in life mainly by his own persevering exertions. On his leaving school Mr. Gwilt was placed, with other young men, in his father’s office, where he made very satisfactory progress, and his first essay as an architect on his own account began with his building, about the year 1801, the warehouses of the West-India Docks. There was soon developed in his mind a decided taste for the study of antiquity, which caused him to devote his powers chiefly to restoration in architecture, and to the collection of many curious objects illustrative of the past. A residence in Italy, for the benefit of his health, in 1824, afforded leisure and opportunity for the fostering and confirming of this taste. Previously to his sojourn in Italy Mr. Gwilt had been elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, the date of his election being December 14, 1815, during the presidency of the Earl of Aberdeen, and when Banks, Taylor, Combe, Douce, and Lysons were leading names in that society. In 1818 we find him engaged repairing the steeple of Bow Church, a work requiring much care and judgment. The upper part had deviated from the perpendicular; and, upon examination, the injudicious use of iron in its construction, was found to be the cause of its then dangerous state. The stone was much decayed and bad in quality; it was found, therefore, necessary to remove the obelisk and renew the peristyle of composite columns beneath. In the restoration of this part Mr. Gwilt displayed his reverence for Wren’s design: being dissatisfied with the twelve columns first sent, he had a second set carved with greater accuracy. On the 11th July, 1820, the work was completed by fixing the vane (in the form of a dragon), which was accomplished in the presence of numerous spectators. The

dragon is of copper, eight feet ten inches long, is of excellent workmanship, and its spindle of polished steel works upon an Egyptian pebble. A statement was at one time circulated that the steeple had suffered curtailment at the restorer's hands; but, so far from this being the case, we are credibly informed it is actually six inches higher than it was originally. Mr. Gwilt's connection with the church of St. Mary-le-Bow was not to end here. About this time the appearance of sinking was observable, and the foundations of the church were accordingly examined. Due repairs were here also admirably carried out by Mr. Gwilt. The removal of bricks and rubbish led to the identification of the crypt as an interesting example of Norman work. An account of this discovery, with curious particulars relating to it, was contributed by Mr. Gwilt to the Society of Antiquaries, in June, 1828; and, under the title of 'Observations on the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, chiefly relating to its original structure,' was subsequently printed, with six illustrative plates, in the fifth volume of the 'Vetusta Monumenta.'

"The architectural remains of his native locality had ever engaged Mr. Gwilt's active and intelligent attention, as is evidenced by his researches in the remains of the episcopal palace at Southwark, and his writings thereupon in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, no less than by his extensive and conscientious restorations of his parish church of St. Saviour's, which he was mainly instrumental in saving from destruction in 1832, and which is now the work by which he will always be chiefly and honourably remembered.

"The closing years of Mr. Gwilt's life were principally occupied in the pursuit of his long-indulged and favourite inquiries, and in adding to those collections—a catalogue of which, we venture to express a hope, may one day be printed, and thereby rendered available to antiquaries.

"Mr. Gwilt died after an illness which had confined him to his room about a fortnight. He was placed in his family vault, near the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's, at his particular request."

C. W. G. ST. JOHN, ESQ.

July 12th, at Hazeleigh, Woolston, near Southampton, after a long illness, aged 46, Charles William George St. John, Esq., author of "Wild Sports in the Highlands," and other works.—He was the fourth son of the late General the Hon. Frederick St. John, second son of the 3rd Viscount Bolingbroke and St. John, by his second wife, Arabella, daughter of William, 6th Lord Craven. "This melancholy event," writes the *Inverness Chronicle*, "many a sportsman and naturalist will learn with sorrow. During his residence at Aldourie, on the banks of Loch Ness, and subsequently in Morayshire, the deceased had endeared himself to a large circle of friends. He was an amiable and accomplished man, enthusiastically devoted to field sports

and natural history; and his writings are marked no less by fine taste and feeling than by accurate and extensive knowledge. His 'Wild Sports' is one of the best and most delightful works of its class in the language, and has enjoyed great popularity. To his fluent and graceful pen we were indebted for many contributions; for no natural phenomena in the scenes around him, and no trait of animal life, escaped his observation; and he was as liberal in communicating as he was active in acquiring his various stores of information."—Mr. St. John married, in 1834, Anne, daughter of T. Gibson, Esq., by whom he had issue three sons and a daughter.

J. H. BELVILLE, ESQ.

July 12th, aged 59, John Henry Belville, Esq., one of the most able officers of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.—Mr. Belville was born in the year 1796 at Bath; was educated at Braintree, Essex, with the view of entering the Church, but in 1811 passed to the observatory at the time of the late astronomer royal's (Mr. Pond's) appointment. Whilst in office Mr. Belville's duties were of the most onerous and responsible nature; and he was successively intrusted with the superintendence of the great mural circle erected by Troughton, at Greenwich, in the year 1812; with the 10-foot transit instrument, erected likewise by Troughton, in 1816; and within the last few years with the great transit circle, erected by the present astronomer royal. For many years also the rating of the Government chronometers formed not the least part of his official duties; and from the long period above mentioned to the time of his last severe and most painful illness he continued to discharge with the utmost faithfulness and ability the duties of his office, requiring assiduous attention during the hours both of day and night. Mr. Belville was favourably known as the author of a treatise on the barometer and thermometer. He was also distinguished as the most persevering meteorological observer of the time, his private weather journal extending from the time of his school days at Braintree to within a very short period of his decease, and is one of the finest on record. His third daughter was married in the year 1844 to Mr. Glaisher, the well-known meteorologist.

ISAAC WELD, ESQ.

August 4th, at Ravenswell, Bray, co. Dublin, Isaac Weld, Esq.—Through a long life he had been identified with the progress of scientific investigation and the useful arts in this his native country. As honorary secretary of the Royal Dublin Society, and as its vice-president, his constant labour and generous efforts for above half a century were highly appreciated in Ireland, and known favourably abroad. Mr. Weld was a gen-

tleman of considerable literary taste; and his views of political constitutions, as embodied in a work published by him many years since, attracted considerable attention.

J. BREMNER, ESQ.

August 20th, suddenly, Mr. James Bremner, C.E. and ship-builder at Pulteney-town.—Mr. Bremner carried on ship-building in Pulteney-town, Wick, for nearly forty years; was most successful in raising sunken vessels, and taking them off the strand—more than 200 having been rescued by him from dangerous situations. His share in removing the steam-ship *Great Britain* off the strand in Dundrum Bay is well-known, the fatigue he then underwent tried his constitution very much, he having been almost constantly employed night and day for about three months.

J. HANN, ESQ.

August 17th, in the hospital of King's College, London, aged 57, Mr. James Hann.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* thus records the career of this well-known mathematician:—

“He was born in Gateshead, about the end of the last century, and during some years of his early life he filled the situation of a fireman in one of the small steam-vessels used upon the river for towing ships. Even in this humble position, however, he was acquiring knowledge and overcoming difficulties of which few persons enjoying other opportunities of self-culture can readily form a conception; and while quite a young man he published his first work, ‘*Mechanics for Practical Men*’—still a standard work,—which had the good fortune to draw attention to the position of its author, and contributed in no small degree to his success. He has been for many years a resident in London, having been engaged as Professor of Mathematics in King's College, soon after its establishment; and his contributions to the mathematical works of the day have been exceedingly copious and important.”

G. A. A'BECKETT, ESQ.

August 30th, at Boulogne, of typhus fever, aged 40, Gilbert Abbot A'Beckett, Esq.—“Few public men have descended into the grave more sincerely regretted than Mr. G. A. A'Beckett. An earnest, wise, hearty, and kindly man has passed from amongst us, and it is fit that we should note the loss with sorrow. It is much to say that a man so largely gifted with the power to wound leaves no scar behind him, and that all men of letters now living unite in acknowledging the ability of the writer; while his personal friends bear witness to his goodness as a friend, and to his devotion to his domestic circle. The

public literary labours of Mr. A'Beckett commenced at the age of twenty, with *Figaro in London*, in which his admirable humour and his witty sarcasm, accompanying the earliest and best drawings of Seymour, secured a large and highly remunerative popularity.—Mr. A'Beckett being one of the first of the select few who made money by a penny periodical. Like others, Mr. A'Beckett attempted vainly to unite wit with business, and embarked in several literary speculations, which had a termination disastrous to his fortunes. Judiciously following the advice of his elder friends, Mr. A'Beckett entered himself at the bar; and, refraining for some time from literary exertions, applied himself studiously to the cultivation of the profession he had chosen. He was called to the bar in 1841. From this legal retirement, the appearance of *Punch*, blazing successfully in golden effulgence in the literary horizon, first tempted him to issue; and the modest revising-barrister soon was led to astonish the public with 'A Comic History of England,'—a work at once shrewd and humorous, sensible and useful. After the lapse of a few years, during which Mr. A'Beckett was a regular contributor of leading articles, bearing particular impress of his humour, to the *Times*, and of many amusing *morceaux* to *Punch*, he was appointed, in 1849, to a police magistracy—an office which he has since continued to fill with admirable acuteness, humanity, and impartiality: another proof, if more be required, that literary talent does not necessarily incapacitate the possessor for administrative functions. Mr. G. A'Beckett was the youngest son of Mr. A'Beckett, so long known as the Reform solicitor, and of high influence in the contested elections of Westminster. The family, like that of the Mayhews, with whom they had through life an early and steadfast friendship, are all men of exceeding talent. The late Mr. G. A'Beckett's eldest brother is Sir William A'Beckett, whose merits as a colonial judge have frequently been acknowledged by the press, by the Government, the colonists, and in Parliament. Mr. G. A'Beckett married, in early life, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Glossop, a lady whose talents as a musician and composer are of the highest order. As one of the originators of that wise fun which has distinguished the periodical literature of the present time, he must hold a conspicuous place; while thousands who remember sly hits and droll turns of thought that bear his name as an author, will also remember, as a charm, that none of them were unjust, and none made telling by their ill-nature. He was a just man, who never allowed his moral tone to be distorted by his wit, and who, without making an enemy, secured many sincere and valued friends."—*Daily News*.

MRS. SCHIMMELPENNINGK.

August 31st, at Clifton, aged 75, Mrs. Schimmelpenninck, a well-known authoress.—We take the following from the *Bristol*

Times.—"She was born on the 25th November, 1788, in a country town in Staffordshire. Her father, who was a wealthy manufacturer, was named Daunton; and both himself and wife were members of the Society of Friends, but as often went to the Roman Catholic chapel at Anscot as to the meeting-house. Miss Daunton received her early education, as well as her religious impressions, from her mother, who was of a stoical and philosophical turn of mind, and who unfortunately became much mixed up with the leaders of atheism and deism during the French revolution. Miss Daunton was of a reserved and sensitive nature; and this naturally led to much suffering in childhood, and in later years to a life of seclusion. Even amidst the darkness which surrounded her in childhood, the seeds of life were sown in her by her heavenly Father; and although not then apparent, they were destined to strike deep in root, and flourish to eternal life. Her education was of the highest character, and she had peculiar gifts for drawing and music, and especially for playing on the organ. At the age of fourteen she had a long and severe illness, during which God spoke to her, and it became the turning point in her life. Shortly after she recovered from this illness she visited Bath for six months, where she accidentally became acquainted with some members of the Moravian body, who rendered her much assistance in forming her religious views. In 1805 she was married to Mr. Lambert Schimmelpenninck, and came to reside in Bristol, shortly afterwards joining the Moravian Church, of which she continued a member, with but a slight interval, until the day of her death." She was the authoress of the "Theory of Beauty," published in 1815, as well as of "Memoirs of Port Royal," and several other literary works of merit.

MRS. LEE.

September 23rd, at Erith, after a protracted and complicated illness, Mrs. Lee, formerly Mrs. Bowdich.—She accompanied her first husband to Africa, on his mission to the King of Ashantee. She was a woman of singular courage and adventure, and had been educated by her husband to share in his scientific labours. Whilst Mr. Bowdich went up the country, she remained at Cape Coast Castle, of which her uncle was the governor, and there collected the materials for a series of charming tales, called "Stories of Strange Lands," illustrating African life and customs. The "African Wanderers" is, however, her best book; the descriptions it contains of life and scenery, of the dense African forests especially, are vivid and graphic, given with great precision and simplicity. After their return from Africa, she lived some time in Paris, where she enjoyed the friendship of Cuvier, Denon, and many other distinguished men. She wrote an excellent memoir of Cuvier. She was the author of several well-esteemed works on natural

history, two of which—"Elements of Natural History" and a little volume on "Taxidermy"—are on the Privy Council list of class-books for national education. Her most considerable work, however, was a "History of British Fresh-water Fishes," which was published by subscription; the illustrations to each copy were drawn and coloured from the life by her own hand. She possessed a great fund of scientific information, and was laboriously accurate in all her facts. She worked heavily in the mine, but had not the requisite skill to elaborate her materials; hence she did not achieve so popular a reputation as might have been expected from one possessing her store of knowledge. Lord Aberdeen granted her a pension of £50 a year from the Queen. In private she was most exemplary; and her loss is sincerely lamented by a wide circle of friends, and by her surviving son and daughters.

W. H. PEPYS, ESQ.

August 17th, at Earl's-terrace, Kensington, aged 81, William Haseldine Pepys, Esq., F.R.S.—He was a native of this metropolis, and was born in 1775. He succeeded to his father's trade in the Poultry, as cutler and maker of surgical instruments. From his earliest years he devoted himself zealously, disinterestedly, and uninterruptedly to the advancement of science. It is now half a century since Allen and Pepys communicated to the Royal Society the memorable experiment by which the identity of the diamond with other known forms of the element carbon was confirmed. It was, however, as the contriver of ingenious modifications of chemical apparatus that Mr. Pepys rendered the most signal service to scientific men. During every phase of the rapid progress of chemistry, the gas-holder which bears his name has maintained its place, as well in the lecture-theatre as in the laboratory of research. We have reason to believe, that the arrangement of the magnificent voltaic battery, by which Davy decomposed the alkalies at the Royal Institution, was, more or less, confided to Mr. Pepys; hence, probably, originated the friendly regard in which he was held by that eminent philosopher. In the "Philosophical Transactions for 1823," there is a description of a voltaic apparatus, consisting of two elements only, for electro-magnetic research, made, under Mr. Pepys's directions, for the London Institution. Mr. Pepys was always anxious to associate with those who, like himself, desired to cultivate science for its own sake. He joined the Geographical Society at its commencement, and was one of the early promoters of the London Institution, and an original member in the Geological Society. He was also a member and an office-bearer of the Royal Institution, where he received the honour of one of the ten gold medals awarded for chemical discovery.

W. YARRELL, ESQ.

September 6th, at Yarmouth, aged 76, Mr. William Yarrell, the celebrated naturalist.—A few particulars of the deceased gentleman's life are given in a letter to the *Times*, by Mr. Edward Jesse. He states that Mr. Yarrell "was formerly an extensive newspaper agent, but, being fond of fishing and field-sports, became one of our best naturalists. This was shown in his beautiful and valuable work on 'British Birds and British Fishes,' and in several valuable and interesting papers in the transactions of the Linnæan and Zoological Societies. Mr. Yarrell, as an ichthyologist, in conjunction with the writer of this notice, solved the problem, which had perplexed naturalists from the days of Pliny, as to the history of the eel. He clearly proved that they were oviparous, had scales, and bred for the most part in the brackish waters at the mouths of rivers—thus removing many doubts and difficulties on this curious subject. He was also a frequent contributor to the *Zoological Journal* and *Magazine of Natural History*. Mr. Yarrell has left behind him an interesting museum, chiefly of British natural history, and a valuable collection of books on that subject." At the sale of Mr. Yarrell's effects, his fine collection of British fishes, and the specimens illustrative of his papers in the Linnæan Society, were secured for the British Museum.

MR. CLARK.

October —.—The abbey has lost one of its most watchful *custodes* in the person of Mr. Clark, whose death was recorded a few days since as having taken place at Litlington Tower, Westminster. He resided in the cloisters, in a house so called after its founder, an abbot of St. Peter's, and was well known in antiquarian circles.—*Morning Herald*.

F. WHISHAW, ESQ.

October 6th, suddenly, Francis Whishaw, Esq., civil engineer, a name which will be remembered in connection with the annual gatherings of the British Association.—We take the following from a cotemporary sketch by the hand of one who knew him well:—"Those who were wont to meet him at the meetings of the Royal and other scientific societies, will miss the enthusiastic smile and hasty energy with which he would relate, with heart and soul, the details of his last invention. Few men were possessed of a more fertile intellect, or one in which more varied thoughts were centred, or more numerous devices coined. Its resources produced many a patented improvement bearing upon railways, railway-carriages, the permanent way, the electric, galvanic, and hydraulic telegraphs; and it was from

his suggestions in a great measure that gutta percha was found to be subservient to subterranean purposes. The career of Mr. Whishaw was one of strange vicissitude, passing frequently from poverty to affluence, and from plenty to want. But he was one who viewed all things on the sunny side; and it is only to be regretted that his ardent and sanguine temperament was in more than one instance an impediment to the success of his inventions."

T. BAILEY, ESQ.

October 23rd, at Nottingham, aged 70, Thomas Bailey, Esq., author of the "Annals of Nottinghamshire," and other archaeological works of merit.—He was born at Nottingham, July 31st, 1785, and was an eminent type of a class of worthies almost peculiar to this country, whose virtues and talents dignify their modest condition of life, and whose examples are a perpetual benefit to all within the sphere of their influence. After passing through the course of education in vogue at that time in the day-schools of his native town (in one of which he was for some years a class-fellow of Kirke White), and later in a Yorkshire boarding-school, he was instructed by his father in the local manufacture of hosiery. This occupation, however, he did not long continue, but entered the wine trade, in which he eventually realized a comfortable independence. Sedulously cultivating his mind by extensive reading, the study of Hebrew, and frequent composition in verse and prose, he would by no means permit the cares of business unduly to interfere with what he held to be the more important duties incumbent upon all—of developing the mental faculties of the individual, and assisting, according to every one's ability, in the moral and social improvement of mankind. He deeply interested himself in the grand political questions of the time; and, being possessed of great intellectual activity and oratorical ability, firmness and presence of mind, tenacious grasp of thought, apt choice of words and unflinching fluency of expression, having the power of identifying himself with his hearers, and being distinguished for graceful delivery and impressive action, his eloquence on various occasions had, without doubt, considerable influence in toning the public mind of the district. His views, always sufficiently liberal, though never strictly radical, became, as he advanced in political experience, of a more decidedly conservative character. In 1830 he contested, unsuccessfully, because independently, and against the influence of the old corporation, a seat in the representation of the borough. In 1836, under the Municipal Reform Act, he was chosen a member of the town council, and continued an active member of that body for seven succeeding years. In 1846 Mr. Bailey became proprietor and editor of one of the local journals, which, though it secured the support of the ablest and most intelligent men of all ranks in the district, from the impartial tone of mind characteristic of

its conductor, was not altogether calculated to win the sympathies of a provincial public remarkable for the ferment of political opinion and the fiery zeal of party spirit. His editorial writings, however, had a high character; and several of his articles on the Poor Law and its operation, in which question he was probably as well versed as any man of his day, received the rare distinction of being transferred *in extenso* to the columns of the "leading journal in Europe." By his labours of this class, and by other writings and addresses at various times, he was brought not unfrequently into contact or correspondence with many distinguished men, divers of whom have borne witness to the soundness and sagacity of his political judgment.

Having become in 1830 connected by the ties of property, and shortly afterwards by residence, with the village of Basford, near Nottingham, he laboured long and heartily in the promotion of various improvements in the affairs of the parish. From the formation of the union, in 1836, for a period of twenty years, with but little interruption, he held one office or other at the board, and was for many years vice-chairman and ultimately chairman of that body; in which position he contributed to the alleviation of much suffering, giving effect to the most generous interpretation in his power of the authority confided to institutions of this class. To the poor in general he was, not only in his official capacity, but privately, a friend and benefactor, an adviser in difficulties, an arbiter of differences, a composer of disputes. For almost every philanthropic movement, whether religious or secular, which originated in the neighbourhood, his countenance and aid, particularly if any public advocacy were required, was eagerly sought; nor was his pecuniary contribution withheld from any project adapted to promote the general good. Besides assisting in the foundation of various literary and educational institutions, reading rooms, &c., both at Nottingham and Basford, and frequently delivering lectures and addresses highly valued by their members, he was, when young, one of those concerned in the establishment of the first Sunday school in Nottingham; and for many years he practised the honourable and self-denying duties of a teacher to scholars of this class connected, as he himself was, with the general Baptist denomination. To this sect, to which his parents belonged, he originally adhered; at a later period he joined the Independents; but, finally, on taking up his residence at Basford, he attended regularly the services of the Established Church. His religious sentiments, always warm and earnest, formed a dominant part of his character. While connected with the Independents, he was one of three individuals chosen to take part in a public disputation, arranged to be held in Nottingham, between the friends of Christianity and Richard Carlisle, the champion of infidelity, and his followers. Mr. Bailey's writings were numerous, and of various kinds. A "Eulogium on the Character of Robert

Raikes, the Founder of Sunday Schools," printed in 1816, was his first publication. About sixteen years afterwards he committed to the press another small work, of a similar nature—a "Eulogium on the Character of William Wilberforce." In 1820 he published a didactic poem, entitled "What is Life?" in 1824, "The Carnival of Death," an allegorical poem, illustrative of the horrors of war; in 1827, "Ireton," a narrative poem in honour of that hero, a local celebrity; in 1836, "Recreations in Retirement," a miscellany of prose and verse, containing some of his most pleasing compositions; in 1852, "The Advent of Charity," another poetical allegory; and on different occasions a variety of satires, epigrams, odes, songs, and other fanciful trifles. "A Sermon on the Death of Byron, by a Layman," marked, in 1825, the effect of that melancholy event upon his mind; and, in 1830, a "Discourse on the Causes of Political Revolutions" was the result of his observations on the occurrences abroad of that period. His most important work, "The Annals of Nottinghamshire," in four large octavo volumes, for which he had been collecting materials for many years, published in numbers, 1853-5, is marked by laborious research, graphic delineation of character, and vivid yet faithful representation of incident and events. The full title of this work is, "The Annals of Nottinghamshire: a new and popular History of the County of Nottingham, including the Borough. By Thomas Bailey." It was published, like all his other works, by Mr. W. F. Gibson, of Nottingham. His last work, "The Records of Longevity," forms the most complete treatise yet known upon that interesting subject.

Mr. Bailey was twice married: first, to Mary Taylor, of Nottingham, who died in 1818, leaving four children; and, secondly, to Katharina Carver, of Broughton Astley, Leicestershire, who survives him, along with an only son, and two daughters, issue of his former marriage.

MR. D. BOGUE.

November 17th, suddenly, at Camden Town, aged 44, Mr. David Bogue, bookseller and publisher of Fleet Street.—The *Illustrated News* thus speaks of him:—

"Only last week we announced that he was busy with a new edition of Shakspeare. This week he is no more. On Tuesday evening he retired to rest in his usual health and spirits. The following morning he complained of a sense of suffocation; he asked for a cup of tea, but before it could be brought to him he became speechless, and in less than five minutes he had ceased to exist. Mr. Bogue was of a respectable Scottish family, and nephew of Dr. Bogue, of Gosport, the eminent Dissenting minister, author of 'The Divine Authority of the New Testament,' a work of standard merit. In early life Mr. Bogue became assistant to Mr. Thomas Ireland, bookseller, of Edinburgh, with whom he remained till 1836: when he came

to London, and joined the publishing establishment of Mr. Tilt, who, in a few years, retired, leaving it entirely in the hands of Mr. Bogue. He was a man of great intelligence and enterprise, strict integrity, and kind disposition; and his loss will be deeply felt."

MR. H. HENLAND.

November 16th, at Hastings, aged 78, Mr. Henry Henland, a German, long resident in this country as a scientific dealer in minerals, and for some years Foreign Secretary of the Geological Society.—Mr. Henland commenced business in London as a mineralogist some fifty years since, having purchased, as the basis of his collection, the minerals of a renowned dealer of the last century, commonly known to connoisseurs as "Old Humphrey." Nearly the whole of the very fine collection of minerals in the British Museum, the finest collection, indeed, known, were supplied by Mr. Henland, or purchased by the trustees at his periodical sales; and the celebrated collection of the late Mr. C. Hampden Turner, of Rooksnest, was formed by him. Through the exertions chiefly of Mr. Henland, an important catalogue of this last collection was published. It was commenced in 1820 by M. Levy, of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Brussels, and completed, with the assistance of Mr. Brookes, in 1837. It fills three octavo volumes of nearly five hundred pages each, and is accompanied by an atlas of eighty-three quarto plates, containing outline diagrams of more than a thousand forms of crystals, all drawn by M. Levy, and forming the most valuable figures of the kind extant.

MR. C. MUSKETT.

November 16th, at Norwich, Mr. C. Musket, bookseller and publisher of that city.—According to the *Norwich Mercury* "he was a man of ripe knowledge in mediæval literature; collecting old books, not alone to disperse them among the libraries of the noble and the rich, but for their own sake; and he never parted with a rare or a richly illustrated work without a sigh of regret that it should leave his own possession. Equally with literature, he was a lover of the fine arts, and his own collection of drawings was a witness of his pure taste, his practised and enlightened knowledge. Mr. Musket was also strongly devoted to the study of the antiquities of this city, and had made large and valuable collections for the illustration of this his favourite pursuit. Most of the books, within the last eight or ten years, which have been published on local antiquities, came from Mr. Musket's press, while several of them are not only indebted in their outward appearance to his care as publisher, but the value of their contents increased by his gathered information."

J. M. RENDEL, ESQ.

November 21st, in Kensington Palace Gardens, aged 56, Mr. James Meadows Rendel, C.E., F.R.S.—He was a native of the West of England. After being engaged in several large works in his native district, he undertook the construction of the cast-iron bridge over the River Lary, near Plymouth, at the express desire of the Earl of Morley, who had the discrimination to discover the latent talents of the young engineer, then only twenty-two years of age. This was soon followed by the construction of the floating steam-bridge for crossing the estuary of the Dart, near Dartmouth, somewhat on the same principle as those subsequently established by him for crossing the Hamoaze between Torpoint and Devonport, and later still, those at Saltash, at Southampton, and at Portsmouth. In the year 1838 he removed from Plymouth to London, and soon became extensively occupied on important works, and was engaged in the Parliamentary contests of that remarkable period in the history of engineering. The design for the construction of docks at Birkenhead, in Cheshire, of such an extent as to create a formidable rival to Liverpool, brought Mr. Rendel very prominently before the world, and the protracted contests on this subject will be long remembered in the history of Parliamentary committees. The daring project of constructing a dock at Great Grimsby, by projecting the work far out upon the mud banks of the River Humber was next successfully accomplished; and he commenced the two great works, which alone suffice to hand down his name to posterity—the harbours of refuge of Holyhead and Portland. He was a man of great energy, clear preception, and correct judgment; his practical knowledge was well directed, and he knew how to make good use of the scientific acquirements and skill of all whose services he engaged. He was as amiable and kind in private life as he was energetic and firm in public, and his decease cast a gloom over the whole of the profession of which he was a brilliant ornament.

A. B. REACH, ESQ.

November 25th, at Denmark Hill, after a long illness, aged 34, Angus B. Reach, Esq.—We take the following from the *Critic*:—"Mr. Angus B. Reach, whose literary abilities were so favourably manifested in some striking novels, and in his charming work on the vine and olive countries of France, and who was also one of the readiest and most effective journalist critics, has been released from sufferings of nearly two years' duration. The paralytic affection which abruptly terminated his honourable career precluded him from every kind of exertion, but both the efforts of his friends, and royal bounty,

contributed to surround him with every comfort, and he expired without a struggle. He was for some years the dramatic and musical critic of the *Morning Chronicle*, but was best known as the author of 'Clement Lorimer,' 'Claret and Olives,' 'The Natural History of Bores,' 'The Natural History of Humbugs,' and 'The Romance of a Mince-pie.' The decease leaves a widow. His remains were interred in Norwood Cemetery."

R. HITCHCOCK, ESQ.

December 3rd, at Roundtown, near Dublin, Richard Hitchcock, Esq., the Irish archæologist.—Mr. Hitchcock, although young in years, had already distinguished himself by his extraordinary zeal and untiring labours in elucidating the ancient monumental remains of his country, and more especially those of his native county of Kerry. Mr. Hitchcock was born near Tralee, in 1824. His father, Mr. Rodney Hitchcock, who died in August, 1853, soon after his birth, occupied a small farm near the shore of Tralee Bay; and his son received his education at one of Erasmus Smith's schools then existing near his father's residence. Here his literary tastes and inclination were early observed and encouraged by Archdeacon Rowan, of Belmont (the tendency of whose own literary tastes has been lately evinced in his "Folk Lore") who gave him access to a well-selected library. To his love of reading and active research was added a natural talent for drawing, which found ample exercise in the wild and picturesque scenery and numerous monumental remains of his native district.

During the disastrous famine years, Mr. Hitchcock obtained employment as one of the confidential check-clerks of the Board of Works—a temporary duty which he discharged highly to the satisfaction of his employers. His services in this capacity were chiefly confined to the barony of Corkaguiny, where he had ample opportunity offered him of acquiring that minute knowledge of its antiquities of which he afterwards made such good account in his various literary communications.

He had been early introduced and recommended to the Rev. Dr. Charles Graves, of Trinity College, Dublin, then entering upon those speculations connected with the monumental literature of primæval Ireland in which he has since been so prominently engaged.

When his engagement on the relief-works ceased, he extended the sphere of his antiquarian operations, and proceeded on a mission of Ogham exploration into parts of Kerry and Cork, and occasionally into other counties where he had information of other similar monuments. In 1847-8 we find him actively engaged in this agency; and, in a subsequent year, arriving in Dublin, he obtained, through the influence of Drs. Graves and Todd, a permanent situation in Trinity College, as clerk in the university library, as also assistant to the Geological Society

of Ireland. This situation gave him great advantages and opportunities of study, of which, with characteristic devotedness, he thoroughly availed himself. The prospect before him was apparently that of a life to be passed in one long revel among books: *sed aliter visum*.

In 1850 he married a Miss Fuller, of the neighbourhood of Dingle, but of this marriage there was no issue. His few after-years were years of calm happiness, chiefly spent amid his domestic circle and his books. His name during this period is of frequent recurrence in archæological publications, and became well-known in the antiquarian world. As an active and zealous member of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, his loss must be specially felt. He was indefatigable in recruiting for that body, and promoting its efficiency in a variety of ways; watching the progress of its "Proceedings" through the press; revising, correcting, and authenticating references, with an industrious assiduity hardly credible. His own contributions to its pages were numerous, and always of value. The Rev. James Graves, one of the honorary secretaries of that body, when announcing, in the name of the committee, his demise, to the society, bore ample proof to his merits and services. "When you are told," he says, "that, owing to his exertions, the list of members has been increased by over one hundred names; that his able assistance in correcting the proof-sheets of the *Journal*, was ungrudgingly and unsparingly afforded to the secretaries; and that on several occasions he had presented engravings to illustrate the *Journal*,—but a very feeble expression will have been given of the sense entertained by your committee of the untiring exertions made by Mr. Hitchcock to advance the interests of the society. Warm in his friendships, characterized by principles the most honourable and strictly upright, he will long be regretted by his personal friends; whilst those whose pursuits were congenial to his own will retain a vivid impression of the disinterested zeal for the advancement of Irish archæology by which he was actuated. In the abstruse department of our ancient Ogham monuments his exertions were indefatigable: he devoted himself to the collection and registering of such monuments, noting accurately their situations, and making *fac-similes* of the inscriptions wherever discovered. Professor Graves has already publicly expressed the high sense entertained by him of Mr. Hitchcock's labours in this field; indeed, his name must ever be associated with those of Professor Graves and Mr. Windell, in connection with the study of this most difficult branch of Irish antiquities. Of the extreme accuracy and untiring diligence which were the ruling features of his mind, several papers on topographical subjects, chiefly connected with his native and beloved county of Kerry, which, from time to time, he communicated to the society, afford ample proof; and even in his last illness he found time for a short but interesting communication, which has been printed in the November part of this journal."

Mr. Graves might have added, but he was not then aware of the fact, that, at a still later period of his life, he completed another paper on the miscellaneous antiquities of the same county, which we may shortly hope to see published.

His researches as an antiquary were practical rather than speculative. He amassed facts, and postponed theory and opinion to an after-time. Yet on that particular subject which most absorbed his inquiries—the Ogham literature of ancient Ireland,—he had formed the decided conclusion of its pagan origin. Had he possessed a knowledge of the Irish language, and been able to carry his investigations into the voluminous remains of his country's older literature, his labours would have been lightened and many difficulties removed which otherwise impeded his progress.

But in the midst of his career of exertion and usefulness, and whilst he was acquiring name and repute as an Irish, and especially a Kerry antiquary, the seeds of disease, long lurking in his system, were called forth by a journey taken in inclement weather, from Dublin to Kerry, to see his dying sister for the last time. His last act was characteristic. He had put together a small library of his own, not so remarkable for the rarity or cost of the books as for the scrupulous neatness and condition of the volumes. These he so loved that, as he said himself, he could not bear to think of their being dispersed to the book-stalls; and, among his last requests to his wife, was one that she would offer them to the Royal Irish Academy, "as a mark of his sense of the respect and attention he had always received from that body." With this request it is needless to say Mrs. Hitchcock at once complied.

He lies buried in Mount Jerome cemetery, and over his remains a monument has been raised at the expense of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, as the inscription declares, "as a small testimony to his integrity and services."

JOHN KENYON, ESQ.

December 3rd, aged 71, John Kenyon, Esq.—He was for some years at Mr. Seyer's school, at the Fort, Bristol, several of his companions from which seminary have since won for themselves fame and honour in the service of literature and science. Among his favourite playmates were John Eagles, known in later days as the author of "The Sketcher," Broderip, the naturalist; and Andrew Crosse, the electrician. These school-day friendships remained through life, unclouded by a shadow. After Mr. Kenyon quitted the University of Cambridge, he spent some time on the continent, but, returning to England, he formed friendships with Wordsworth, Southey, and Davy. He was not only the friend of poets, but was himself a poet; having published, a few years since, at intervals, two volumes which show considerable originality, as well as a refined and cultivated

taste. These poems breathe the spirit of a mild and tolerant man, wishing well to his fellow-creatures, with a liberality something more than orthodox, and seeing all things in the sunny hue of his own generous nature. Mr. Kenyon's appreciation of genius and talent drew around him many *savans* and *littérati* of the day, among whom his genial sociability seemed to have the power of amalgamating the most dissimilar natures, and of softening asperities between individuals. He was a person to whom no man volunteered to tell the worst he knew of his neighbour. He liked to see, talk, and hear of pleasant things; but he was one who feelingly shared the sorrows of his friends. His heart was ever full of true sympathy, and his hand ever ready to assist those who required his aid. In one year he spent four thousand pounds in acts of private charity. All those who knew him will feel what they have lost; those who knew him but slightly will not soon forget his ever kind and bland manners. By his noble and generous will he divided his large fortune amongst his numerous living friends, and the children of such of his old friends as had before him "gone to the many." "Many a literary home," says the *Athenæum*, "has been made brighter this Christmas-time by the noble sympathy of John Kenyon. The poet was rich as he was genial. Scarcely a man or woman distinguished in the world of letters with which he was familiar, has passed unremembered in his will; and some poets and children of poets are endowed with a princely munificence. Among those who have shared most liberally in this harvest of good-will, we hear that Mr. and Mrs. Browning receive £10,000, Mr. Procter (Barry Cornwall) £6,000, and Dr. Southey a very handsome sum, we think £8,000. There are in all about eighty legatees, many of them the old literary friends of the deceased."

MR. D. DYSON.

December 12th, at Rusholme, aged 33, Mr. David Dyson, the well-known naturalist and indefatigable collector.—Originally he was a weaver, but a passion for entomology led him at the age of twenty to America. There, supporting himself by his industry, he contrived to cross the country from New York to St. Louis; and he returned to England, after an absence of twelve months, with upwards of 18,000 specimens of insects, birds, shells, and plants. He afterwards twice explored Central America, and made another large collection. He acted as curator to the museum of the late Earl of Derby, until it was sold by the present earl. Mr. Dyson has left behind him a private collection of 20,000 shells, some of them very rare.

R. R. M'TAN, ESQ.

December 13th, R. R. M'Tan, Esq., of Charlotte-street, Portman-square.—He was unrivalled both on the stage and

with his pencil as a delineator of nature. His first appearance in London as the "Dougal creature" won him a first-rate reputation, and he is to be remembered as having been the jester at the Eglinton Tournament. His widow, who is a native of Bath, is a clever artist, and was formerly mistress of the School of Design in Somerset House.

J. CALVERT, ESQ.

December 23rd, at Montrose, aged 82, James Calvert, Esq., for fifty years Rector of the Montrose Academy.—He had retired for some years from active employment in his laborious profession, and was much beloved and respected by a large number of pupils, who owed to his able instructions much of their success in life.

MR. HUGH MILLER.

December 24th, at Edinburgh, aged 50, Mr. Hugh Miller, the well known writer on geology and editor of the *Witness*.—He died by his own hand, having discharged a pistol through his breast in a paroxysm of mental excitement, the result of a brain over-wrought by intense study and application.

"For some months," states the *Witness*, "his overtasked intellect had given evidence of disorder. He became the prey of false or exaggerated alarms. He fancied—if, indeed, it was a fancy—that occasionally, and for brief intervals, his faculties quite failed him—that his mind broke down. He was engaged at this time with a treatise on the 'Testimony of the Rocks,' upon which he was putting out all his strength, working at his topmost pitch of intensity. But he wrought at it too eagerly. Hours after midnight the light was seen to glimmer through the window of that room which within the same eventful week was to witness the close of the volume and the close of the writer's life. This overworking of the brain began to tell upon his mental health. He had always been somewhat moodily apprehensive of being attacked by footpads, and had carried loaded firearms about his person. Latterly, having occasion sometimes to return to Portobello from Edinburgh at unseasonable hours, he had furnished himself with a revolver. But now, to all his old fears as to attacks upon his person, there was added an exciting and overmastering impression that his house, and especially that museum, the fruit of so much care, which was contained in a separate outer building, were exposed to the assault of burglars."

"Hugh Miller," says the *Literary Gazette*, "was born at Cromarty in 1805. In his early life he worked as a labourer in the sandstone quarries of his native district, and afterwards as a stonemason in different parts of Scotland. In a work published in 1854, 'My Schools and Schoolmasters, or the Story of

my Education,' Mr. Miller gives a most interesting account of his early history, and of the training and self-culture by which he rose to honourable rank in literature and science. Notwithstanding the unpretending statements of this narrative, and the disavowal of any other elements of success than are within ordinary reach, every reader of that book feels that homage is due to a genius original and rare, as well as to natural talents diligently and judiciously cultivated. While professedly written for the benefit of the working classes of his own country, there are few who may not derive pleasant and profitable lessons from this most remarkable piece of autobiography. After being engaged in manual labour for about fifteen years, Mr. Miller was for some time manager of a bank that was established in his native town. While in this position, a pamphlet that he published on the ecclesiastical controversies which then distracted Scotland, attracted the attention of the leaders of the party who now form the Free Church, and they invited him to be editor of the *Witness* newspaper, then about to be established for the advocacy of their principles. Mr. Miller had already published a volume of 'Legendary Tales of Cromarty,' of which the late Baron Hume, nephew of the historian, himself a man of much judgment and taste, said it was 'written in an English style, which he had begun to regard as one of the lost arts.' The ability displayed by Mr. Miller as editor of the *Witness*, and the influence exerted by him on ecclesiastical and educational events in Scotland are well known. Mr. Miller did not confine his newspaper to topics of local or passing interest. In its columns he made public his geological observations and researches, and most of his works originally appeared in the form of articles in that newspaper. It was in 1840, the year at which the autobiographical memoir closes, that the name of Hugh Miller first became widely known beyond his own country. At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Glasgow that year, Sir Roderick, then Mr. Murchison, gave an account of the striking discoveries recently made in the old red sandstone of Scotland. M. Agassiz, who was present, pointed out the peculiarities and the importance of these discoveries, and it was on this occasion that he proposed to associate the name of Mr. Miller with them by the wonderful fossil, the *Pterichthys Milleri*, specimens of which were then under the notice of the section. Dr. Buckland, following M. Agassiz, said that 'he had never been so much astonished in his life by the powers of any man as he had been by the geological descriptions of Mr. Miller. He described these objects with a felicity which made him ashamed of the comparative meagreness and poverty of his own descriptions in the 'Bridgewater Treatise,' which had cost him hours and days of labour. He (Dr. Buckland) would give his left hand to possess such powers of description as this man, and if it pleased Providence to spare his useful life he, if any one, would certainly render the

science attractive and popular, and do equal service to theology and geology.' At the meetings of the association the language of panegyric and of mutual compliment is not unfrequent, and does not signify much; but these were spontaneous tributes of praise to one comparatively unknown. The publication of the volume on the 'Old Red Sandstone,' with the details of the author's discoveries and researches, more than justified all the anticipations that had been formed. It was received with the highest approbation, not by men of science alone for the interest of its facts, but by men of letters for the beauty of its style. Sir Roderick Murchison, in his address to the Geological Society that year, 'hailed the accession to their science of such a writer,' and said that 'his work is, to a beginner, worth a thousand didactic treatises.' The *Edinburgh Review* spoke of the book being 'as admirable for the clearness of its descriptions and the sweetness of its composition as for the purity and gracefulness that pervade it.' The impression made by such a testimony was the more marked that the reviewer spoke of the writer as a fellow-countryman, 'meritorious and self-taught.' In 1847 appeared 'First Impressions of England and its People,' the result of a tour made during the previous year. Some parts of this book, especially the account of the pilgrimages to Stratford-on-Avon, and the Leasowes, and Olney, and other places memorable for their literary associations, are as fine pieces of descriptive writing as the English language possesses. This magic of style characterized all his works, whether those of a more popular kind, or his scientific treatises, such as the 'Old Red Sandstone,' and 'Footprints of the Creator,' a volume suggested by the 'Vestiges of Creation,' and subversive of the fallacies of that superficial and plausible book. Not one of the authors of our day has approached Hugh Miller as a master of English composition, for the equal of which we must go back to the times of Addison, Hume, and Goldsmith. Other living writers have now a wider celebrity, but they owe it much to the peculiarity of their style or the popularity of their topics. Mr. Miller has taken subjects of science, too often rendered dry and repulsive, and has thrown over them an air of attractive romance. His writings on literature, history, and politics are known to comparatively few, from having appeared in the columns of a local newspaper. A judicious selection from his miscellaneous articles in the *Witness* would widely extend his fame, and secure for him a place in classic English literature as high as he held during his life as a periodical writer and as a scientific geologist. The personal appearance of Mr. Miller, or 'Old Red,' as he was familiarly named by his scientific friends, will not be forgotten by any who have seen him. A head of great massiveness, magnified by an abundant profusion of sub-Celtic hair, was set on a body of muscular compactness, but which in later years felt the undermining influence of a life of unusual physical and mental toil. Generally wrapped in a bulky plaid, and with a garb ready for any work, he had

the appearance of a shepherd from the Ross-shire hills rather than an author and a man of science. In conversation or in lecturing the man of original genius and cultivated mind at once shone out, and his abundant information and philosophical acuteness were only less remarkable than his amiable disposition, his generous spirit, and his consistent, humble piety. Literature and science have lost in him one of their brightest ornaments, and Scotland one of its greatest men. His 'Testimony of the Rocks,' published a few weeks after his death, was a great success, and was read with a melancholy interest by all classes, on account of the circumstances connected with its production."

W. RUFF, ESQ.

December 30th, at 33, Doughty-street, aged 55, William Ruff, Esq., author of "The Guide to the Turf," and formerly the reporter of sporting intelligence to the London daily journals.—His literary career extended over a quarter of a century, but he retired in the spring of 1854.

THEATRICAL, ETC.

MR. JOHN BRAHAM.

February 17th, in his 83rd year, the celebrated John Braham, a singer whose name has been known for nearly the last seventy years.—He was of Jewish descent, and afforded a remarkable instance of the great aptitude of the Jewish race for music. Born in 1774, or, as some say, in 1773, he made his *début* in 1787, under Leoni, at the Royal Theatre, while still a child, and attracted the notice of the late Mr. Abraham Goldsmid, who took him to Bath, and placed him under the tuition of Rauzzini, then director of the ancient concerts in that city. He remained three years under Rauzzini's tuition, of which he always spoke most gratefully. In 1796 he returned to London, and made his appearance in that year in Storace's opera of "Mahmoud," and subsequently obtained engagements at the Italian Opera-house. Here his great reputation was increased by his magnificent delivery of "Deeper, and deeper still," in Handel's "Jephthah." Hoping, however, to rise still higher in his profession, he proceeded next year to Italy, to complete his musical education, and appeared in public at Florence, Milan, and Genoa. At the last-named place he studied composition under Isola. In 1801 he returned to England with his reputation at its zenith, and from that day to the present time he has been almost unrivalled as a favourite of the public. Some twenty years since, having amassed a large fortune, he built the St. James's Theatre, and

opened it as an opera-house, but the speculation failed, and, when more than sixty years of age, he was obliged to go over to America, and resume his professional engagements for his bread. Here again, however, success attended him, and his latter years were passed, if not in affluence, yet in competence, ease, and comfort. He married, in 1816, Miss Bolton, of Ardwick, near Manchester, and had the pleasure of seeing his children all comfortably and respectably settled in life. One of his daughters was married some years since to the late Earl Waldegrave, and is now the wife of Mr. G. Harcourt, of Nuneham; M.P. for Oxfordshire, the eldest son of the late Archbishop of York. Braham enjoyed to the last a green and hearty old age, made comfortable by the filial duty of his daughter. Within a few weeks of his death he was seen by us in Exeter Hall, enjoying Jenny Lind's singing in "Elijah" with the fresh feeling and buoyant spirits of a young man. His name will long live in the memory of Englishmen as the greatest of English singers. It was John Braham who, beyond any other man, excited in this country a knowledge and love of the highest musical art; but the unbounded popularity which he so long enjoyed was derived not so much from the Italian opera, as from the fact that he expressed, in his well-known songs, with wonderful force and fire, the national feelings of his time.—*Illustrated Times*.

HERR GRIFFITHS.

March 13th, in Valentine-place, Webber-street, Lambeth, Herr Griffiths, the celebrated Pantaloon.—At the Christmas before his death he had met with professional disappointments at Preston, where he had engaged to perform in conjunction with Mr. Paul Herring. Returning to London, he obtained a fresh engagement at one of the metropolitan theatres; but something had gone wrong, and through pecuniary difficulties and the fear of losing his engagement, he put an end to his career by cutting his throat.

MR. C. YOUNG.

June 29th, at Brighton, Mr. Charles Young, the celebrated tragedian.—Throughout a long life, whether on the stage or in private life, Charles Young always maintained a high character as a gentleman. His manners were rather cold, but a reserved exterior covered a warm heart. Born of respectable parents and in good circumstances, and gifted with fine talents, Mr. Young, instead of entering upon a professional career, for which his family intended him, gave way to the impulse of his soul, and went upon the stage, then in high favour in England; where the genius of Garrick, still fresh in men's recollection, and of the Kembles revelling in popular enthusiasm, had

raised the representatives of Shakspeare's undying characters to a position which "the players" had not previously enjoyed from the days of Thespis. This dignified position of the devotees of the drama, Charles Young's conduct, and his success in the buskin, served considerably to uphold, even after he retired into private life to enjoy in peace the comforts of affluence and the pleasing reminiscences of a great theatrical reputation.

Though having to make his way on the stage under the disadvantage resulting from the popular enthusiasm in favour of John Kemble, then in the zenith of his glory, Charles Young soon won a high position, and in some characters, more than divided the favour of the town with "Roscius" himself, upon whose model he fashioned his own style. In the delineation of Roman character Charles Young never was surpassed; and yet, it was in *Zanga*—the noble creation of Dr. Young's genius in "The Revenge," a character the very antithesis of *Brutus* or *Coriolanus*—that Young reaped his highest triumphs. That fiery part he made emphatically his own; in it he had neither a competitor, nor a rival. Never, certainly, was there a more magnificent tableau than Charles Young as the haughty descendant of the great Abdallah bestriding the corse of the slain *Alonzo*. It was our good fortune twice to witness unquestionably the finest exhibition that ever was or ever will be seen upon the stage, and that was Kean and Young, in the tragedy of "Othello," alternating the characters of *Othello* and *Iago*. Both were in their prime, and each put forth all his powers; and good judges, who were enchanted with the noble rivalry, never could determine to whom the palm was due in the character of the wily and malignant "ancient," though it was generally admitted that, taken all in all, Kean was the *Othello* of Shakspeare.

Nor was Young's dramatic talent confined to the creations of tragic muse. In high comedy he was an admirable performer: in proof whereof we may merely observe that playing against Charles Kemble's *Charles Surface* and *Captain Absolute*, he positively made *Joseph Surface* and *Falkland* really popular characters.

Mr. Young retired from the stage before either his physical or his mental powers showed symptoms of decay, and for some years before his death resided at Brighton, where he enjoyed the pleasure of mixing in good society. His death terminated a long and severe illness, which he bore with fortitude and resignation.—*Daily News*.

MADAME VESTRIS.

August 8th, at Grove Lodge, Fulham, aged 59, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Charles Mathews, better known as Madame Vestris.—Eliza Lucy Bartolozzi, born in London in the year 1797, was the daughter of the well-known engraver of

that name, and at an early age displayed an extraordinary talent for the acquisition of music and languages. She had, however, no intention of devoting herself to the profession of the stage until after her marriage with M. Armand Vestris, principal dancer and ballet-master at the King's Theatre, which took place on the 28th January, 1813. This union did not prove a happy one. Vestris was a vulgar profligate, who, finding the charms of his young wife might be made profitable on the stage, determined on bringing her before the public. The lady willingly consented, and, after receiving a few lessons in singing from Signor Corri, she made her *début* at the Italian Opera, on the 20th July, 1816, for her husband's benefit, as *Proserpina*, in Winter's opera of "*Il Ratto di Proserpina*," and had the good fortune to obtain the applause of the public and the approbation of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte in the part. Her histrionic talents were as yet but imperfectly developed, and it was soon discovered that she had been imprudently thrust into parts which she was inadequate to fill. She, therefore, at the close of the season of 1816, proceeded with her husband to Paris, where she appeared as *Proserpina*, at the Opera, and afterwards played in drama and tragedy at some of the French theatres. Having declined to accompany her husband to Naples, where he settled as a ballet-master, Madame Vestris returned to London in 1819, and entered into an engagement with Elliston for Drury Lane, where she made her first appearance in English opera, in the character of *Lilla*, in the "*Siege of Belgrade*." Here she speedily acquired great popularity. In the character of *Don Giovanni*, in "*Giovanni in London*," she took the town by storm, and filled the treasury of old Drury for many a night. Her fame was now established, and she continued to fascinate the public in London and at the principal metropolitan theatres for several years. In 1825 her husband died. Her London performances were now principally confined to Covent Garden, and she had begun to act in comedy as well as opera with much success. Her *Lydia Languish*, *Letitia Hardy*, and *Maria Darlington*, might be classed with her *Giovanni*, *Captain Macheath*, and *Apollo*, as favourites with the public. In 1829 she was at the zenith of her popularity, when she became the lessee and manager of the Olympic Theatre, and, collecting around her a first-rate little company, she commenced her speculation on the 3rd of January, 1830, with a drama, called "*Mary Queen of Scots*," the burlesque of "*Olympic Revels*," "*Mariette*," and "*Clarissa Harlowe*." The success which attended her elegant system of management in this "*boudoir theatre*," as it was called, is fresh in the memory of most playgoers. On the 7th of December, 1835, Mr. Charles J. Mathews made his first appearance as a public performer on these boards, in "*The Old and Young Stager*." A series of brilliant little pieces, from the pens of the most popular authors, sustained the fortunes of the house until the close of the season, on the 31st of May, 1838. In the month of August, in the

same year, Madame Vestris became Mrs. Charles Mathews, and immediately after sailed for America—leaving the Olympic under the direction of Mr. Planché—where they remained during the winter, returning to the Olympic on the 2nd of January, 1839. This, however, was her last season at the Olympic, for in September, 1839, she entered with Mr. Mathews on the management of Covent Garden Theatre. During their direction of this theatre, Mr. and Mrs. Mathews produced a succession of the most splendid novelties and important revivals; some artists, too, who have since risen to celebrity, made their first London appearance under their auspices. The speculation did not, however, prove a lucrative one, and they gave up the theatre at the close of their third season, in April, 1842. We next find Madame Vestris, with her husband, playing at Drury Lane; but, owing to a disagreement with Mr. Macready, they transferred their services to the Haymarket, where they made their first appearance on the 14th of November, 1843, in "The School for Scandal." They remained at the Haymarket, with occasional provincial trips, until the summer of 1845, when they seceded from that establishment, and in March, 1846, appeared at the Princess's Theatre, where they played until the following October. During the winter and spring of 1846-7 they were engaged in the provinces. Of her subsequent career, as directress of the Lyceum Theatre, during her husband's lesseeship of that theatre, which they rendered one of the most fashionable and elegant in the metropolis, we need say nothing; the events are so recent as to need no record here. Her last appearance in public was on July 24th, 1854, on the occasion of Mr. C. Mathews's benefit, when she played in the comedietta of "Sunshine through Clouds." She was buried at Kensal Green.—*Morning Post*.

MR. T. LEE.

August 10th, at the Hoop and Adze, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, Mr. Thomas Lee, the well-known Irish comedian.—He was formerly many years a member of the Theatres Royal, Covent Garden and Drury Lane, and the metropolitan theatres, and lately the proprietor of the Beckford's Head, Old-street, St. Luke's, and the Adam and Eve, St. Pancras. He had been in ill-health for two years past, but occasionally performed at the different theatres. He was a most kind and affectionate friend to his brethren in the profession in the hour of adversity, was loved and respected by all who knew him, and his death has occasioned great grief amongst his surviving relatives.

M. BAUMANN.

August 26th, in Albert-street, Regent's Park, aged 52, M. Jean François Baumann, the celebrated musician, whose per-

formances on the bassoon are well known to all frequenters of the Italian Opera and the Ancient Concerts.—M. Baumann was a Belgian by birth, and had resided in this country for a quarter of a century. As a performer of solos and an orchestral player, he was almost without an equal. To great purity of tone he added an executive faculty of marvellous skill. He has left a widow and one child.

SIGNOR CRIVELLI.

December 31st, in Upper Norton-street, Signor Crivelli.—He came to England in 1817 with his father, who was engaged as principal tenor at the King's Theatre. Since that time he dedicated himself to the professional teaching of singing, and soon gained a great name, which he retained to the last. Since the foundation of the Royal Academy of Music, in 1823, he had been the principal professor of singing at that institution; and almost all our present first-rate singers have been his pupils. He was much esteemed and beloved in private life.

PAINTERS.

M. L. DUCORNET.

March 10th, in France, aged 50, M. Louis César Joseph Ducornet.—He was born of humble and poor parents, and received his early instruction in drawing from a friend of the family, M. Wateau; the mayor of Lille perceiving his talent, obtained from that municipality a *bourse* of 300 francs in order to send the child to Paris, where he was placed in the *atelier* of Lethière. He enjoyed a pension of 1,200 francs during the reign of Charles X. Before 1830 he had painted the "Parting of Hector and Andromache," and several portraits. His chief productions are "Repentance," and the "Death of St. Mary Magdalene," which gained medals at Cambray, and his "Christ in the Sepulchre" (gold medal, 1845). In 1855 he exhibited his "Edith," a commission from the Emperor. He also gained several medals in provincial exhibitions. His father survives him; but in his old age he has had to rely for support on the sale of his son's paintings.

J. A. HERBERT, ESQ.

September 18th, at Muriac, in Auvergne, France, aged 22, from typhus fever, John Arthur Herbert, Esq., eldest son of John R. Herbert, Esq., R.A.—Mr. Herbert was educated at St. Mary's College, Oscott, under Cardinal Wiseman, and after leaving school studied painting under his father, with whom

he had spent between two and three years in France. He was the author of "Philip IV. of Spain Knighting Velasquez," one of the most admired pictures in the National Gallery this year (1856), and one which by its genuine feeling and historic truth attracted the special commendation of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who highly complimented Mr. Herbert on his son's success and promise of future distinction. The painting itself, we believe, was purchased by the ex-Lord Mayor (Sir F. Moon), being selected for his lordship by an academician whom he had commissioned to purchase the best cabinet picture in the exhibition.—(Abridged from the *Tablet*.)

M. P. DELAROCHE.

November 4th, at Paris, aged 59, Paul Delaroche, one of the most distinguished of the modern French school.—Though he had long been suffering, his death seems to have been quite unexpected. During the day he had been conversing with M. Horace Vernet, his father-in-law, with M. Goupil, and with one of his medical attendants, when suddenly, without the slightest movement, without a sigh, he bent his head—and expired. The immediate cause of dissolution was an affection of the heart.

Delaroche was one of the most remarkable of the remaining links between the present and the past period of French art. He was a pupil of Gros, who was a pupil of David, who first awakened French taste from the slumber in which it had indulged since the dying out of the great school of landscape-painters. David's sole merit consisted in arousing French artists to a sense of the beauty, correctness, and expression of the Greek and Roman forms. His fault was that he could not comprehend the essential difference between painting and sculpture. He threw nature aside, and fancied that a picture might be composed by introducing correct Greek or Roman outlines filled in with tame colour. But he exercised an influence on the French school which was transmitted through Gros to Delaroche, whose first efforts in painting betrayed the source of his inspiration. In the course of his career he has gradually thrown off the fetters imposed upon him by his early tuition, and is universally recognized as one who has done much to elevate French art to its present high position.

He was born in Paris in the year 1797. He studied hard, and took care not to rush too early into the lists with other artists, and expose himself to the disgrace of defeat, or the danger of obtaining a premature reputation. It was not until 1822 that he attracted public attention by his "Joas," now in the Luxembourg. From that time he rose in the estimation of the artistic world. He gained a prize in the exhibition of 1824, and it then became a subject of remark that he was displaying a freedom from conventionalities which marked inde-

pendence and individuality. "The Death of Annibale Caracci," brought forward in 1826, and "The Death of Queen Elizabeth," in 1827, displayed these qualities in a still stronger light. It may be noted here, that in these two pictures he gave evident proofs of his dissatisfaction with the bald colouring of the school of David. Not only was there greater harmony and richness, but there was more meaning in the colour itself. David used colour as an accessory simply to fill up a space; Delaroche saw that the great painters used it to convey sentiment; and put this knowledge into practice. His influence showed itself upon the rising generation of artists. He continued to augment his reputation by successive works always carefully painted, always true to the principles he had adopted, and almost always displaying marks of progression. In 1836 appeared "The Murder of the Duc de Guise," a cabinet picture. This is considered by many persons his masterpiece. It has the usual marks of care, high finish, purity of tone, and in fact all his technical merits; but it displays more imagination than is usual with him. It can seldom, in fact, be asserted that Delaroche shows much imagination in his compositions. He rarely catches hold of a circumstance which throws a broad suggestive light upon the details of his picture. He always pins you down to the details. The mind seldom gets a suggestion which awakes a crowd of thoughts in harmony with, but not identical with, the great impression to be conveyed. You never dream over Delaroche's pictures. The plain story that he wishes to tell is told with all the truth of which the painter is capable, but it raises no echo. Nevertheless, it must be confessed that he is always equal to what he undertakes. He conveys precisely what he intends to convey, without a single shortcoming. Above all, he is thoroughly intelligible. He does not idealize beauty like Raphael, or colour like Titian, or nooks of space like Rembrandt, or atmosphere like Claude, or room-furniture like Gerard Dow or Jan Steen. He gets, by dint of much thought we are inclined to believe, a strong common-sense view of an historical scene. He then brings to bear upon this all the technicalities of the art of which he is so great a master. He works with a conscientiousness rare amongst modern artists, and produces a work which, if not of the highest order of imagination, is yet effective, true, and artistic. A young student would find wonderful advantage in looking carefully over Delaroche's works in the order in which they were painted. He would be able to discover the influence which continual study had exercised over the painter's mind. He would trace the gradual alteration in the colouring, from the rough trowel-work and ignorance of harmony in his first works, to the smoothness, delicacy, and completeness of tone of the last. Above all, he would observe the influence which Delaroche's journey into Italy in 1834 had upon his subsequent productions. The simplicity, richness of colour, and, above all, the expression remarkable in the elder Italian compositions,

in spite of their inartistic grouping, produced a great effect upon him. This is remarkable, particularly in his "Saint Cecilia" and "Madonna." An industrious student should endeavour to account for these successive alterations and improvements in the artist's style. He would receive by such a process an invaluable lesson. Among the pictures by this painter which have obtained the most celebrity, we may mention "The Baptism of Clovis," and the "Coronation of Charlemagne at Rome," and his glorious groups with which he adorned the hemicycle of the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

The pictures by which he is best known in England are "The Sons of Edward IV. in the Tower," "Lord Strafford on his way to Execution," "Charles I. insulted in the Guard-room," and "Cromwell contemplating the Body of Charles I." Of these we think the two first-mentioned are immeasurably the best. The two last, although containing evidences of all the technical merits of Delaroche, fail, not from want of skill, but from want of imagination. The Cromwell is decidedly vulgar. He is short, squat, undignified. He shows nothing of the bearing for which he was so distinguished after he became remarkable for his great deeds. There is nothing visible of the grandeur of the man of intellect, of the conscious dignity of the successful soldier. The Charles I. is still less to our liking. The king is not merely patient, he is pusillanimous. He shows neither discomfort under his own physical disquiet, nor wonder at the cruelty and insolence of the soldiers, nor high-minded resignation under unavoidable misfortune. The prominent expression is simply insensibility.

The death of Delaroche is a great loss to the French school. Indeed, since 1837 he had exhibited nothing, and latterly he had retired altogether from the world. First he closed his studio, and then he declined to exhibit his pictures. He took no part in the Exhibition of 1855. At length he withdrew entirely to the circle of his relations, lived with his two children and his most intimate friends, and devoted to his art whatever time the incurable disease with which he was afflicted allowed him. Yet during this period of seclusion he produced works which we are assured equal, if they do not surpass, those which have attained to notoriety. Among these are mentioned, "Marie Antoinette before the Revolutionary Tribunal," a "Descent from the Cross," and "The Last Banquet of the Girondins." He has died in the maturity of his powers, with a reputation not only French but European. He leaves the world which he has delighted with his genius full of well-earned honours, and will be remembered by posterity as one of the most original painters of the day.—*Daily News*.

FOREIGN.

COUNT DE PRALORMO.

January 1st, at Turin, after a short illness, Count Charles Berando de Pralormo, Knight of the Order of the Annunciado and ex-Minister of State.—M. de Pralormo was appointed as Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Sardinia at Paris, in 1849, which post he quitted in 1851. Before coming to Paris, he had been for eight years Minister of the Interior under King Charles Albert. He was named senator in 1848, and after the promulgation of the constitution, was one of those who frankly adopted the new form of government. At the conferences which were opened at Milan, after the victory of the Austrians at Novara, the deceased was sent there, and his influence modified the terms which Austria wished to impose on the king.

M. VOROSMARTY.

January —, near Pesth, Bohemia, Michael Vörösmarty, the Hungarian Poet.—He was born in Weissemberg in 1800, and in early life devoted himself to tuition; in 1806 he went to Pesth to study philosophy, and in due time obtained his diploma as an advocate; but his taste and genius chalked out for him a different course.

In 1821 he published his first important work, "King Solomon," a tragedy for the legendary history of his native country, which was followed by his "King Sigismund," and "Kort." In 1826 he wrote a popular romantic poem, entitled "The Fairy Valley;" and in 1828 appeared an epic, "Eger u Erlau," descriptive of the defence of that place against the Turks in the sixteenth century. Some of his other poems, as "Cserholm," "Zulan Fusan," are well known, and his "Szozat" or "The Appeal," is termed the Hungarian Marseillaise. Many of his lyric effusions are translated by Sir J. Bowring in his interesting volume on the Magyar poets. He was also one of the authors of the Hungarian Dictionary and Grammar published by the Academy, and was a great admirer and critic of Shakspeare. He was actively engaged in the insurrection of 1848 and was a member of the Diet and ministerial party: his latter days, however, were passed in seclusion.

M. F. RUDE.

January —, aged 71, François Rude, one of the most eminent sculptors of France.—He was born at Dijon in 1784, and

in 1812 obtained the grand prize for sculpture at Rome. The Emperor Napoleon early noted his genius, and the sculptor was always a warm supporter of the imperial *régime*. The Restoration was consequently a period of obscurity to Rude, and it was not until after the Revolution of 1830 that his fame became widely known. In 1833 he obtained the cross of the Legion of Honour for his exquisite statue of the Neapolitan Fisherman. He was the principal artist employed by Mons. Thiers in 1836 to decorate the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, and his performance on that edifice, representing the departure of the republican armies to defend the soil of France in 1795, has proved a constant theme of admiration. The Grand Jury of the Exposition Universelle in 1855 assigned him a medal of honour.

PRINCE DE CORSINI.

January 6th, at Rome, aged 89, the Prince Don Tomaso Corsini.—He was born in 1767, and during his long life occupied many important diplomatic and political posts. At the time of his death he was councillor of state for the finances. He was buried in the splendid chapel of the Corsini at St. John de Lateran, in that city. The eldest son of the deceased, now Prince Corsini, is Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

M. DAVID.

January 6th, aged 65, M. David (d'Angers), the celebrated sculptor.—He executed the frieze of the Pantheon, and may be said to be the inventor of the colossal style of sculpture in France. His busts of Chateaubriand and Lord Byron are well known. He was the author of the monuments of General Foy and Marshal St. Cyr, in Père la Chaise; of the statue of Dr. Larrey, in Val de Grace, and of that of Philopœmen, in the Tuileries. He represented Angers in the Chamber of Deputies during the revolution of 1848. He was buried at Père la Chaise, and his funeral was attended by an extraordinary crowd of eminent men in the artistic, literary, and political world. Among the followers were the poet Béranger, General Cavaignac, and M. Villemain. The pall-bearers were alternately General Cavaignac, MM. Carnot, Goudchaux, Ambroise Thomas, Leon Halevey, Henri Lemaire, and several pupils of the deceased. M. Leon Halevey pronounced a funeral oration over the grave.

PRINCE PASKIEWITSCH.

February 1st, at Warsaw, aged 73, Ivan Fedorowitch Paskiewitsch, Prince of Warsaw, Count of Erivan, and Field-Marshal and General-in-Chief of the Russian army.—He was born at Pultowa on the 12th of May, 1782, and was consequently in his

74th year. At an early age he entered the corps of Pages, and after having distinguished himself by a brilliant course of study, was appointed a lieutenant in the Guard, and aide-de-camp to the Emperor Paul. In 1805 he made his first campaign as captain in an auxiliary corps, which was sent to the assistance of Austria against the French. In 1806, he served in the army acting against Turkey, and through the whole time occupied by that expedition—1807 to 1812—he was remarked for the exhibition of great military talents. The Prince was several times employed in missions to Constantinople. When hostilities with Turkey ceased in 1812, and war broke out between France and Russia, the grand army of Napoleon advanced into the heart of the Czar's dominions. General Paskiewitsch was appointed to the command of the 26th division of infantry, which formed part of the corps of Prince Bagration, and was present at the battles of Dachkofka, Soutanofka, Smolensko, and Moskowa. In 1813 he commanded in chief the blockade of Modlin. In the month of September of that year he was in the battle of Culm; in the following month, at that of Dresden, where he commanded the advanced guard; and then at Leipsic, where his conduct procured his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general. He was subsequently employed successively in the blockades of Magdeburg and Hamburg; in 1814 he was intrusted with the command of the 2nd division of Grenadiers, then in France, and at the battle of Arcis-sur-Aube he had a horse killed under him. On his return to Russia, in 1815, he married Mdle. Griboyédoff, a lady of noble family in Moscow. In 1817 he accompanied the Grand Duke Michael on his tour through Germany, Holland, and Italy, and on reaching home, in 1820, he was appointed a chief of a division of the Imperial Guard. When, in 1826, war broke out between Russia and Persia, Paskiewitsch was nominated second in command of the army of the Caucasus, at the special request of General Yermoloff, the general-in-chief. Here he rendered such important services, particularly at Elisavetpol, that he was presented by the Emperor Nicholas with a sword mounted in diamonds, and bearing the inscription—"To the Conqueror of the Persians at Elisavetpol." In the next year General Paskiewitsch succeeded Yermoloff in the chief command, which he retained till peace was concluded with the Shah on the 10th February, 1828. In the war with Turkey which followed, Paskiewitsch captured Kars and Erzeroum, and was marching upon Trebizond, when hostilities were put an end to by the signature of a treaty. The Polish insurrection was the next great occasion on which Marshal Paskiewitsch distinguished himself. Having succeeded to the command on the death of General Diebitsch, he signally defeated the Poles and captured Warsaw—services for which he was raised to the dignity of Prince of Warsaw, with the title of highness, and the power of transmitting it to his heirs. He was, moreover, appointed viceroy of the kingdom of Poland,

which he held till his death. He re-appeared twice subsequently in command of an army; first, in the Hungarian war, when Russia sent troops to aid Austria; and, secondly, in 1853, at the siege of Silistria, where he received a contusion which compelled him to retire. It is said that he did not approve of the aggression of Russia on this occasion, and that all along he was in favour of peace. His death is stated to have removed the last obstacle that stood in the way of great changes in the administration of the kingdom of Poland. His funeral took place at Warsaw on March 4th with great ceremony, but his remains were afterwards interred, according to his wish, in the village of Twanowka, part of his estate, and situated near the fortress of Twangorod. A combined regiment of Cossacks and of the line, by the emperor's order, escorted the body, and during the nine days' mourning which was ordered in Poland, all the theatres were closed. It is said that the Czar wished Prince Paskiewitsch to have a public funeral, and awarded 36,000 roubles for the purpose; but that his widow and family begged that they might bury the deceased at their own expense, and that the 36,000 roubles might be distributed among the poor of Warsaw. The death of the prince was followed on the 15th of May by that of his princess.

As to the source of the greatness of the deceased prince, the French *Journal du Loiret* contains an anecdote which possesses a certain interest:—"He had a pensioner in Paris, an old woman living in the Faubourg Montmartre, to whom he paid a sum of 200 roubles a year, the cause of which pension was as follows:—In the year 1815 the allied sovereigns were present on the Place de la Concorde at a religious ceremony, performed in the way of thanksgiving for the success of their arms. Round the temporary altar was raised a platform, upon which were crowded between 40,000 and 50,000 Russians in uniform (says the journal I quote from); the allied sovereigns, the Czar Alexander in the middle, occupied the stone balcony of the hotel of the Minister of Marine. At the topmost step of the platform above mentioned stood Major-General Paskiewitsch, who amused himself with examining the assembled crowd through an opera-glass. All at once his eye fell upon a young woman, who was evidently striving, might and main, to penetrate into the arena of reserved places; and, recognizing in her the handsome Adèle P—, then an actress of the Variétés, he despatched an aide-de-camp to facilitate her progress, and then descended the platform himself to assist in placing her. When she was placed, Paskiewitsch prepared to regain his place at the top, but had no sooner tried to remount the steps, than the upper part of the platform, overloaded with human beings, gave way, and a very large number of persons, but especially officers, were killed and severely wounded. Paskiewitsch immediately said that fate had taken the shape of Mademoiselle Adèle P—, and had preserved him from a violent death. That same evening he paid the young actress a

visit, and begged her to accept a magnificent diamond as a mark of his gratitude. It is singular that, not only did this young girl in an indirect way influence Paskiewitsch's personal safety, but she was indirectly the cause of his fortune. Alexander, then under the rule of the famous Madame Krudener, heard the story, and was convinced that a man so manifestly lucky as this must be brought about himself, and employed in the service of the empire; accordingly he conferred an important command upon him at once, and from that hour his career went on more brilliantly every day; and our readers may, perhaps, recollect the speech made to him by Nicholas, when, early in the present war, the Czar said he was anxious for his services:—"I do not want your talent [I do not believe he ever had any]: I want your luck." It seems that while the Russian officer marched from dignity to dignity, and from distinction to distinction, poor Adèle P— went slowly down hill; and at last, in the year 1831, just at the moment when Paskiewitsch had been named Prince of Warsaw, she was compelled to leave the stage, and fell into oblivion, and then into positive distress. She bethought her then of the general who, in 1815, had told her she was his 'luck,' and, as a last resource, wrote to Prince Paskiewitsch, telling him of her actual state. In answer, from St. Petersburg, she received 100 roubles, and a letter informing her she should every six months receive the same sum. The promise was strictly kept; and upon her £34 or £35 per annum she lived for many years, having only died eight or nine months since."

M. DONIZETTI.

February 10th, at Pera, after a long and painful illness, M. Donizetti, brother of the celebrated composer.—He was generally esteemed and respected by all classes, and displayed great skill and ingenuity in training the Turks and forming their military bands, which had attained to considerable proficiency in the musical art. He had amassed a large fortune, and had been pensioned off by the Sultan a short time before his death, with the rank of pacha.—*Home News*.

THE VICOMTE D'ARLINCOURT.

February 13th, at Paris, M. le Vicomte d'Arlincourt, the well-known author of "Le Renégat," "Le Solitaire," "Ipsiboe," and other romances written in the style originated by M. de Chateaubriand.—M. le Vicomte belonged to the *ancien régime* in all his ways. In his "accost" there was a mixture of Byronic sadness and mystery, and of the most flowery and elaborate courtesies ever circulated in the most ceremonious circles of the Faubourg. His personal graces, aided with rouge, pearl powder, and all that the hairdresser's art could do, and decked

out with a magnificent display of jewels and orders, was no less remarkable. Some years ago M. d'Arlincourt travelled in England, and wrote a book on "The Three Kingdoms," which of its kind was a veritable curiosity. His passage through the society of a London season—made delightful to himself by the persuasion that in every house there was a copy of "Le Solitaire," and that very beautiful *Mess* had the sublimest passages of that romance by heart,—his confusion of persons, places, and celebrities,—his melancholy and aristocratic toleration of our social want of finish,—and the wonderful compliments addressed by him with tongue and pen to such of our imaginative writers as he fancied were worthy of sunning themselves in his smile—are all so many curiosities belonging to a bygone world, which, we imagine, cannot be reproduced. Curious, however, as was his literature, and wondrous as was his demeanour, M. le Vicomte d'Arlincourt was an upright and honourable gentleman, in meaning kindly and courteous.—*Home News*.

BARON VON BIELA.

February 18th, at Venice, aged 73, the Baron Von Biela, the celebrated astronomer.—Wilhelm, Baron von Biela, a major in the Austrian army, was born in 1782. In the year 1826, whilst quartered with his regiment at Josephstadt, in Bohemia, he made the discovery of the comet which was called after him. Having retired from the army, he spent the last years of his life in the study of astronomy.

HEINRICH HEINE.

February 18th, at Paris, aged 57, after lying on a sick-bed during eight years, with the mind, fancy, and wit still living in a paralyzed body, Heinrich Heine, one of the most celebrated German writers of our time.—His writings are well known to all students of German literature, and his reputation is European. But it may be doubted if he ever did justice to his remarkable gifts. His stores of fancy, tenderness, and deep thought were traversed by a vein of sarcasm which spared no one, and a spirit of mockery which respected nothing. Hence, with all the grace of his verse and the brilliancy of his prose, his works are not likely to maintain that place hereafter to which the genius they develop would be otherwise entitled.

To use the language of a contemporary sketch:—"The announcement of the death of Heine will not perhaps produce a great effect upon old Europe, but it will cause many a throb in the breast of young Germany. Heine represented young Germany in its most brilliant phase. Although he tried most earnestly, during the few last years of his life, to transform himself into a Frenchman—to become the representative of French forms of thought in art and literature—he never suc-

ceeded. The old Teutonic character still clung to him, and was visible through all the coverings with which he thought he had concealed it by the adoption of the mad doctrines of the New-Hegelians. To the English reader Heine is almost unknown. To the great mass of the English public, he would be utterly unintelligible. Nevertheless, to those who would wish to obtain an insight into the working of the intellect of the young Germany of a few years back, Heine is a noteworthy personage. He exercised an influence over the minds of the young Germans of education in his day, certainly not inferior to that which Byron exerted over the British youth of his time. It would be unfair, however, to compare the influence of Byron with that of the apostles of young Germany. Let one of the distinguished of the latter speak for himself. Marr, who represents the new faith in its greatest intensity, thus speaks of the intention of himself and his associates:—'To attack, irrespective of all consequences, not only existing institutions in church and state, but church and state themselves; to make workmen the enemies of God; to inflame them against all existing relations; to annihilate all feelings of religion.' 'The transcendental consciousness of God,' says the same author, 'is the cornerstone of our whole worm-eaten society. So long as men cling even by a filament of thought on Heaven, there will be no salvation on earth.'

"It may be said that Heine did not advocate views like these in all their nakedness. He confessed in his later years, that monarchy might be the best form of government, and that something might be said in favour of religion. But he had educated the mind of young Germany before he made these confessions, and the evil that he effected was never to be cured by his later writings.

"He was born in 1799, at Düsseldorf, of Jewish parents; at the age of twenty-six, he recanted his faith, and professed the Christian religion. Nothing that he ever said or did can lead us to the conclusion that the recantation meant anything more than a determination to get rid of the disabilities which Judaism inflicted upon its professors in Germany. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, he betook himself to Paris, but he seemed soon to sicken of republican ideas. He gave up his rôle of politics, and flung himself with enthusiasm into the pursuits of literature. His poems, published between 1830 and 1834, are without doubt the most original productions of modern German literature. They are fantastic in the highest sense of the word. They deal with the most grotesque, and occasionally, the most awful of ideas. They treat all the ordinary laws of rhythm with contempt, and yet have a strange melody of their own. Their effect in Germany was remarkable. They led the soul of young Germany captive, and the country is only slowly recovering from their demoralizing effects. It is well, perhaps, for the rising generation of Europe, that Heine is untranslatable. His style is so peculiarly his own, that it can be imitated in no

other language. We should as soon venture to translate a song of Burns into language of a drawing-room at the West-end, as to offer a version of one of Heine's lyrics. He died after having exercised an influence over the mind of his countrymen which will be felt for years, and which it will require a genius equal to his own to counteract."

PRINCE DE TORELLA.

The Prince of Torella lately died at Naples, in a very sudden and melancholy manner. He had passed the evening at the house of one of his friends, and on his return home was found dead in his carriage. He had died of an apoplectic seizure. The Prince was the head and representative of one of the branches of the ancient house of Caracciolo, which has been established so many centuries in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and which has produced a succession of persons illustrious as warriors, cardinals, and popes.—*Illustrated Times*, February 28th.

LA COMTESSE CAUMONT LA FORCE.

February 23rd, murdered by her man-servant, A. Baumann, a native of Mecklenburg, the Countess Caumont la Force.—The murderer was tried in the following April before the Court of Assize of the Seine, and being found guilty, was condemned to imprisonment, with hard labour, for life. It appeared in evidence, that his mistress having found fault with him for some trifling cause, a violent altercation ensued; and bursting into a paroxysm of rage, he rushed on the countess, strack her a furious blow with his clenched fist on the head, which knocked her senseless to the ground, and then taking her up when in that state, flung her on a heap of manure. After a while, seeing that she remained without motion, he carried the body into a stable, placed it under a heap of litter, and, after pressing the straw on it, threw a number of pieces of wood over all, and set fire to them.

The following sketch of the family of Caumont la Force will be read with interest:—The lordship of La Force, situate in Perigord, gave its name to two branches of the house of Caumont, which derives its origin from that country. It was first possessed by Jacques Nompar de Caumont from his mother, Philippa de Beauvil de la Force. It was raised to a marquissate in 1609 by Henri IV., and into a duchy by Louis XIII., in 1637. Jacques Nompar de Caumont, first duke of La Force, peer and marshal of France, who was born about 1559, was son of François de Caumont, who fell in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, on the 24th of August, 1572. Several versions have been given as to the place where this sanguinary event occurred, and as to the circumstances under which the youngest of the children of Caumont escaped death. Some writers pretend that

it was at the Louvre that the murder was effected, while others as positively assert that it was at the Hotel de la Force, opposite the church of St. Paul. This hotel had originally belonged to the brother of St. Louis, Charles d'Anjou, who became king of Naples and Sicily. In 1292, it passed into the hands of Charles de Valois and the Counts d'Alençon. Charles VI., who before his insanity passed his time in tournaments and carousals, regarded this habitation with an envious eye, as, from its being close to the Clôture Sainte Catherine, it was very convenient for his exercises of chivalry, and to repose himself after his combats. His desire was expressed to Pierre d'Alençon, who offered his palace and its dependencies to the king. Charles VI. deigned to accept them all by letters patent of the 26th May, 1390. After his death the hotel passed into the hands of the kings of Navarre, and at a later period into those of the Counts de Tancarville. Cardinal de Meudon afterwards became proprietor of it, and commenced rebuilding it in 1553, the works, however, not being completed by him, but by the Chancellor de Birague. At the death of the latter, in 1583, Antoine de Roquelaure purchased the hotel, and afterwards sold it to François d'Orléans de Longueville, Count de St. Pol. It was afterwards purchased by Chavigny, and by him given as a dowry to his daughter, who married the Duke de Caumont la Force. At that time it changed its name for that of Hôtel de la Force. It afterwards became the property of Mademoiselle Toupenel, and in 1780 it was purchased by order of Louis XVI. and converted into a prison, which was demolished about two years ago. The Caumont who had so miraculously escaped the massacre of the Protestants became the friend of Henri IV., whose confidence he always enjoyed. He was in the carriage with that monarch when the attempt was made on his life in the Rue de la Ferronnerie. During the first years of the reign of Louis XIII., some subjects of discontent removed De Caumont from the court. He was afterwards reconciled to the king, and made a marshal of France. He was sent in quality of lieutenant-general into Piedmont, where he distinguished himself on several occasions. He died at Bergerac on the 10th of May, 1652, at the age of 93. His direct descendants played important parts in state affairs up to 1764, when the family became extinct in the person of Armand Nompur de Caumont, sixth duke of la Force, who left his titles to the second dual branch, which now exists, and which was then represented by Bernard de Caumont, who, in 1757, married his cousin, the daughter of the Count de Béarn, and, by Olympe de Caumont, heiress of the first branch. The family of Caumont la Force—one of the most distinguished of the French nobility—has constantly rendered eminent services to the country. Count Augustus de Caumont la Force, now a senator, is the brother of the Marquis de la Force. He married Mademoiselle Antoine de Celle, daughter of the Count de Celle, formerly Belgian ambassador. This family is allied to those of

Lagrange, Valence, Genlis, Marshal Gérard, &c. Madame de Genlis, in her "Memoirs," speaks of two girls, Pulchérie and Antonine; and it is the latter who became Madame de Caumont la Force, and was the victim of the late murder.

COUNT MAGAWLY.

March 4th, at Parma, by the hand of an assassin, Valerio Count Magawly Ceratti, Inspector-General of Prisons in that city, and late of Temora, in the King's County, where he resided for several years, fulfilling the ordinary duties of an Irish country gentleman, as a magistrate and a grand juror.—On the evening of the day above mentioned, as the count was walking home from the theatre, accompanied by his wife and sister, he was suddenly set upon by two young beardless ruffians, armed with pointed files. The courage and devotedness of his wife freed him from one of the assassins; he fell, however, by the hand of the other, a scion of the "Young Italy" party. The pretext of the murder was, that two of the twenty ruffians who were confined in the Central Prison, of which he was inspector, for their connection with the assassination of the Prince of Parma, in July, 1854, having lately made their escape, and the irons of four other prisoners, having been found sawn asunder, the rules of the prison, which had been relaxed in their favour, were again put in force. The true reason is the system of intimidation exercised upon every prominent person in that unfortunate country, upon every possible pretext.

The Magawly family—of whom the late count was the last resident in these countries—are noticed in Sir Bernard Burke's recent edition of the Peerage, amongst the British subjects enjoying titles of foreign nobility with the assent of our sovereign, as a family of great antiquity in Ireland, where they are styled "Princes of Calry," in the counties now known as Meath and Westmeath, and where they were proprietors of large estates until the reign of William and Mary, when, remaining firm in their allegiance to James II., the greater portion of those lands came within the grasp of the escheator. In 1624, the Emperor Charles VI. conferred upon Field-Marshal Philip Henry Magawly (who married Margaret d'Este of Austria), the dignity of Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and the rank and privileges of a grandee of Spain. Francis Philip, the father of the late count, married in 1808, Clara, only child of Giuseppe, Count Mazzuchini, and Guida Bono, daughter and sole heiress of the Count Ceratti, of Parma. He was accredited in 1812, envoy from Pope Pius VII. to Napoleon, and was subsequently Regent of the duchies of Parma and Placentia until those states were apportioned to the ex-Empress Maria Louisa in 1815; he was her prime minister until 1823, and was also chamberlain to Francis I. of Austria, who

conferred many favours upon him. In 1824, he returned to Ireland, and took up his residence at his family mansion of Temora, in the King's County, where he lived until his death in 1835, when he was succeeded by his eldest son Valerio, the late count.

In 1845, unfortunately for himself, this lamented gentleman returned to Italy, where the services of his family were at once appreciated and rewarded; he held the responsible position of Mayor of Parma, with the rank of major in the army, during the eventful year of 1848. He was afterwards appointed chamberlain to the Archduchess Regent, and director of the Central House of Detention. His remains were interred on the 9th inst. in the Church of the Holy Trinity at Parma, the last resting-place of the Ceratti family.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

J. F. WAHLBERG.

March 6th, aged 44, J. F. Wahlberg, the Swedish explorer and naturalist, well known for his travels in South Africa in 1843.—He was killed by an elephant on the border of a river about 200 miles north-east of Lake Ngami, probably the river Tarnunakle of Livingstone. His collections have been sent to the Cape. His companion, Mr. Green, has ascended the Tloghe as far as Libebe, 100 miles to the south of which he was forced to leave his boat on account of the rapids. M. Wahlberg, who was a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Stockholm, had returned to his native land in 1844, but the indomitable desire to make new discoveries in natural history led him to revisit Southern Africa in 1854. Endowed with profound knowledge in zoology and botany, M. Wahlberg, being especially characterised by a modest and unassuming manner, was truly beloved by all those who knew him, and his death occasioned general sorrow throughout Sweden.

HON. O. HOFFMAN.

May 1st, at New York, aged 62, the Hon. Ogden Hoffman, late Attorney-General for the state of New York.—His father was one of the most eminent American lawyers, and had held the same post before him. Mr. Hoffman was educated at Columbia College, and served in the navy in the war between America and this country, and was taken prisoner. At the establishment of peace, he was admitted to the American bar, and practised in Goshen, Orange County, New York, till 1826, when he removed to New York, which city he represented in the Legislature of the State and subsequently in Congress. He held the post of Attorney-General for New York from November, 1853, till January, 1856. He was a most eloquent and powerful advocate, and bore the highest possible character in private life. He was twice married, and his second wife survives him.

M. V. ARNAUD.

May 3rd, at Lyons, France, died Monsieur Victor Arnaud, in his 68th year.—He was member of the Conseil Général of the Rhone, and also a member of the Legion of Honour. He had suffered from a protracted illness; but the immediate cause of his death was a cancer in the region of the chest.

M. ADOLPHE ADAM.

May 3rd, at Paris, suddenly from congestion of the brain, Monsieur Adolphe Adam, aged 53.—M. Adam was one of the most popular and voluminous composers of whom the French stage could boast. After producing a variety of ballets, vaudevilles, and operettas at minor theatres he made his *début* at the Opera Comique, with a one act opera, "Pierre et Catherine," which was successful; and from that time his reputation was insured. Few musicians have evinced such extraordinary facility as M. Adam, who would often be engaged on two or three operas and a ballet simultaneously. This facility, however, was his bane; and it is probable that, from among his numerous works, only three are likely to outlive their author long—the charming little opera of the "Châlet," the "Postillon de Longumeau," and the ballet of "Giselle" which last (as well as the "Diable à Quatre") was composed for Carlotta Grisi. Besides supplying every theatre in Paris with incessant contributions, M. Adam invaded the church, and wrote several masses and other sacred compositions. Add to all this, he was successively musical *feuilletoniste* for the *Constitutionnel* and the *Assemblée Nationale*, as well as being a constant contributor to other papers. In 1847 M. Adam joined to his other avocations that of Director of the Théâtre Lyrique, where he lost a large part of his fortune. He was, moreover, Professor of Composition at the Conservatoire, and member of the Institute. The variety of his occupations was really astonishing, and his industry prodigious. He was an amiable as well as a clever man, and a large circle of friends will regret his loss. A more active life than his was possibly never spent; but it is equally possible that had he attempted less he might have done much more for his art and for his own enduring fame. M. Adolphe Adam was buried at Montmartre on the 5th May. A vast crowd of authors, actors, and amateurs, besides several members of the Institute, of which body the deceased was a member, followed the corpse to the Montmartre cemetery. Auber and Halévy were among the pall-bearers. Several funeral orations were pronounced over the grave on behalf of the Institute, the United Society of Authors, the Dramatic Authors, the Conservatoire, and the Choral Associations. In

the evening the lyric theatres were closed, with the exception of the Opera, where the "Corsaire" was performed for the benefit of M. Adam's widow.

M. AUGUSTIN THIERRY.

May 22nd, at Paris, aged 59, Monsieur Augustin Thierry, the historian of the Norman Conquest.—Born at Blois, of poor and humble parents, in 1796, amid the din of the French Revolution, he raised himself by his own industry and persevering inquiry to the rank of the first historians of the nineteenth century. Having passed through his studies with marked success at the college of his native town, he came to Paris as a youth of sixteen, entered the normal school of that city, and having spent a year or two as tutor in a provincial institution, returned to the French metropolis in 1814, a time when the nation was oscillating between the empire of Napoleon and the sovereignty of the Bourbons. Unpledged to any particular form of government as abstractedly the best, and hating alike revolutionary tyranny and the prevalent fashion of "aping" the British constitution, Augustin Thierry, in his own words, "yearned for a future, though he knew not what it was—for liberty in the shape of a government embracing the greatest possible amount of individual guarantees with the least possible amount of administrative action."

It was not long before his natural ardour and enthusiasm led him to embrace the doctrines of the Socialist teacher, St. Simon, to whom he became warmly attached. The connexion, however, was temporary, the disciple soon rebelled against the gloomy and despotic views of his master, and in 1817, abandoning St. Simon, Thierry betook himself to journalism. His first connexion was with the *Censeur Européen*, then edited by MM. Comte and Dunoyer. In this journal M. Thierry first commenced those historical treatises which were destined to render his name of world-wide fame.

The historical literature of France at this time was much like the traditionary stories of Rome under the kings, before the appearance of Niebuhr—based, that is, on poetic lays and chivalrous traditions. A century before, the Abbé Dubois had endeavoured, but without success, to combat the high aristocratic and patrician theory of early French history. To the fallacies of Boullainvilliers he replied with fallacies of his own, and consequently he made no impression on the popular mind. It was otherwise with Augustin Thierry. He commenced by giving in the *Censeur* a sketch of the revolutions of England from the Norman invasion down to the reign of Charles, drawing out the gradual subjection of the Saxon to the Norman race, and the final amalgamation of the double element in one nation. These were collected in a volume, and published in 1825, entitled "Histoire de la Conquête d'Angleterre par les Normands." On the suppression of the *Censeur*

he continued in the *Courrier Français* a similar series of sketches, which were republished in 1827, in a separate form, under the title of "Lettres sur l'Histoire de France."

The appearance of such works as the above, and from the pen of an unknown writer scarcely thirty years of age, created a profound sensation in Parisian society; but the high reputation which they gained for their author was dearly purchased by the loss of sight. Armand Carrel, however, soon afterwards joined him as secretary, and, relieved by his assistance, our author engaged in a plan for writing, in concert with Monsieur Mignet, a great national history, but subsequently abandoned the attempt.

In 1830, the French Institute elected Thierry a member of the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres. Not long after this a nervous malady was superadded to the loss of sight under which he already laboured, and ended in a paralytic affection of the limbs. Still, bereft of sight, and prostrated in body, he continued to exert the full vigour of his active mind upon his favourite studies. "The blind man," writes his biographer, Hazlitt, after paying him a visit, "knows everything, recollects everything; that which he has not seen with the eyes of the body, he has seen with the eyes of the spirit. Like Milton, he is acquainted with all the European languages. Never has his great mind striven with more vivid brilliancy than since (to use his own expression) he has 'made friends with darkness;' never has his march over the difficult grounds of history been made with a firmer and more assured step than when, as now, he is guided on his way by the brightness of the inward light alone."

Passing his time from 1831 to 1836 between Vesoul and the baths of Luxeuil, he occupied himself partly in revising for the press his two great works already mentioned, and partly in collecting into a volume the various productions of his early youth. These were published in 1834, under the title of "Dix Ans des Etudes Historiques." Full of his desire to complete the account of the Germanic invasion, he commenced in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in 1833, a series of letters giving an exact picture of the civil, political, and religious life of France in the sixth century. These papers were republished in 1835, under the title of "Récits des Temps Mérovingiens," and obtained for their author, from the Academie Française, the prize of £400, founded by Baron Gobert. During the same year he was invited by M. Guizot to Paris, for the purpose of assisting in the compilation of a great national work, the history of the French people, as distinct from the nobility and clergy, drawn from the archives of each town and village. This grand idea, however, has never yet been carried out, but it would seem one well worthy of the consideration of the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

It is, however, by his "Conquest of England by the Normans" (which was rendered into most delightful English a few

years since by W. Hazlitt, and is about to be republished by Mr. H. G. Bohn,) that the name of Thierry will always be best known in England. In this work he exhibits in detail the struggles which in England followed the Norman Conquest—struggles between the invaders and the conquered race—and pursues them, through their long wars and hostile separation, down to a period when “one sole nation, one common language, one uniform legislation,” was formed by the intermixture of races, manners, wants, and dialects. It may be of interest to our readers to learn that the scene of this great drama is not confined to England only, but extends to France, and even to Ireland; but we may here be allowed to remark that the historian is yet to come who will draw out on an equally philosophic plan the gradual conquest of Ireland by its Saxon invaders, and the various attempts which have been made to fuse the inhabitants of the two islands into one sympathetic mass. It may also be of interest to our readers to be informed that, although in his introduction to his “Norman Conquest,” he speaks most disparagingly of the Papal power as exercised in Europe during the middle ages, and even professes a sympathy for “various national Churches which the Holy See has stigmatised as heretical or schismatic,” yet in his last moments a more religious spirit came over him. We are informed that shortly before his death he repeated with much emotion the hymn “Adoro te devotè, latens Deitas,” and (we believe) received with calmness and composure the last rites and sacraments of the church. His worldly philosophy, it would seem, forsook him on his deathbed, but only in order to be replaced by faith.

His biographer, Hazlitt, sums up the character of Augustine Thierry by saying that he was “the founder of a new and philosophic school of historical research, creating in the annals of France a glorious trace that will never be effaced; for no historian, ancient or modern, has exhibited in a higher degree than himself that deep human sense which is the very soul of history.”

In 1831 M. Thierry married Mademoiselle Julie de Quarangal, a lady of a distinguished Breton family, who survives him, having for five-and-twenty years watched over his failing health with the devotion of an heroic wife. She was a woman endowed with those rare faculties which qualified her to take a direct and active part in all the literary labours of her husband. She showed great powers both of thought and expression in several pieces which appeared from her pen in the “Revue des Deux Mondes,” under the signature of Philippe de Mowelle; and she is also known as the authoress of another charming production, entitled “Adelaide; or, Memoires d'une Fille.” A surviving brother of the subject of our memoir is M. Amadée Thierry, himself a great historian. Every one who is conversant with French literature has read his “Histoire des Gaulois;” and society at large may well lament that his important

occupations in the administration of his country have prevented him hitherto from devoting himself more entirely to the service of literature.—*Tablet*.

COUNT DE BOMBELLES.

June 2nd.—“Two days ago,” writes the Paris correspondent of *Le Nord*, “there died at Versailles, in complete obscurity, a personage who has a name in history—Count de Bombelles, who, after Napoleon I. and the Count de Niepperg, was the third husband of Marie Louise.” This is indeed a graduated scale of husbands.

M. A. BERTINI.

June 19th, in London, aged 75, Auguste Bertini, the eminent composer and musician.—He was born at Lyons, in 1780, and his father, being a musician of repute, gave him a thorough musical training from his earliest childhood. At the age of eight, Auguste Bertini was considered so remarkable a performer on the pianoforte that he travelled with his father for the purpose of giving concerts, visiting the principal towns of the south of France, and from thence London, where he played at the Hanover-square Rooms with much success; and his father having taken up his abode in the above named metropolis, the youthful performer commenced his career as a teacher at the age of ten. He subsequently visited Belgium, Holland, and Paris, where he remained for some years teaching and publishing some pianoforte compositions, and was elected member of “La Société des Enfants d’Apollon.” Shortly after, he wrote an opera for the Théâtre Faydeau. A. Bertini then visited Naples, where he made a sojourn of nine years, still teaching and composing. Here he wrote a second opera, “Una Visita à Bedlam” (represented on the 20th of January, 1824, at the Teatro Real del Fondo), replete with charming and original melodies. It was during his stay in Naples that he invented his phonological system for learning to read music at first sight, but he did not publish it till his return to England, in 1830. The work was originally in the French language; but the author, with the assistance of his friend Colonel Hawker, having translated the book into English, it was presented to the public in that language, and has since, by its intrinsic worth, gained a reputation which bids fair for its being universally adopted as the best, quickest, and surest mode of acquiring music. His pianoforte compositions are numerous. He is also the inventor of “La Hygmatographie,” or manner of conversing by means of musical sounds, and of a new system of notation, “La Mélographie.” The genius of this remarkable man was not solely confined to his art, for we find that in the year 1809 he published, in Paris, a “Plan de l’Achève-

ment du Louvre," which was pronounced by one of the first architects of that capital to be one of the best that had appeared, and numbering, we believe, no less than twenty-four editions. Auguste Bertini, both as a private and professional man, bore the highest character for honour and integrity.

FLORESTAN, PRINCE OF MONACO.

June 22nd, at Paris, aged 71, Tancred Florestan Roger Louis Grimaldi, reigning Prince of Monaco, and Duke de Valentinois.—He was the son of Honoré IV., Prince of Monaco, and was born in 1785; he succeeded, on his brother's death, in 1841. In 1816, he married the Princess Marie Louise Caroline Gabrielle Gibert de Lanertz, by whom he had one son and one daughter. An interesting account of the principality of Monaco, and the family of Grimaldi is to be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1842, December, 1832, and October, 1834. The principality, which is said to have come into the hands of the Grimaldis in the tenth century, is situated on the confines of France and Sardinia, and was placed under the protection of the latter kingdom by the definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris, in 1814. Two of the towns belonging to Monaco were seized and occupied by the King of Sardinia in 1848; but, in 1854, the deceased prince made an effort to recover them, and more recently proposed to France to replace the Sardinian garrison at Monaco by French troops.

GENERAL RUDIGER.

June 22nd, at Karlsbad, of dropsy, General Rudiger, a distinguished Russian officer.—He took an active part in the campaign that ended in the peace of Adrianople, and the destructive treaty of Nukiar Skilessia, by which Turkey became the bond slave of the Czar; and two years ago was gloriously repulsed on the Danube by Omar Pasha. His body was embalmed and brought back to Russia, which he served so well when living, and where, therefore, his bones should rest in an honoured grave. Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., attended the religious obsequies in the Calvinistic Kirk.

M. FORTOUL.

July 7th, at Ems, whither he had gone for the sake of the baths, aged about 50, M. Fortoul, Minister of Public Instruction in France.—He was, during many years of his life, a journalist, and like many other men now in power, he was a member of that supposed impracticable sect, the St. Simonians. In early life he distinguished himself greatly at the university, and he was successively appointed professor of literature at Toulouse and Aix. He was a native of the extreme south of France. His birth-place was Digne, in the department of the

Basses Alpes. The fame of his liberal principles procured him a seat in the National Assembly of 1848. He was, nevertheless, among the earliest unconditional adherents of Louis Napoleon, by whose order he was honoured with a public funeral.

The *Constitutionnel* pays the following tribute to his memory:—"M. Fortoul attained his high position by his own talent and exertions. After beginning his career by the publication of literary works of signal merit, he devoted himself to serious studies, and attained all the university honours step by step. As professor of literature at the Faculty of Toulouse he greatly distinguished himself as a lecturer, and was afterwards appointed dean of the Faculty of Arts, as a well-merited reward for his university labours. It was his popularity and superior talent as a professor that pointed out M. Fortoul to the choice of the electors after the revolution of 1848; and the courage and intelligence displayed by him in the republican assemblies cannot be forgotten. He was always to be found on the side of common sense and justice, and the noble attitude which he then assumed drew on him the attention of the prince who governed France as president of the republic. Amid the general blindness of parties, M. Fortoul was one of the first to perceive where safety could alone be found when anarchy seemed so threatening in the political horizon. On his appointment to the ministry of public instruction M. Fortoul soon displayed administrative talent of a high order. In a situation which appeared to be surrounded by so many difficulties at the outset, as it was in reality, the new minister, by his justice and firmness, found means of conciliating things that seemed altogether irreconcilable. The ministry of M. Fortoul will form one of the most honourable pages of the contemporary history of the university. As a professor, author, deputy, and minister, M. Fortoul has run a brilliant career, and, what is still better, a useful one; on all these grounds it may be said that the minister of public instruction carries with him to the tomb, so prematurely opened, the universal regret of his countrymen."

DUCHESS DE MONTEBELLO.

July 8th, at Paris, the Duchess de Montebello.—Her funeral obsequies took place at the church of the Foreign Missions. The emperor was represented on the occasion by the Duke de Conegliano. Marshals Magnan and Canrobert were present, as well as a crowd of persons of rank and note. The sons of the deceased were the chief mourners. After the funeral service the body was removed to the cemetery at Montmartre, where the family burial-place is situated.

PRINCE CHARLES DORIA.

A letter from Rome announces the death of Prince Charles Doria, who every year was accustomed to distribute a sum of

40,000 francs in alms. He was a *saccone*, and, not content with what he gave himself, he used to go barefooted, dressed in coarse sackcloth with a thick cord round his waist, about the streets, imploring charity from the passers-by for the poor. — *Galignani*, July 11.

LUIGI CANINA.

October 17th, at Florence, aged 61, Luigi Canina, the most eminent architect and archæological writer of his day.—Luigi Canina was born at Casale, in Piedmont, on October 24th, 1795, of respectable parentage; his father, a lawyer and notary, placed him at the age of ten years, as a boarder at the College of Valence, then under the direction of his uncle, Vincent Canina. He studied here seven years, and made great proficiency, especially in mathematics. On leaving college, in 1812, he joined, as a volunteer, the French corps of engineers then stationed at Alessandria, in which he served with credit until the restoration of the house of Savoy in 1814. Dismissed from his military employment, young Canina devoted his talents and energies henceforward to civil architecture, and with so much success, that in the following year he gained the honourable degree of Laureate in Architecture from the University of Turin. In 1818 the king of Sardinia named him amongst the students who enjoy a pension from the government to enable them to finish their education in the fine arts at Rome. Only those who love art and know Rome can realize the impression which was made by the masterpieces of classical antiquity on the enthusiastic mind of the young architect. He gave himself up completely to the study of the ruins, became absorbed in the questions of Roman topography and antiquities, and henceforward fixed his residence at Rome. The Borghese family have the honour of having been the first to discern his rising merit. He was appointed their standing architect in 1827, and in this capacity carried out several improvements in the grounds of their suburban villa. But the first employment which brought him before the public was his appointment, by Queen Maria Christina of Spain, in 1839, to superintend the excavations being made at her expense at Tusculum and Veii. His beautiful work on the sites and remains of these ancient cities is too well known to require notice here, beyond the fact that it was presented by him to all the sovereigns of Europe in the name of her Majesty, and procured him the first of his many decorations. The ability he displayed in the direction of these excavations led to his appointment by the Papal government as a member of the Roman Commission of Antiquities and Fine Arts; and it was in this capacity that he directed the restoration of the Colosseum, the re-opening of the Appian Way from Rome to Bovillæ, and the excavation of the Basilica Giulia in the Roman Forum. In June, 1855, he was enrolled by his holiness in the Libro d'Oro as a Roman noble, and was at the same time appointed presi-

dent of the Capitoline Museum; this was, however, in his case an honorary office only, as he renounced the salary attached to its enjoyment. In May, 1856, he was named architect and president of the commission charged with the restoration of the ancient baths of Augustus and Zenobia in the sulphur stream of the Albula, near Hadrian's villa at Tivoli; and he set about this congenial task with so much alacrity, that a number of designs and plans were executed by his own hand within the month following; but they were to be carried out by other hands than his. He had promised the duke of Northumberland, three years before, to design for him a gallery to hold his recent purchase of the Camuccini collection of pictures. The duke invited him to spend this summer in England. He was reluctant to leave Rome at first, as if he had some presentiment that he should never return, and only went at last at the persuasion of Cardinal Antonelli. He went, and enjoyed several months in England, where his attainments and reputation procured him a flattering reception. He reached Florence on his way back on October 13th, and was attacked the same evening by cramps in the stomach, a complaint to which his sedentary life of study had made him liable, and which in four days terminated his life.

His body was laid in one of the vaults beneath the little church of the Holy Trinity, which has now another association for the traveller. Canina was a member of many scientific institutions in Rome, Paris, and London, and enjoyed honorary degrees from several foreign universities. He was loaded with decorations, and had received an order of knighthood from almost every sovereign in Europe except Queen Victoria. The Royal Institute of British Architects presented him, in 1849, with a gold medal, which he placed in the museum of the Roman Academy of St. Luke. His works are very numerous and voluminous, and cost no less than 2,650 francs. They are characterised, perhaps, rather by an intimate local knowledge, and a conscientious examination of the places he describes, than by a high degree of critical skill in the use of his authorities; but his excellencies are precisely those which have been most rare amongst the many writers on Roman topography. His principal works are the *Indicazione Topographica di Roma Antica, Del Foro Antico, Gli Edifizi di Roma Antica*, with views, plans, and restorations, and place him beyond dispute at the head of the modern Italian school of Roman archaeological writers. His professional skill as an architect has tended to make his works of a more practical tendency than most of his predecessors, and to lead him to rely on the material ruins as much as on the scattered passages alluding to them in the classics. It may be doubted whether any except mere scholars will regard this a fault. The writer of the article *Roma* in "Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography" has paid him a higher compliment, by the general adoption of his views and arguments throughout his controversies with the

German school, than by his scanty notice of his works at the end of the article.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

GENERAL COLLEGNO.

The Piedmontese papers have lately recorded the death of General Giacinto Collegno, a senator of the kingdom.—General Collegno was a man of straightforward principles, a thorough patriot, of an ancient family, and of an unblemished private and public character. From 1821 he was an exile for many years, part of which he passed in England; and he belonged to that class of continental statesmen who have chosen English institutions as their guide and model. In 1848 he held the portfolio of war, and in 1852 he was the Sardinian minister at Paris. Last year, when the treaty of alliance with France and England was under discussion in the upper house, General Collegno made one of the best speeches in favour of that measure which was delivered in the Sardinian Parliament. He is deeply regretted by all who knew him either personally or by reputation; and his memory will remain to his country as that of one of the purest and noblest defenders of Italian liberty.—*Home News*, Oct. 12.

BARON DESPEAUX.

The oldest general in France, and even (as some say) in Europe, Baron Despeaux, is just dead.—He entered the army in 1778, and his commission as general of division is dated in 1794.—*Home News*, Oct. 12.

THE GUICOWAR OF BARODA.

October 19th, the Guicowar of Baroda.—The late chief ascended the throne in 1847. He was a man of feeble intellect, dissipated habits, and eminently worthless character. The debaucheries of his latter years are said to have been unspeakably disgusting. Our connection with the Guicowar State commenced in 1800, and since then our alliance has been close and continuous. In 1820 a separate treaty was negotiated at Baroda by Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, who proceeded thither on purpose. Foreign relations were, as formerly, to remain in the hands of the British Government, the internal administration of the country was to be with the Guicowar himself.

He was to consult with the resident in the appointment of his minister, as well as in all cases of emergency or difficulty. In 1832 his highness had so far neglected his engagements as to compel us to sequester a part of his dominions, and in 1839 a

new treaty was entered on, containing various minor provisions, which has remained unaltered ever since.

The late chief succeeded his father in 1847, and had contrived since then to get a million sterling into debt. Baroda throughout his time has been proverbially the centre and den of corruption, and his highness's own embarrassments laid him always open to suspicion, it is to be feared too frequently, of undue bias, to give it the mildest name. In 1850 the Guicowar visited Bombay with the view of meeting the governor-general, then for a short time sojourning amongst us. The case of the banker's widow, and the inquiries in 1851, consequent on the cruelties she had suffered through the misconduct of the Guicowar's government, brought about the misunderstandings through which Colonel Outram was dismissed by the Bombay Government from the appointment of resident. So dissatisfied were the authorities at home with these proceedings, that Baroda was, in 1853, transferred to the supervision of the Government of India, and the resident, previously removed, restored to office.

The heir apparent, his only brother Kundyrow, now the reigning Guicowar, has always borne an excellent character; he is spoken of as a man of correct private conduct, of liberal and enlightened sentiments, sound judgment and good sense, and should these attributes manifest themselves in his administration, the annexation which the misconduct of his late brother threatened to bring about, may be averted for some generations to come. So far from there being any intention of adding the Guicowar's dominions to our own, the late instructions from home are understood to have been strongly anti-annexationist, and those who talk of the governor-general having ordered the seizure of Baroda, and the deposition of Appa Saib, seem to have confounded a late claimant for the throne of Nagpore with the present Guicowar. The rumour, groundless as it is, may occasion panic and disquietude, and will it is hoped hasten some legislative enactment on the subject of Hindoo inheritance, the laws and usages now in force being in the last degree open to abuse.—*Bombay Times*.

BARON VON HAMMER-PURGSTALL.

November 16th, at Vienna, aged 82, the Baron Von Hammer-Purgstall, the distinguished oriental scholar, poet, and historian.—Attracted from his earliest childhood towards the East and Eastern literature, no one has done more good, in spreading the knowledge of oriental history and literature amongst the literary circles of Western Europe, than the learned author of the "History of the Ottoman Empire." Born at Gratz, in Styria, in 1774, he entered the Oriental Academy at Vienna in 1788, where he attracted the attention of the celebrated Jenisch, whom he assisted in the preparation of his edition of "Menin-

ski's Lexicon." He subsequently entered the Austrian diplomatic service as interpreter at Constantinople, he then served in the same capacity to the British army during Abercrombie's campaign, and after acting as attaché to the Austrian embassy at Constantinople and as consul in Moldavia, he was appointed interpreter to the Vienna Chancery in 1811. From this time devotion to oriental literature became the leading object of his laborious life; and when he subsequently quitted the public service he pursued his favourite studies on his estates in Styria.

Some opinion of his active energy may be formed from the long list of works which he published, in which great research, combined with much originality, is one of the most characteristic features. But the work which has formed the basis of his European reputation was undoubtedly his "History of the Ottoman Empire," by far the most important work yet written on this interesting subject, though even here he has been accused of an undue bias towards the house of Austria; a bias, however, as pardonable as it is natural in such a case. His monument, which he had himself prepared forty years before his death, is placed at his own request in the cemetery of Weidling, near Kloster Neuburg. In a spirit of humble piety he addressed a letter to the Geographical Society of London not long ago, in which, after announcing the formation of a similar society at Vienna, and presenting to this society a copy of his last works, he adds—"As there is little probability that I shall be long enough in life to see the end of the printing of this work, I mention the circumstance that you may claim after my death the continuation of the work from the Imperial Academy."

PROFESSOR ORIOLI.

November —, at Rome, aged 75, Professor Francesco Orioli. —He was a man of vast scientific knowledge, but he had principally devoted himself to political science, archæology, and the history of the middle ages. He was for many years professor of physical science at the University of Bologna, and has written in the course of his long life an immense number of reviews, pamphlets, and books on various subjects. In 1831 he took a conspicuous part in the revolution in Romagna, and was in consequence obliged to fly to Paris, where he lectured with great *éclat* on Etruscan antiquities. He subsequently held a high educational situation in Corfu; and finally, in 1846, under the protection of the amnesty, returned to Italy. Pope Pius IX., who held his talents in very high repute, immediately appointed him professor of archæology and ancient history to the University of Rome, and subsequently conferred on him still further preferment. Signor Orioli, in his later days, withdrew himself entirely from all political agitation.

PRINCE WORONZOFF.

November 18th. at Odessa, aged 74, Prince Woronzoff, formerly Viceroy of the Russian provinces beyond the Caucasus, and for many years Governor-General of South Russia.—The prince had only arrived at Odessa a few weeks before his unexpected decease. On the 22nd of the previous month, he was publicly welcomed to the city with his estimable princess by the representatives of the mercantile body, who presented their congratulations to their former friend and governor, and offered the customary bread and salt.

Michael Woronzoff was the son of Count Simon Woronzoff, and was born at St. Petersburg, on the 17th of May, 1782; at his death, therefore, he was seventy-four years old. It has frequently been said that he was a native of England; but, the fact is, that his father was not appointed ambassador to this country until shortly after the late Prince Woronzoff was born. When the Emperor Paul took part with Napoleon against us, the mission of Count Woronzoff as ambassador was, of course, interrupted: but he continued to reside in London. Upon the accession of Alexander he resumed the embassy, and resided in London, with a few short intervals of absence, until his death, in 1832. His son, Michael, thus received an English education, whilst his daughter, sister to the subject of our memoir (of whom a sketch will be found in a subsequent page of this volume), married an English nobleman, the late Earl of Pembroke, and became the mother of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. Michael Woronzoff, at the age of nineteen, entered the Russian army, served in the Caucasus, then in several campaigns against Napoleon, from 1812 to 1814. He commanded a division at Borodino, and the Russian cavalry at Leipsic, where his gallantry elicited from the great Napoleon the exclamation, "*Voilà le bois dont on fait des maréchaux!*" He represented Russia at the conference of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1823, he was appointed Governor of New Russia, and continued to hold that office until the late war. He was engaged in the Turkish war of 1828, and held the command after Menschikoff had been wounded at Varna. In 1845 he was sent to subdue the Circassians, and although the brave mountaineers were able to resist even the immense forces at his command, he succeeded in the capture of Dargo, one of Schamyl's strongholds in the Caucasus, and was rewarded with a principedom. The civil administration of Prince Woronzoff has undoubtedly entitled him to much praise. When the conflict between Russia and the allies broke out, he was permitted, at his own request, to retire from his office.

Prince Woronzoff, though a true Russian patriot, was always a great admirer of England, and was understood to have deprecated the recent war. He possessed administrative faculties of a very high order, and contributed very materially to the

improvement of the country under his charge by the introduction of roads, the erection of towns, and the cultivation of the vine. By him the native peasantry were treated not only with humanity but with respect and tenderness, and raised to a level with their Russian masters. A writer in the *Times* pays the following tribute to Prince Woronzoff's memory :—

"His abilities as an administrator were of the highest order, and were eminently displayed in his government. His heart beat with the best impulses of our nature, and these were continually exercised in softening, so far as in him lay, by liberal acts and deeds, the harsh working of the absolute form of government under which he lived and ruled. The proceeds of his official income were, I have reason to believe, always distributed among the *employés* of his chancellerie. Russia has lost a man who would have been invaluable to her during the next few years, and it is doubtful whether such another exists in that country. He retired, as is well known, from the command of the army of the Caucasus when war was declared; and, though I have no means of ascertaining what the late prince's opinions may have been, it is not too much to conjecture that he preferred an Anglo-Russian alliance to the doubtful chance of adding European Turkey to the Russian empire."

A. MICKIEWICZ.

November 27th, at Constantinople, aged 58, Adam Mickiewicz, "the Polish Byron."—He was born in Lithuania, in 1798, was educated at the University of Wilna, and showed an early taste for chemistry. In 1822, whilst still a professor in a college at Kowno, he published the first collection of his poems, composed of lyrics and ballads, based mostly on old Lithuanian traditions. The two most celebrated are entitled the "Dziady" (ancestors), and the "Grazyna," or the "Story of a Lithuanian Princess." Though a Polish exile, and known to have the heart of a patriot, he was received into the highest circles at St. Petersburg on the strength of his reputation as a poet. His subsequent pieces are "Crimean Sonnets," "Conrad Wallenrod," and "Pan Tadrusz," or "Sir Thaddeus," a versified novel, and considered by many to be his finest work. He was subsequently appointed Professor of the Slavonic Language at Paris, but was obliged to discontinue his lectures, on account of some profane and impious opinions. In 1861, he was appointed by the present emperor, then president, sub-librarian of the Arsenal, and was sent by him on a mission to the East when his death occurred. His body was carried back to Paris, and buried at Montmorency.

M. DE SALVANDY.

December 15th, at Graveron, Normandy, aged 60, M. de Salvandy, distinguished as a scholar and statesman. He retained

to the last moment the full possession of his faculties, and was able to bid a most affecting adieu to all those who surrounded him—to his son, M. Paul de Salvandy, to his daughter, the Marquise d'Aux, and to his wife. M. de Salvandy had a few days before received the sacrament from the Bishop of Evreux. The deceased was born at Condom, on the 11th June, 1796. Only a very short time before his death, M. de Salvandy corrected with a firm hand the proof of a new edition of one of his works. He was Minister of Public Instruction under Louis Philippe. He served in the body-guard of Napoleon, and was first brought into note by his vehement denunciation of the occupation of France by the Allies after the second restoration of the Bourbons. At the fall of Louis Philippe, when the royal family and their adherents fled, he alone had the courage to remain in Paris and to show himself to the public. By the literary world his loss will be severely felt as a generous friend to letters; but his own productions were confined to his pamphlets, two detestable novels which excited the mirth of all France, and an historical work on the "Reign of John Sobieski."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. BURNABY.—January 5th, aged 81, Henry Anne, widow of John Dick Burnaby, Esq., of Evington.—She was daughter of Sir F. Fowke, Knight, groom of the bedchamber to Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and sister of Sir F. W. Fowke, of whom a memoir is given above, page 25.

LADY E. L. REYNELL.—January 6th, at Avisford, Arundel, aged 72, Lady Elizabeth Louisa Reynell, widow of Lieutenant-General Sir T. Reynell, K.C.B., and daughter of the first Marquis of Waterford.

G. BUCHAN, Esq.—January 6th, George Buchan, Esq., of Kelloe, Berwickshire, a gentleman descended from one of the oldest Scottish families, the Buchans of Auchmachoy, in Aberdeenshire.—Mr. Buchan was son of George Buchan, Esq., of Kelloe, by Anne, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arniston, late lord president of the Court of Session, and sister of the late Lord Chief Baron Dundas (of Scotland). For several years Mr. Buchan held the office of chief secretary at Madras, where, from his commanding talents and high-toned public and private character, he left a name of distinguished reputation and honour. The same aptitude and intelligence for which he had been conspicuous when in office, he continued to evince in the transaction of county business, when, after his return from India, he became resident at his family seat in

Berwickshire. He was much loved there for his benevolence and charity. Mr. Buchan's estate descends to his nephew, Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Fordyce, of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

LADY WILDER.—January 10th, in Montagu-place, Frances Anne, Lady Wilder, widow of Lieut.-General Sir Francis Wilder, of the Manor House, Binfield, Berks.

MRS. OUVRY.—January 11th, at Wing Vicarage, aged 36, Jane, wife of the Rev. P. T. Ouvry.—She was a daughter of Sir Geo. Nicholls, K.C.B., of Hyde-Park-street.

HON. MRS. VILLIERS.—January 12th, aged 80, at the Grove, Watford.—This lady was the Hon. Theresa Parker, daughter of John, first Lord Boringdon, by his second wife, the Hon. Theresa Robinson, second daughter of Thomas, first Lord Grantham. She was born September 22nd, 1776, and was married in 1798 to the Hon. George Villiers, third son of the first Earl of Clarendon. By him, who died in March, 1827, she had a numerous family, of whom survive the present Earl of Clarendon, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Villiers, now Bishop of Carlisle, and the Lady Maria Theresa, who was married—first, to Thomas Henry Lister, Esq., who died the 5th June, 1842, and, secondly, to the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart., M.P.

THE COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE.—January 15th, aged 86, in Hertford-street, Mayfair, Charlotte Maria, Countess of Stradbroke.—She was daughter of Abraham Whittaker, Esq., of Lyston House, Herefordshire, and was born the 17th March, 1769; she became, on the 23rd February, 1792, the second wife of John, first Earl of Stradbroke, by whom (who died the 17th August, 1827) she had three daughters and six sons. Three sons survive her; viz., John Edward Cornwallis, present and second Earl of Stradbroke, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Henry J. Rous, and the Hon. William R. Rous.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ERROLL.—January 16th, at Edinburgh, while on her journey from the seat of her son-in-law, Mr. Duff, in Scotland, to attend the sick-bed of her brother, the late Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, the Dowager Countess of Erroll, formerly the Lady Elizabeth Fitzclarence.—She was sister of the late and aunt of the present Earl of Munster. She was born January 18th, 1801, and was married the 4th December, 1826, to Walter George Hay, 17th Earl of Erroll, K.T., by whom, who died the 19th April, 1846, she left issue one son, William Harry, 18th and present Earl of Erroll, and three daughters, two married—viz., Viscountess Campden and Lady Agnes Duff, and one unmarried, the Lady Alice Hay.

HON. J. SINCLAIR.—January 18th, at Portobello, N.B., aged 59, the Hon. James Sinclair, brother of the late Earl of Caith-

ness, of whom a memoir will be found in the previous volume. —He was a deputy-lieutenant for Caithness and Cromarty, and married, in 1819, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of G. Tritton, Esq., who survives.

W. STRUTT, Esq.—January 19th, at Bonn, aged 17, William, eldest son of the Right Hon. E. Strutt, M.P. (since created Lord Belper), by Emily, daughter of the late Bishop (Otter) of Chichester.

J. CLEMENTSON, Esq.—January 20th, at Felcourt Lodge, Torquay, J. Clementson, Esq.—He held the office of Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons for fifty years, and was well known to the members of the Legislature.

LORD W. BEAUCLEERK.—January 22nd, of paralysis, aged 43, Lord William Beaucherk, third son of the 8th Duke of St. Alban's, and uncle of the present duke.

VISCOUNTESS VALENTIA.—January 27th, at High Beech, Essex, Frances, widow of the late Viscount Valentia, who died in 1841.

J. MERCER, Esq.—January —, at Nice, where he was in the habit of spending the winter months, John Mercer, Esq., one of the leading members of the firm of Mercer, Randall, Mercer, and Mercer, of the Kentish Bank, Maidstone.

C. W. TURNER, Esq.—January 28th, at Carthagena, Spain, aged 37, Charles Walsingham Turner, Esq., British Consul for that city.—He was the eldest son of the late Edmund Turner, Esq., banker, of Polgwynne House, and of Truro, Cornwall (who was M.P. for that borough from 1837 till his death in January, 1849), by the eldest daughter of Reuben Mayor, Esq., of the same county. The deceased gentleman, who was an active and efficient public servant, was godson of his uncle, Mr. Charles Walsingham Turner, who, after entering the military service of the East-India Company at an early age, distinguished himself in the East not less as a scholar than as a soldier, and fell at Vizagapatam.

J. L. COX, Esq.—February 1st, at Ham Common, aged 79, John Lewis Cox, Esq., head of the firm of Cox and Sons (now Cox and Wyman), printers to the Hon. East-India Company, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.—He served the office of Master of the Stationers' Company in 1849-50.

T. PRICE, Esq.—February 5th, at York, suddenly, of apoplexy, attended with paralysis, Thomas Price, Esq., of Clemanthorpe, one of the most honoured and respected citizens of that city.—He was the fourth son of the late Sir C. Price, Bart., of Spring Grove, Richmond, Surrey, an eminent banker in London, and successively alderman and lord mayor of the metro-

politan city, and also the representative of that important constituency in three successive parliaments. The deceased was a deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding, and a magistrate for the city of York, and formerly was an officer in the 4th Dragoon Guards. He married, in 1814, Eliza, second daughter and co-heir of Hale Plumer, Esq., of Stockton Hall, co. York, by whom he had two daughters and four sons, of whom the eldest is vicar of St. Augustine's, Bristol.

C. THELLUSSON, Esq.—February 5th, at Brighton, Charles Thellusson, Esq., of Brodsworth Hall, Doncaster.—He was well known on the turf as a breeder of racehorses. He was a younger brother of the 1st Lord Rendleshaw, and was the last survivor of the persons named in the will of his grandfather, Peter Thellusson, Esq. (made in 1797), during whose lives the accumulations of the Thellusson property were to be made. He married Mary, daughter of C. Grant, Esq., by whom he left five sons.

MRS. USSHER.—February 7th, at Mount Ussher, Monkstown, county of Dublin, Margaret, sister of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Ussher, K.C.B.—The deceased lady was daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ussher, astronomer royal of Ireland, and a descendant of the celebrated Archbishop of Armagh. The first ancestor of the family went over to Ireland with King John; his original name was Neville, but he exchanged it for one expressive of the office which he held under his sovereign. The late Sir Thomas Ussher served in the navy in almost every part of the world, and commanded the *Undaunted* in 1816, when that ship conveyed the late Emperor Napoleon to St. Helena.

LADY E. HENRY.—February 9th, at Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 78, the Lady Emily Elizabeth Henry, daughter of the second Duke of Leinster, by his Duchess, daughter of Lord St. George, and sister of the present Duke.—She was born in 1778, and married, in 1801, John Joseph Henry, Esq., of Straffan, county of Kildare, by whom she has left issue a numerous family. One son is Captain H. R. Henry, who has assumed the name of Yelverton, and is married to the present Marchioness of Hastings.

MISS BURNETT.—February 9th, at Banchory, N.B., Mary, sister of Sir Alexander Burnett.—She was the elder daughter of the late Sir Robert Burnett, Bart., of Leys, county of Aberdeen (who served as an officer in the Royal Scots Fusiliers through the first American war, and was taken prisoner at Saratoga), by Margaret Dalrymple, daughter of General Elphinstone, of Logie-Elphinstone, N.B.

COUNTESS OF FARNHAM.—February 10th, at Leamington, aged 90, Grace, Countess of Farnham.—Her ladyship was the only daughter of Thomas Cuffe, Esq., of the Grange, county of

Kilkenny, and married, in 1784, John James, 2nd and last Earl of Farnham, who died without issue in 1823, when the earldom became extinct; the barony of Farnham passing at the same time to John Maxwell Barry, Esq., as a descendant and eldest representative of Henry, third son of the 1st lord, who was well known as Colonel Barry, the great supporter of Orange Lodges in the county of Cavan, which he represented in Parliament for many years. He was, after his accession to the barony of Farnham, chosen a representative peer for Ireland, and died in 1838.

LADY DE VERE.—February 11th, at Curragh Chase, Adare, county of Limerick, the Dowager Lady De Vere.—The deceased lady, who was only daughter of Stephen Edward Rice, Esq., of Mount Trenchard, county of Limerick, and sister to Lord Monteagle, married, in 1807, Sir Aubrey De Vere, of Curragh, 2nd baronet, by whom she had issue three daughters and five sons, the eldest of whom is the present holder of the baronetcy; the second, Stephen, is M.P. for the county of Limerick; and the third, Aubrey De Vere, is well known in the literary world as the author of the "Waldenses," and other poems. The husband of the deceased lady assumed, by royal license, the name of De Vere, in lieu of that of Hunt, in order to mark his descent from a daughter of a son of John, 15th Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, whose title, created in 1155, became extinct in 1702.

HON. M. H. ONGLEY.—February 13th, at Harrogate, aged 48, the Hon. Montague Henry Ongley.—The deceased gentleman, third son of the late Lord Ongley, by Frances, daughter of the late Sir John Burgoyne, Bart., next brother and heir-presumptive of the present peer, was born in 1808, and was formerly captain in the Coldstream Guards. Like his other brothers, he was unmarried; and his next brother, George, born in 1809, and late captain in the Coldstream Guards, now becomes heir-presumptive to the title, and to the beautiful estates at Old Warden, near Biggleswade.

MR. J. WILLIAMS.—February 14th, Mr. John Williams, for sixty years attached to the Royal Library, first at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards at Kensington and the British Museum.—He began life as assistant to Mr. Harding, whom he eventually succeeded: in 1848 he was presented with a handsome testimonial by Mr. Panizzi and his colleagues.

HON. MRS. GORE.—February 22nd, at Kingstown, Dublin, at an advanced age, the Hon. Mrs. George Gore, widow of the late Dean of Killalo, whose third wife she became in 1823.

J. FERGUSON, Esq.—February —, at his residence, near Irvine, in Ayrshire, aged 68, Mr. John Ferguson, of Cairnbrock.—It was known that the deceased gentleman was immensely

wealthy, and, as he was childless, much expectation existed, especially on the part of those who were in any degree related to him, as to the disposal of his property. At the opening of his will, after the funeral, it was found that Mr. Ferguson had died possessed of means to the value of £1,250,000 sterling, which consisted of estates in Ayrshire and Wigtonshire, as well as investments in British, American, and continental securities. On the whole, the old gentleman has divided his immense wealth in a way which has given considerable satisfaction. Relations who were poor he has made comfortable, and those who were already in easy circumstances are now affluent. Mr. Ferguson derived the greater bulk of his fortune from maternal uncles named Service, who originally belonged to Ayrshire, and respectively becoming merchants in London and New York, realized immense property, and, dying intestate, it came to the recently deceased gentleman, as their sister's son and heir at law. Mr. Ferguson was himself for some time engaged in a mercantile establishment in America; but he came home on succeeding to the estate of his uncle George, in 1810, and abandoned trade altogether. He was a calculating, shortsighted man, and largely increased his inheritance by judicious investment and by money-lending. He occasionally visited London and Edinburgh, but he generally spent the concluding years of his life at his native town of Irvine, where he lived at little expense, though there was nothing of the miser about him.—*Ayrshire Paper*.

O. A. B. CRESSWELL, Esq.—March 6th, at his seat, Harehope Hall, Northumberland, of typhus fever, Oswin Addison Baker Cresswell, Esq.—The deceased gentleman was eldest son and heir of Addison John Baker Cresswell, Esq., of Cresswell, in the same county, who represented the southern division of the county, in the Conservative interest, in the Parliament of 1841.

HON. F. CAVENDISH.—March 10th, at Mayo, aged 78, the Hon. Frederick Cavendish, son of the late Right Hon. Sir H. Cavendish, by Sarah, Baroness Waterpark.—He was twice married, and has left issue by each union.

HON. G. O'CALLAGHAN.—March 13th, in Clarges-street, the Hon. George O'Callaghan, only brother of Cornelius, 1st Viscount, and 2nd Baron, Lismore (since deceased).

HON. MISS MACKENZIE.—March 16th, in Edinburgh, the Hon. Augusta Anne Mackenzie, fifth daughter of the late Lord Seafield.

HON. LADY COCHRANE.—March 18th, in Eaton-place, the Hon. Lady Inglis Cochrane, widow of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir A. Inglis Cochrane, G.C.B., and mother of the present Vice-Admiral Sir T. J. Cochrane.

LADY DEACON.—March 19th, at the Heath, Boxmoor, Herts, aged 80, Lady Deacon, widow of the late Major-General Sir C. Deacon, K.C.B.

M. QUINTIN.—March 20th, Louis Charles Quintin, many years Vice-Consul of France at Gloucester.—He was born July 24th, 1790, at Brest, in Brittany. His father was chirurgien-major in the then royal service, and was obliged to fly to the Mauritius for safety from the violence of the Robespierre party, who had ordered his execution for an anti-revolutionary pamphlet published by him: his mother was a sister of the Baron Guérin, one of Napoleon's favourite generals.

In 1800, when only ten years old, he embarked on board the *Souffleur*, commanded by Commodore Henri (his uncle); was afterwards transferred to the *Diomède*, and engaged in the celebrated action off St. Domingo, on February the 6th, 1806, where he was seriously wounded, and captured by Admiral Sir J. Duckworth, after the most bloody engagement ever known, he being one of forty-four remaining out of the 700 when the battle commenced. He was brought to England as prisoner, and taken to Odiham and Farnham, and from thence to Montgomery and Brecon, and afterwards confined in Stapleton prison, out of which place he escaped six times in six weeks. He was then sent back to Brecon on parole, where he remained until May, 1814, after eight years of captivity, when an exchange of prisoners took place, and he left England and returned to France; but being so devoted a partisan of the Napoleon dynasty, he was looked upon with great suspicion, and thrown into prison there. Released, he re-visited England, forming one of the *cortège* of Louis XVIII. through the streets of London; and afterwards remained a voluntary exile, to the sacrifice of his interests and property—which was confiscated by Charles X.,—rather than break his oath of fidelity to the Napoleon family.

He was appointed to his consulship at Gloucester by the present emperor, immediately on his accession to power. He married, in September, 1817, Frances, daughter of the late James Herbert, Esq., of Leominster, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. As a teacher of, and author of several works on his native language, he enjoyed the highest honour and reputation, attending the most distinguished families in the counties of Hereford, Salop, and Monmouth; his society being courted by the most learned of the day. An earnest promoter of science, well skilled in geological and philosophical attainments, he was mainly instrumental in establishing the Philosophical Institution at Hereford, in conjunction with his late friend Mr. E. Lawson, of Hereford.

He left a family and grandchildren, by whom he was almost adored. His remains were consigned to their last resting-place in the churchyard of Hempstead, near Gloucester, near

the grave of a English officer who was engaged in the same battle which occasioned his being brought to England.

DOWAGER LADY LARPENT.—March 23rd, at Marseilles, the Dowager Lady Larpent.—She was Louisa, daughter of George Bailey, Esq., of Berkshire; and, in 1852, became the second wife of the late Sir G. Larpent, Bart., of whom a memoir will be found in the preceding volume.

HON. MRS. LUSHINGTON.—March 25th, at Norton Court, near Faversham, aged 76, the Hon. Mrs. Lushington.—She was Anne Eliza, eldest daughter of General the 1st Lord Harris (who stormed Seringapatam), by Anne Carlext, youngest daughter and co-heir of the late Charles Dixon, Esq. She was married, in 1797, to the Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, some time Governor of Madras, who represented the city of Canterbury in Parliament in several parliaments, down to the year 1837. She was much respected and beloved by a large circle of friends, and her loss is severely felt in the neighbourhood of Faversham.

DOWAGER LADY WOMBWELL.—March 25th, in Chesham-place, the Dowager Lady Wombwell, widow of the grandfather of the present baronet.—A memoir of her son, the late baronet, will be found in the previous volume.

COUNTESS DOWAGER OF PEMBROKE.—March 27th, in Grafton-street, aged 73, Katharine, Countess Dowager of Pembroke.—Her ladyship was a Russian lady of high rank and connections, and a relative of Prince Potemkin, being a daughter of the Prince Woronzoff, a nobleman of large patrimonial estates in the Crimea and the south of Russia. Her brother, the late Prince Woronzoff, of whom a memoir will be found *ante*, p. 206, was many years Viceroy of Southern Russia, and long resided in that capacity at Odessa. Lord De Ros, in his interesting "Tour in the Crimea," speaks of the count—he is writing of some twenty years ago—"as a nobleman highly esteemed both in his official capacity and in private life, living in his palace at Odessa in the most sumptuous style; princely in his entertainments, and extremely hospitable to Englishmen and other foreigners;" and also of his countess, as "enormously rich, and very proud of her magnificent palace, and of her gardens facing the sea, which are laid out in a thorough English style, and with great taste." The palace and gardens of Prince Woronzoff suffered some little injury in the partial bombardment of Odessa, under Admiral Deans Dundas, in 1854.

The late Countess of Pembroke was born in 1782, and in 1802 became the second wife of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, K.G., by whom she was the mother of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. for South Wilts, and late Secretary-at-War. Her other children are the

Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Countess of Clanwilliam, Viscountess De Vesci, besides the late Countess of Shelburne and Dunmore. Her ladyship was well known in the sphere of fashionable society, where she long divided the rule with Lady Jersey, the Marchioness of Londonderry, and other celebrities. Her receptions and re-unions in Grafton-street, in the reign of George IV., and to a later date, were always crowded with brilliant throngs, and her refined accomplishments and amiable character endeared her to a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. It may be imagined that when, just two years since, war was declared between England and her native country, her ladyship's feelings and sympathies were sadly divided between Russia and the land of her adoption. But she never wavered in her resolution, though she looked forward with great anxiety and hope to the restoration of peace. She lived just long enough to know that this peace was near, and all but within our grasp; and had three days been added to her existence, she would have heard the joyful news that it had been actually proclaimed.—*Morning Chronicle*.

LADY H. HARVEY.—March 30th, aged 71, the Lady Honora Elizabeth Hester Harvey, eldest daughter of the 7th Earl of Cavan, and widow of Captain G. F. Harvey.

HON. M. RODNEY.—March 30th, aged 64, the Hon. Mortimer Rodney, 8th son of the 2nd Lord Rodney.

S. G. MARTINEZ, Esq.—March —, aged 79, at Gloucester House, Regent's Park, Sebastian Gonzalez Martinez, Esq.—For upwards of half a century Mr. Martinez had been known as the principal Spanish merchant in the city of London, and during that period was the head of the well-known firm of Martinez, Gassiot, and Co. His liberality was co-extensive with his great wealth, and he has died universally regretted.

HON. T. LIDDELL.—March —, at Nice, aged 55, the Hon. Thomas Liddell.—He was the second son of Thomas Henry, 1st Baron Ravensworth of the present creation, of whom a memoir will be found in the preceding volume. He was born September 20th, 1800, and married, February, 1843, the Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Barrington, eldest daughter of George, 6th Viscount Barrington, who survives him.

R. B. HOWARD, Esq.—April 1st, at Belfast, aged 26, Robert Boleyn Howard, Esq., nephew of the Earl of Wicklow.

LADY STOVIN.—April 3rd, at Brighton, Anne Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-General Sir F. Stovin, K.C.B.

C. BOWRING, Esq.—April 4th, aged 86, Charles Bowring, Esq., of Larkbear, Exeter.—He was born May 12th, 1769, and married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. T. Lane, of St. Ives, Corn-

wall (who was descended from the famous lawyer Sir John Maynard, and through him from William of Wykeham), and by whom he had a numerous family, of whom only two survive—Sir John Bowring, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, and Governor of Hongkong, and Charles Bowring, Esq., of Liverpool. Mr. Bowring's family is of great antiquity in the county of Devon, where it has been established for many centuries. Members of it are mentioned in the ancient records of the county as occupying important positions in it as far back as the reign of Henry IV., and even earlier. Amongst them John Bouryng (otherwise Bowryng) filled the office of rector of the then well-known collegiate church of Slapton, near Kingsbridge, in the year 1410. The former seat of the family in the neighbourhood of Kingsbridge still retains the name of Bowringsleigh, but has passed into other hands.

LADY PROTHEROE.—April 7th, at Rouen, Elizabeth, widow of Sir H. Protheroe, who died in 1840.

MRS. HUSKISSON.—April 7th, at Eartham, near Chichester, aged 78, Mrs. Huskisson, widow of the late Right Hon. William Huskisson, the colleague and friend of Canning.—She had survived her husband a little more than twenty-five years, and was present by his side when his lamentable death occurred, in consequence of an accident at the opening of the Liverpool Railway, in September, 1830. Eartham, that gentleman's favourite residence, is classic ground, having been bought by him in 1800 from Hayley, the poet, and friend of Cowper, and adorned by him in an elegant but simple style, after the fashion introduced into England by Shenstone at the Leasowes. Mrs. Huskisson was a daughter of the late Admiral Mark Milbanke, who was a brother of Sir Ralph Milbanke, 4th Bart., of Halnaby, Yorkshire, and consequently related to the wife of George Gordon, the late Lord Byron, and also to the first Viscountess Melbourne, mother of the late premier. Mr. William Huskisson Tilghman, of Eartham, in compliance with his aunt's will, has assumed the name of Huskisson in addition to that of Tilghman.

MRS. KELLY.—April 8th, Mrs. Sarah Kelly, the successful suitor in the case of *Kelly v. Shewles*, in which a very large amount of property was litigated.—She was foully murdered while out walking on her grounds in the county of Roscommon, in company of her nephew. Two men, with blackened faces, approached, and, desiring the nephew to stand aside, discharged pistols, and shot the unfortunate lady through the head. Her death was instantaneous. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder against two persons unknown. Mrs. Kelly's history is in itself a romance. "She was the daughter of an innkeeper at Broadstairs, and being very pretty, she attracted the attentions of a young Irishman, Mr. Meredyth, who finally

succeeded in seducing her and persuading her to fly with him to Ireland. After a period he deserted her and her child. An action was brought against him for seduction, and she recovered £3,000. Now followed a life of adventure, difficulty, and shame; until at length she became the 'housekeeper,' and finally the wife, of Mr. Edmund Kelly, a land-agent and solicitor of fabulous wealth. He was an old man, and her influence over him was so great that he left the whole of his property to her, shutting out a daughter by a former marriage, and all his relations. The will was disputed, and a verdict given against the widow; but Mrs. Kelly sued out an appeal, and obtained a victory over her opponents, and full possession of the property. Her will was proved in the Prerogative Court, by Dr. Bailey, of Rookwood, in the county of Roscommon, one of the executors. The property was sworn under £250,000. The subscribing witnesses to the will are Mr. Wm. Digges Latouche, Mr. Tisdall, of Mount-street, and Mr. Allen Nesbitt, solicitor. The instrument, which is of a most voluminous nature, and which has evidently been prepared with great care and precision, bears date August, 1854. There is no codicil, and in almost every instance the names of the legatees, and the amounts of the legacies, are filled in in the handwriting of the testatrix herself. The will commences by stating that the testatrix has prepared the document with the greatest possible care, attention, and deliberation, and expresses in the strongest terms her anxious wish that there may be no litigation with respect to it. She gives her reason for expressing this wish, that she keenly remembers the sufferings and trials to which she says she was subjected in proving the will of her husband, notwithstanding that it was made with the utmost publicity, and that every precaution was taken to guard against disputes. She states that she, the object of Mr. Kelly's bounty and affection, was subjected to protracted litigation and persecution by disappointed relatives, who had insulted and offended her husband in his lifetime; and that they were aided and assisted in their improper conduct by 'partial, prejudiced, corrupt, or incompetent and weak-minded judges.' She calls in the most emphatic manner upon all judges before whom the will might come, to recognize it as her solemn and deliberate act, and to disbelieve all parties who might assert the contrary. The legacies are very numerous, and are nearly all made to relatives, who are principally described as of Broadstairs, Kent. She bequeaths £10,000 to her elder sister, Mrs. Mary Strevens, wife of George Strevens, of Broadstairs, Kent. It is the son of those parties who was committed to stand his trial for the murder of Mrs. Kelly. In the case of each bequest there are numerous limitations over. Of the bequest of £10,000 already mentioned, there are limitations over to George Strevens, the party in custody. Certain lands of Kiltown, and other denominations, in the county of Roscommon, are demised to Dr. Bailey and Mr. Robert Orr, in trust for Mr. George Strevens during his life, with power to him to will or assign. A sum of

£30,000 is demised to another sister of the testatrix, a Mrs. Cox, also of Broadstairs, Kent. £1,000 are demised to her 'friend and agent,' Christopher William Campion, whom she directs to be discharged from all debts he might owe to her at the time of her death. Her executors are also directed to hand over to him such bills, notes, or any securities for the money from him as might be found amongst her papers at her decease, and to satisfy all judgments, if any, in her name against him, without calling on him for any payment in consideration thereof. He is demised her properties of Balinderry, and two other denominations in the county of Westmeath, for his life, with all her plate, cattle, sheep, farming stock of every description, furniture, &c. (money and securities for money excepted), that might be in the residue or upon the lands of Balinderry. There is a bequest of £10,000 to a Mr. George Birch, of Broadstairs, Kent, with limitations over to George Birch, jun. A number of other nephews and nieces are mentioned for sums varying from £10,000 to £20,000. It is believed that the residue will be very large. Dr. Bailey, who is appointed residuary legatee, to whom there are several limitations over, gets by direct bequest the Rookwood estate, in the county of Roscommon."—*Freeman*.

The executors named in the will are Messrs. R. P. Bailey, the residuary legatee; Mr. Robert Orr, Mr. W. D. Latouche, and Mr. Alexander Boyle; all of whom, except Mr. Bailey, have, it is stated, renounced. The stamp-duty is something under £25,000.

HON. W. H. L. MELVILLE.—April 9th, in Manchester-square, aged 67, the Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville, brother of the Earl of Leven and Melville, and a Director of the East-India Company.

REV. W. JENKINS.—April 17th, at the Vicarage, Sidmouth, aged 72, the Rev. Wm. Jenkins, M.A., Rector of that parish, to which he was preferred in 1821.—He was the second son of the Rev. W. Jenkins, M.A., vicar of Sidmouth, by Mary, daughter and co-heir of Robert Pearse, Esq., of Morebath, co. Devon. He received his early education at Blundell's school, Tiverton, and graduated B.A. at Oriol College, Oxford, 1805, and M.A., 1808. He married, in 1828, Mary, sole surviving daughter of Thomas Banger, Esq., of Puddletown and Wytherstone, co. Dorset, who survives him. His two sons died before him; of his two daughters, Mary, the elder, married the Rev. Arthur Pardoe, fourth son of the Rev. George Dansey Pardoe, of Nash Court, co. Salop; Ellen, the younger, married the Rev. Edward, fourth son of John Quicke, Esq., of Newton House, co. Devon. In the eloquent words of the Rev. C. E. Kennaway, in his funeral sermon: "It is no easy matter to supply the long and tender associations of more than half a century. The very name is almost a part of the place [Sidmouth]. We have, the

greater part, never known the two dissevered. We many of us remember when gradually the mantle of the father descended upon the son, and now we look in vain around for that son, who so long was the father of his people; and the hearts of, oh, how many, beat anxiously and regretfully at the thought! The qualities which eminently distinguished him were, an honest and manly straightforwardness, combined with a tenderness of feeling and a warmth of heart not often to be met with. To this must be added, a feeling for the woes and trials of others, and an anxiety to relieve them, which alike poor and rich will with deep gratitude acknowledge. He emphatically 'wept with them that weep.' It was, I believe, this tenderness of sympathy, united in a remarkable degree with a keen perception of character, and a boldness in reproving wickedness, which gave him that great influence in public as well as in private, which all confess. His knowledge, his sympathy, and his gentle firmness, added to the conviction, entertained by all, of his earnest and conscientious desire to serve the parish, were quite irresistible. He added, moreover, to these qualities, a desire for unity, which seemed to be the carrying out to the very letter of the Apostolic precept, 'If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.' And I verily believe, as was said to me by an influential parishioner, that he has not left an enemy behind him."

DOWAGER LADY GOOCH.—April 19th, at Aldborough Manor, Suffolk, in her 85th year, the Dowager Lady Gooch.—She was Mariana, daughter of the late Abraham Whitaker, Esq., of Lyster House, co. Hereford, and became, in 1796, the wife of the late Sir T. S. Gooch, Bart., of Benacre Hall, Suffolk, which county he represented for many years in the Conservative interest. A sister of the deceased lady was the Countess of Stradbroke, who died in the early part of the present year. A memoir of her eldest son, who represented East Suffolk for ten years, will be found above, page 28.

DOWAGER LADY PELLY.—April 20th, at Upton, Essex, aged 71, the Dowager Lady Pelly.—She was daughter of the late Henry Boulton, Esq., of Thorneycroft, Surrey, and was married to her late husband in 1807. The late Sir John Pelly was successively Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Deputy-Master of the Trinity House, and eventually Governor of the Bank of England. He realized a large fortune in the city, and, bearing a deservedly high reputation for integrity and honour, was raised to a baronetcy, in 1840, by the late Lord Melbourne, and died in 1852.

DOWAGER LADY WHARNCLIFFE.—April 23rd, in Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 78, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Caroline Mary, Dowager Lady Wharncliffe.—Her ladyship, who was the

only daughter of John, 1st Earl of Erne, by his second wife, Lady Mary Hervey, daughter of the celebrated Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry (the friend of Lord Nelson's Lady Hamilton), became, in 1799, the wife of a grandson of John, 3rd Earl of Bute, K.G., namely, the Right Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley, many years M.P. for Yorkshire, who was created Lord Wharncliffe in 1827, and after having filled other subordinate ministerial posts, became ultimately Lord President of the Council, under the administration of the late Sir Robert Peel, from 1841 to 1846. Her ladyship left surviving issue one daughter, now the widow of the late Hon. J. C. Talbot; and one son, the ex-Recorder of London. Her eldest son, the 2nd Lord Wharncliffe, died in October, 1855, and a memoir of him will be found in the previous volume.

MRS. DYMOKE.—April 26th, in Norfolk-street, Park-lane, aged 89, Mrs. Dymoke, mother of Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., and widow of the Hon. and Rev. John Dymoke, the Champion of England.—Her late husband was called on to perform the duties of Champion at the Coronation of George IV.; but being a clergyman, he discharged it by proxy, his son (who was created a baronet in 1841) throwing down the gauntlet for him. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Captain Elphinstone, R.N., who was formerly admiral of the Russian fleet.

HON. MRS. BURTON.—April 26th, in Park-square, Regent's Park, aged 67, the Hon. Mrs. Burton.—She was Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the 13th Lord Dunsany, and was born at Dunsany Castle, county of Meath, Ireland, in March, 1789. She married, in 1805, Philip Roche, Esq., of Donore, co. Kildare, by whom she had two daughters and one son. Her eldest daughter is married to the present Lord Trimleston, and her second, Anna Maria, was married to the late Lord Louth. Her son, Lieutenant-Colonel John Roche, was formerly in the 2nd Life-guards. She married secondly, in July, 1822, Admiral Ryder Burton, K.C.H., son of the late Bishop of Killalo, and by him has a son, Francis Augustus Plunkett Burton, colonel in the Coldstream Guards, who married, in 1853, Sarah Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of J. S. W. S. Erle Drax, Esq., M.P., of Charborough Park, Dorset, and Ellerton Abbey, Yorkshire, and co-heiress of her mother, whose father, Richard Grosvenor, Esq., was nephew of the 1st Earl Grosvenor.

H. WALLEN.—April 28th, at the Gresham Hotel, Adelaide, Mr. Henry Wallen, the earliest known settler in that colony.—The deceased was familiarly known as "Governor Wallen," having acquired a sort of ascendancy over the natives and settlers on Kangaroo Island, on which he had lived from thirty-five to thirty-seven years. Old Wallen was both a territorial grandee and a merchant, having been the proprietor of a tract

of land conceded to him by right of occupation long before the founding of the colony, and having conducted a pretty extensive business in wallaby-skins, which he procured in large quantities with the aid of two native women whom he had taken as his wives. Old Wallen seldom visited Adelaide, and on this occasion he unfortunately indulged in strong liquors to an extent that proved fatal. He was a man of singular habits, and was so intimately acquainted with the Bible that scarcely a verse of the sacred volume could be named which he was not able immediately to recite. He was a most successful hunter, often having from £100 to £150 worth of skins to dispose of at one time. The funeral of the old man was respectably conducted, the expense being met by a few gentlemen in the town who felt interested in the history of poor Wallen.

MRS. E. GRAY.—April —, at Edinburgh, aged nearly 108, Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, well known in that city as "Betty Gray."—She was born at Newholm, co. Lanark, in May, 1748, and was, at the census of 1851, the most aged inhabitant of Edinburgh, and probably died the most aged inhabitant of Scotland. Her father, the late Mr. Gray, of Newholm, died in 1756; so that he was survived by his daughter the extraordinary period of one hundred and one years! Mr. Gray left a widow and a large family, who have been remarkable for their longevity. Mrs. Elizabeth Gray was one of three sisters, all of whom lived to a great age; and, what is more remarkable, a brother of the same family died in 1728; an interval of 128 years having elapsed between the death of the brother and the sister. A correspondent of the *Athenæum* wrote lately to that journal, that nearly seventy years ago he used to visit the lady lately deceased, and was taught the catechism by her.

HON. MRS. CREWE.—May 1st, at her seat near High Wycombe, the Hon. Mrs. Crewe.—She was next sister to the present Lord Carrington, and married in 1819 Colonel John Frederick Crewe, a distant cousin of Lord Crewe, but was left a widow some years since.

MRS. BELL.—May 1st, at the Baths Hotel, Helensburg, on the Clyde, aged 86, Mrs. Bell, widow of Henry Bell, who first propelled a vessel by steam in British waters.—She had survived her celebrated husband for upwards of twenty-five years. Bell died on the 14th of November, 1830, having been born in the county of Linlithgow in 1767. Mr. Bell's life was not a prosperous one, and before his death his only real dependence was an annuity of £50 per annum, granted by the Clyde Trustees in consideration of the enterprise and genius of the man who unquestionably started the first steamer on the Clyde, namely, the tiny little *Comet*, as she was called upwards of forty years ago. This annuity was not only continued to his widow, but increased to £100. The closing days of the old

lady, therefore, were peaceful and comfortable. She had been connected with the Baths Hotel, at Helensburg, for the long period of forty-nine years. The man who prepared the engine for the *Comet* is still alive, and in reduced circumstances.

LADY NISBETT.—May 4th, in Kildare-terrace, Westbourne Park, Lady Nisbett, widow of Sir J. Nisbett, Bart., of Deane, N.B.—Her ladyship was of American birth, and her maiden name was Alston; she married early in the present century, but the title became extinct on the decease of her husband, the 7th baronet of his line, without issue, in 1838.

HON. MRS. CADDELL.—May 5th, at Milow, aged 70, the Hon. Paulina Caddell, widow of R. O'Ferrall Caddell, Esq., and daughter of the 2nd Viscount Southwell.

LADY BERRY.—May 7th, in Green-Park-buildings, Bath, aged 76, Lady Berry.—She was Louisa, daughter of the late Samuel Foster, D.D., Rector of Shotley, Suffolk, and married in 1797 the late Rear-Admiral Sir William Berry, K.C.B., who died without male issue in 1831, when the baronetcy, conferred on him in consideration of his naval services, became extinct.

LADY SHERBROOKE.—May 15th, at Sidmouth, the Lady Sherbrooke.—She was the widow of the gallant General Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, G.C.B., of Calveston, Notts, who died in 1830, after having held the posts of Governor of Upper and Lower Canada.

PROVOST LUMSDEN.—May 16th, at his house in St. Vincent-street, in the 78th year of his age, James Lumsden, Esq., formerly Lord Provost of Glasgow.—He was one of the most steady, industrious, and indefatigable of our citizens. He founded the Clydesdale Bank, was for many long years the Treasurer of the Royal Infirmary, and, in short, he was connected more or less with every institution in the city; while his purse was ever open for its charities, whether public or private. He was one of the few last links remaining of the old and the new corporation; of the past and the present age. He was a councillor under the old régime; and he filled the highest post of honour in the new. He was also a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Lanark. He was an active magistrate in every sense of the word; and he has departed calmly and serenely, leaving an amiable family, and a large circle of friends.—*Glasgow Gazette*.

HON. MRS. HOPE.—May 27th, at Southsea, after a short illness, the Hon. Mrs. Hope, wife of Captain J. Hope, C.B.—She was a daughter of Charles, late Lord Kinnaird, and niece of the Duke of Leinster.

LADY E. HERVEY.—June 1st, the Lady Elizabeth Hervey, eldest daughter of the Earl Jermyn, and grand-daughter of the Marquis of Bristol.

MRS. BELLEW.—June 2nd, Anne, wife of F. J. Bellew, Esq., captain on the retired list of the Hon. East-India Company.—She was a daughter of the late Simon Temple, Esq., formerly of Hylton Castle, co. Durham.

COUNTRESS OF SHREWSBURY.—June 4th, at Paris, after a short illness, the Countess of Shrewsbury.—Her ladyship had suffered for some years from an internal disease, but to the last no apprehensions were felt that her indisposition would terminate fatally. The countess was a daughter of the late Mr. William Talbot, of Castle Talbot, county Wexford, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Mr. Lawrence O'Toole, of Buxtown, in the same county, and married, in 1814, Mr. John Talbot, who became 17th earl on the death of his uncle in 1827, and died at Naples, suddenly, in November, 1852. By him her ladyship had issue—a son, who died in infancy, and two daughters, the Princess Doria Pamphili, of Rome, raised to the rank of a princess by the King of Bavaria, and the late Princess Borghese, who died in Italy some fifteen or sixteen years ago.—*Morning Post*.

LADY A. BULLER.—June 4th, in Seamore-place, the Lady Agnes Buller.

S. GURNEY, Esq.—June 5th, at Paris, aged 70, Samuel Gurney, Esq., the well-known capitalist.

LADY HORT.—June 6th, at Berne, Louisa Georgiana, wife of Sir J. W. Hort, Bart.

LADY DWARRIS.—June 10th, at 75, Eccleston-square, Alicia, wife of Sir Fortunatus William Dwaris.—She was Alicia, daughter of R. Brereton, Esq., and married in 1811 her husband, who was knighted in 1838 for his services in carrying out the commission appointed for the purpose of reforming the colonial law-courts.

E. R. P. BASTARD, Esq.—June 12th, at Swainston, Isle of Wight, the seat of his friend Sir John Simeon, Bart., aged 30, from the rupture of a blood-vessel on the lungs, Edmund Rodney Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., of Kitley, Devon.—He was the eldest son of the late Edmund Bastard, Esq., of Kitley, M.P. for Devonshire in several successive parliaments previous to 1830: his mother was a daughter of the 2nd Lord Rodney, and grand-daughter of the celebrated admiral. He was born September 7th, 1826. "He was educated at Eton" (says a memoir in the *Tablet*) "and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was singularly beloved by his masters and companions. In spite of being

not only heir to, but actually in possession of, a noble fortune and estate, he devoted himself steadily to mathematical studies, and took his B.A. degree in 1846 as a double first class. His religious impressions at this time were formed; and the devotion to authority and antiquity which was from the first a leading principle in his amiable nature, led him to give his adherence to the Oxford or Anglo-Catholic school, which he supported by both purse and influence in Devonshire. Among others, Miss Sellon and the Protestant Sisters of Mercy at Plymouth, felt his aid in more than one of their well-intentioned schemes for benefiting the poor population of Stonehouse, Plymouth, and Devonport; and the parish church and schools of Yealmlton were rebuilt at his sole cost, in a most sumptuous and elaborate style, from the designs of Mr. Butterfield. The edifice is one of the most beautiful parish churches in the West of England. He submitted himself to the Roman Catholic Church (into which he was received by the Rev. Dr. Newman) in November, 1850, just when the agitation consequent on the 'Papal Aggression' was at its height. From that time forward he devoted his energies, his influence, and his fortune to the cause of the Catholic Church. In 1854 Mr. Bastard married Florence, the eldest daughter of Simon Scrope, Esq., of Danby, near Bedale, Yorkshire; but as by her he has left no family, the property of Kitley passes to his next brother, Captain Baldwin Bastard."

MISS BRIDGES.—June 21st, Miss Louisa Bridges.—She was born August 18th, 1777. She was the last surviving of thirteen sons and daughters of the late Sir Brook Bridges, of Goodnestone, in Kent, third baronet of his family (creation 1718), and M.P. for that county from 1763 to 1774, by Fanny, daughter and heiress of Edmund Fowler, Esq., of Grace, Essex, and representative, through her grandmother, Mrs. Mildmay, of the ancient barony of Fitzwalter (1295). Her unobtrusive piety and acts of charity leave little for the notice of the general biographer, but her memory will be long cherished by the poor of her neighbourhood, who were the constant recipients of her bounty.

LADY ACLAND.—June 23rd, in Hyde-Park Gardens, Lydia Elizabeth, wife of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., late M.P. for North Devon.

HON. MRS. WHAITES.—July 1st, at Cologne, the Hon. Mrs. J. J. Whaites, youngest daughter of the late Lord Wodehouse.

COUNTESS OF ST. GERMAN'S.—July 2nd, in Dover-street, the Countess of St. Germans.—The deceased lady was third daughter of Charles, 2nd Marquis Cornwallis, by Lady Louisa, fourth daughter of Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon, and was born

24th April, 1803. Her ladyship married, 2nd September, 1824, the Earl of St. Germans (then Lord Eliot), by whom she left surviving five sons and an only daughter, Lady Louisa, married to the Hon. and Rev. Walter Ponsonby.

W. S. STANDISH, Esq.—July 10th, at Cocken Hall, Durham, aged 48, William Standish Standish, Esq.—The deceased, who was a magistrate for Durham and Lancashire, and a deputy-lieutenant for the latter county, was universally respected by men of all classes in the north of England, and his amiable, benevolent, and hospitable character had endeared him to a large circle of friends, by whom his loss will be truly and deeply regretted.

LADY B. FAULKNER.—July 17th, at Evington, near Cheltenham, Lady Brook Faulkner.

HON. MRS. HAMILTON.—July 20th, at Hafton House, co. Argyll, the Hon. Maria Corinna, wife of Captain C. M. Hamilton, 92nd Highlanders, and daughter of Viscount Gort.—Her youngest sister, the Hon. Julia G. Vereker, died in London the same day.

MR. AND MRS. MIDDLETON.—July 21st, at Chesterton, near Cambridge, Mr. David and Mrs. Mary Ann Middleton, aged respectively 81 and 83, parents of Mr. D. Middleton, steward to Lord Monson, at the old family seat of Burton, near Lincoln.—The aged pair had been married sixty years, and had lived forty-four years at Chesterton. From the proceeds of a small farm, they had not only brought up respectably a large family of seventeen children, but were enabled to give scope to the exercise of that kindly feeling which finds pleasure in relieving the wants of the distressed. And deep and wide-spread respect not only followed them through life, but seoured in death the attendance of a vast concourse of mourners, when the bodies were being conveyed to their long rest. Both expired within ten minutes of each other, and both were interred in the same grave. The old lady had been ill only a fortnight, and on the morning of her death her aged partner was heard to say, "I hope I shall not be long after you." Providence heard the wish, and decreed that those who had so long shared each other's joys and sorrows should not be parted in death. The old gentleman went down to the hay-field, offered to assist his son, and set himself to work; but in a short time, and before intelligence of the mother's death reached the son, the father was found lying dead upon the hay, his countenance being as calm and as placid as if he had fallen asleep. In the words of the epitaph upon their tomb, "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided."—2 Sam. i. 23.

HON. MRS. HORNBY.—July 23rd, at Leamington, aged 68, the Hon. Georgiana Hornby, widow of the Rev. G. Hornby, rector of Bury, Lancashire.

HON. MISS CUST.—July 26th, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged 72, the Hon. Lucy Cust, second surviving daughter of the 1st Lord Brownlow, and sister of the late earl.

LADY KNIGHTLEY.—July 27th, at Fawsley Park, the Lady Knightley, daughter of F. L. Hervey, Esq.

J. GODING, Esq.—July 29th, in Belgrave-square, James Goding, Esq., the wealthy brewer of London.—He married a daughter of the late Earl of Coventry.

DOWAGER DUCHESS OF LEEDS.—July 30th, at Hornby Castle, Yorkshire, aged 80, the Dowager Duchess of Leeds.—Her grace was Charlotte, second daughter of George, 1st Marquis Townshend, by his second wife, Ann, daughter and coheir of Sir William Montgomery, Bart.; she was born the 17th March, 1766, and was married the 17th August, 1797, to George William Frederick, 6th Duke of Leeds, K.G., by whom (who died the 10th July, 1838) she had issue two sons—Francis Godolphin D'Arcy (the 7th and present Duke of Leeds) and Conyers (who was accidentally killed while a youth)—and one daughter, the late Lady Sackville Lane Fox, who died in 1836.

MRS. BELLINGHAM.—July 30th, at Highcliffe, Lyme Regis, aged 78, Monique, widow of Allan Bellingham, Esq., of Castle Bellingham, co. Louth.—She was the daughter of the Sieur Jaques Duperon Baby and of Dame Suzanne Reaume, of French Canada; was married in 1795, and left a widow in 1821. By her husband she had a family of nine children, of whom three daughters survive her. Excellent in every relation of life, and one of the best and truest of friends, she was deservedly respected and beloved by all who knew her. She is buried in the churchyard attached to the Catholic church of St. Michael, at Lyme.

VISCOUNT CRANLEY.—August 2nd, after a lingering illness, at Lady Maria Alford's residence, at Prince's-gate, Viscount Cranley.—The deceased was the only son of Earl Onslow, and was born in 1820. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He married, in 1850, Lady Katharine Cust, youngest daughter of the late Earl Brownlow, by his second marriage with Caroline, sister of the late Geo. Fludyer, Esq., of Ayston, Rutland.

LADY RAVENSWORTH.—August 5th, in Clarence-terrace, the Right Hon. Lady Ravensworth, after a protracted illness, which was borne with great fortitude and resignation.—Her ladyship was the eldest daughter of Lord George Seymour, youngest son

of the first Marquis of Hertford, and sister to Sir Hamilton Seymour, G.C.H., and the Countess of Shannon, and was married, in 1820, to the present Lord Ravensworth, by whom she had a family of six sons and eight daughters.

R. PATE, Esq.—August 5th, at his seat, near Wisbeach, aged 69, Robert Pate, Esq.—He was the father of the unfortunate Richard Pate, formerly captain in the 8th Hussars, who some years since was found guilty of striking the Queen with a walking-cane just as her Majesty was leaving the residence of the Duchess of Cambridge, in Piccadilly, and was sentenced to transportation. Mr. Pate filled the office of High Sheriff of the county of Cambridge on the occasion of the installation of the Prince Consort as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He had then the honour of being introduced to the Queen and Prince. Strange to say, when he entered the witness-box to give evidence on behalf of his unhappy son, he recognized in the person of the judge (the late Baron Alderson) an old friend and schoolfellow.

J. GRISWOLD, Esq.—August 5th, at Hyde-park, New York, aged 73, John Griswold, Esq., a New York "merchant prince," and one among the oldest and most distinguished merchants of that city.—He was well and widely known as the establisher of Griswold's line of New York and London packets, which was conducted with remarkable success. Mr. Griswold was born in Connecticut, where his father at one time served as governor of the state. He came to New York when young, where, by industry and perseverance in business, combined with great integrity of character, he rose to a high position as a merchant, and was distinguished for his generosity as a citizen no less than for his upright and honourable course in all his relations of private life. He had suffered from feeble health for some time, and had retired from the house of Griswold, Morgan, and Wiley, which he had founded. He was a contemporary of Jonathan Goodhue, who was also a distinguished merchant of New York. It is such men as they were who truly deserve to be called "merchant princes," and who added to the reputation of the commercial character of the city at home and abroad. It is thus we find, one by one, our old and intelligent merchants are passing away, but who leave examples and reputations behind them long to be remembered, and which the younger members of the profession may do well to cherish and to imitate.—*New York Herald*.

LADY YOUNG.—August 8th, at Boulogne, Lucy, widow of Sir W. Young, Bart., of Baillieborough Castle, Cavan, Ireland.

A. R. FENWICK, Esq.—August 9th, at Netherton House, Northumberland, aged 60, Andrew Robert Fenwick, Esq., a magistrate for that county.—He married, in 1832, Frances, daughter of Ralph Fenwick, Esq., of Shortridge. His only

son having died at Cambridge, in 1854, aged 18, he is succeeded by his daughter, Isabella Frances, his sole surviving child and heiress, who married, since the death of her father, the Rev. Charles Thorp, vicar of Ellingham, Northumberland.

MRS. CANNING.—August 12th, aged 85, Mrs. Canning, of Foxcote.—Mrs. Jane Canning was the second daughter of Ferdinand Huddleston, Esq., of Sawston Hall, Cambridgeshire, and was born April 19th, 1771. In February, 1810, she was married to the late Francis Canning, Esq., of Foxcote, a gentleman of highly patriotic aspirations, and one of the earliest and firmest advocates of parliamentary reform in Warwickshire and the midland counties. The deceased lady who so recently closed her honoured career, left no issue; but her nieces, Eliza and Julia, the orphan daughters of the late Major John Canning, envoy to the King of Ava, owed much to her care and cultivated mind. The elder married, in 1843, Philip H. Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle; Julia, the younger sister, is the wife of James Fleming, Esq., of the chancery bar. Sawston Hall, the venerable abode of Mrs. Canning's paternal ancestors, with its curious priests' hiding-place (still carefully preserved as a record of the days of persecution), is graphically described by Mr. Kenelm Digby, who was much attached to its late possessor, Major Richard Huddleston, in the opening chapter of his "Comptum, or Meeting of the Ways."

HON. A. S. KERR.—August 14th, at Torquay, the Hon. Arthur Schomberg Kerr, son of the late Lord M. Kerr, by Charlotte Countess of Antrim.

C. ROWCROFT, Esq.—August 25th, at sea, on board the *Cherubim*, homeward bound, Charles Rowcroft, Esq., lately Consul at Cincinnati, and an author of some well-known works.—His death was attended by circumstances which are undoubtedly mysterious. His family, and the officers on board who witnessed his decease, are deeply impressed with a feeling that some foul play has taken place, but are unable to discover any positive evidence. Mr. Rowcroft's exequatur, it will be remembered, was withdrawn by the American ministry at the time of the withdrawal of those of Mr. Crampton and the other two consuls. He had previously lived in perpetual fear of his life, from the threats of the lower class of Irish emigrants who surrounded him. On August 15th, Mr. Rowcroft, his lady, two daughters, and three sons, went on board the *Cherubim*, at New York, and very shortly afterwards he commenced taking medicine; the symptoms of his indisposition being such as to excite the suspicion of the captain. The latter states, in a journal of the case, published by the friends of the deceased, that "during the whole illness, his (Mr. Rowcroft's) pulse was not above seventy; nor, upon frequent inquiries, did he express the slightest pain. Twenty-four hours previous to

his death the skin and eyes were extremely yellow, and a few hours before, the tongue became black, and a black mucous substance issued from his mouth. His death was certainly mysterious and sudden, and I cannot easily persuade myself that it was natural."—*Home News*.

LADY RENDLESHAM.—August 29th, in Grafton-street, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. W. Rose, Sophia Lady Rendlesham.—Lady Rendlesham was the widow of Lord John Rendlesham, by whom she left two daughters, Lady Walsingham and the Hon. Mrs. Rose.

D. M. PERCEVAL, Esq.—September 2nd, in Wilton-street, aged 55, Dudley Montagu Perceval, Esq., fourth son of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, and first clerk and deputy-teller of the Exchequer.—He graduated as a first class at Oxford, in 1822; and was clerk of the council at the Cape of Good Hope, under Sir R. Bourke, to whose daughter he was married. He contested the representation of the University of Oxford against Mr. Gladstone in 1852; and wrote several strong pamphlets opposed to the Catholic and Jewish claims.

COUNTRESS OF LAUDERDALE.—September 16th, at the seat of her son, the present earl, aged 94, the venerable Countess of Lauderdale.—Her ladyship was the widow of James, 8th Earl of Lauderdale, who died September 13th, 1839, by whom she had surviving issue, the present earl, the Hon. Sir Anthony Maitland, Lady Eleanor Balfour, and Lady Mary Stanley.

HON. MRS. DAWSON.—September 17th, at Castellamare, Naples, the Hon. Susan Agnes, wife of F. D. Massey-Dawson, Esq., and daughter of Lord Sinclair.

COUNTRESS DOWAGER OF HOWTH.—September 19th, at Kingstown, Dublin, aged 81, the Countess Dowager of Howth.—The deceased lady was eldest daughter of William Burke, Esq., and sister of the late Sir J. Burke, Bart., and married William, 2nd Earl of Howth, a few years after the death of his first wife. By her marriage with the noble earl, who died in 1822, the deceased leaves surviving issue, the present Earl of Howth; Lady Catherine, widow of Viscount Dungarvan; and Lady Elizabeth, married to Sir E. Borrough, Bart.

ALDERMAN HUNTER.—September 22nd, in Westbourne-terrace, aged 75, Thomas Hunter, Esq., alderman of the city of London, and member of the corporation for the long term of thirty-two years.—He was born at Bury St. Edmunds, where he was educated in company with the late Bishop of London, Dr. Blomfield. Alderman Hunter was elected a member of the ward of Coleman-street in 1823, and in 1843 alderman of the said ward; he was made sheriff in 1844; and filled the post of lord mayor in 1851.

LADY BRAYBROOKE.—September 23rd, at Audley End, aged 66, the Lady Braybrooke.—Her ladyship was the eldest daughter of the 2nd Marquis Cornwallis.

LADY BERNERS.—September 30th, at Keythorpe Hall, Leicestershire, the Lady Berners.—Her ladyship was the eldest daughter and coheir of Colonel G. Crump, and cousin of her husband, to whom she was married in 1823.

BARON DE ROBECK.—September 30th, accidentally drowned, at the salmon-leap, on the Liffey, near Lexlip Castle, Dublin, aged 66, John Michael Henry Fock, Baron de Robeck, of the kingdom of Sweden.—He succeeded his father in 1817, and served with the British army in Spain, under Sir John Moore, from 1808 to 1814, when he retired. He served in 1834 as high sheriff of co. Kildare, and of co. Dublin in 1838, and of co. Wicklow in the following year. He was also a deputy-lieutenant for co. Dublin, and major of that county militia. His first wife was a daughter of the late Lord Cloncurry, who was divorced from him in 1828, and remarried Lord Sussex Lennox; his second wife, who survives him, was Miss Emily Elizabeth Henry, niece of his Grace the Duke of Leinster.

HON. B. WODEHOUSE.—October 5th, at the New London Hotel, Exeter, aged 43, the Hon. Bertram Wodehouse.—He was formerly an officer in the army; his death was occasioned by intemperance.

HON. MISS DENISON.—October 5th, at Grimston, the Hon. Isabella Maria Denison, daughter of Lord Londesborough.

LADY NEWTON.—October 8th, at Hampton, Lady Newton, wife of Sir W. J. Newton, the eminent miniature painter of Argyll-street.

LADY OSBORNE.—October 10th, at Newton Anner, co. Tipperary, Catherine, widow of Sir T. Osborne, Bart.

MRS. PALMER.—October 13th, at Nazing Park, Essex, aged 86, Anna Maria, widow of the late George Palmer, Esq., many years M.P. for Essex. She was the younger daughter of William Bund, Esq., of Wick, co. Worcester, where the Bund family has been long settled. Her father died in 1773, leaving a widow and three young children; and on the only son soon afterwards dying, while a boy at Rugby School, the Wick estate, being settled on the heirs male, went over to the father's younger brother; from whose eldest son, the late Colonel Bund (who survived his own only son, a clergyman of the Church of England), it came to its present possessor, John Walpole Willis, Esq., who had married Colonel Bund's eldest daughter: the old entail having been barred, and the property newly settled. The subject of this memoir and her sister, after their

brother's death, lived in retirement with their mother, who was remarried to William Yarnold, Esq., a friend and correspondent of Bishop Bathurst, and who, in 1792, again was left a widow. Meanwhile, in 1787, the elder daughter was married to the Rev. Wm. Probyn, vicar of Pershore and Chancellor of St. David's; and the younger daughter now became a frequent and favourite guest in the family of Bishop Horsley, her deceased father's college friend, of whose exceeding kindness (for he was a second father to her) she always spoke in the warmest terms. Introduced by that distinguished prelate, she met and conversed with the learned and great; but, while her judgment thus acquired strength, her taste culture, and her deportment dignity and grace, she ever remained the true gentlewoman, an unsophisticated child of nature. She was married, in 1795, to her late husband, who was Bishop Horsley's nephew, and who then commanded the *Boddam* East-Indiaman, which furnished a theme for the good bishop's wit and prophetic powers. His prognostication that the marriage would take place, and be a happy one, proved correct; and the domestic nature of Mrs. Palmer was well portrayed by an old friend and neighbour at Hadham, who said, that "with her husband and children she would not care for all the world besides." But others likewise felt the sunshine of her gentle spirit, and the village dame in the School of Industry, established by Mr. Palmer's father at Nazing, complained that, under her new rule, she could no longer freely use her stick. To use the language of a relative—"Towards those who had lost their mother she manifested a mother's love, and for every one who sorrowed she had sympathy. She was not exempt in old age from the common lot of mankind; but bright visions of the past illumined her latter days, while a playful fancy, combined with good sense and discernment, unremitting anxiety for the welfare or comfort of those whom she loved, a heart overflowing with kindness towards all around, and pious thankfulness for all God's mercies, with a humble reliance on Him, marked the tenour of her quiet unostentatious life to the end." She survived her beloved husband more than three years. They left issue three sons; viz., first, George Palmer, Esq., of Nazing Park, major-commandant of the West-Essex Yeomanry; second, William Palmer, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law; third, Francis Palmer, Esq., also a barrister of the Inner Temple; and one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Robert Biddulph, Esq., of Ledbury, in the county of Hereford.

Mrs. DODSWORTH.—October 26th, at Lyne Grove, Chertsey, aged 55, Mrs. Elizabeth Dodsworth.—She was the granddaughter of Mr. Justice Buller, and sister to Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart., of Lupton House, M.P. for South Devon. She was born in the year 1801, and in 1830 was married to William, third son of John Dodsworth, Esq., of Carleton Hall, Yorkshire, then a clergyman of the Established Church, but who, in 1850,

conformed to the Roman Catholic communion. Six weeks before her death Mrs. Dodsworth also became a Catholic, and in her last illness she was fortified by the last sacraments. Her remains lie in the crypt of the Catholic chapel at Weybridge.

DOWAGER COUNTESS DE SALIS.—October 27th, at Avignon, aged 72, on her way to Rome, Henrietta, Countess de Salis, of Dawley Court, Bucks.—She was the daughter of the Right Rev. W. Forster, D.D., Bishop of Kilmore, and niece of the Right Hon. John Foster, last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, who was created Lord Oriel. She was the third wife of Jerome Fane de Salis, a count of the Germanic or Holy Roman Empire, who died the 24th October, 1836, leaving issue by her six sons and two daughters: the elder of the latter is the present Lady de Tabley. Her stepson, Peter John, is the present Count de Salis. The family, of German origin, descends from Peter de Salis, the 1st count, who was ambassador from the Emperor Joseph I. at the court of Queen Anne, and whose son, Jerome, settled in England, and was naturalized by Act of Parliament.

HON. R. MOORE.—November 2nd, at Exe-view, Exmouth, aged 63, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Robert Moore.

LADY FAHIE.—November 4th, aged 50, Lady Fahie, widow of Vice-Admiral Sir W. C. Fahie, K.C.B.

HON. G. L. MASSEY.—November 5th, in Cambridge-square, the Hon. George Lionel Massey, youngest son of the late Major-General Lord Clarina.

LADY CUNLIFFE.—November 11th, at Craven Hill, Susan Emily, wife of Lieut.-General Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart., C.B.

LADY BROOKE.—November 14th, in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Marianne, widow of Lieut.-General Sir A. Brooke, K.C.B.

LADY STAFFORD.—November 20th, at Cossey Park, Norwich, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, the Lady Stafford.—Her ladyship was Julia, daughter of the late Edward Howard, Esq., and niece of Bernard Edward, 12th Duke of Norfolk, and left no family by her husband, the present Lord Stafford, to whom she was married in 1829.

W. BEACH, ESQ.—November 22nd, at Oakley Hall, Basingstoke, aged 73, William Beach, Esq., of that place and of Keevil House, Wilts.—He was the second son of Michael Hicks Beach, Esq., of Beverston Castle, by Henrietta Maria, only daughter of W. Beach, Esq., of Netheravon, and was born in 1783. He assumed in 1838, by royal license, the name and arms of Beach only. In 1826 he married Jane Henrietta, daughter of John Browne, Esq., of Salperton, by whom he had

two daughters and an only son, who has recently been elected M.P. for North Hants. He was an active magistrate for Wilts, and was much respected as a country gentleman.

LADY FRAZER.—November 22nd, at Woolwich, Lady Frazer, widow of Sir A. S. Frazer, K.C.B., of the Royal Horse Artillery.

COUNTESS OF RODEN.—November 23rd, at Bath, aged 82, Julia Anne, Countess Dowager of Roden.

S. JOHNSTON, Esq.—November —, suddenly, at Liverpool, aged 64, Mr. Samuel Johnston, of the firm of Johnston and Co., American merchants.—He had left his private residence at New Brighton the same morning, apparently in good health. He was brother-in-law to Mr. Bramley Moore, M.P. for Maldon.

H. G. KUPER, Esq.—November —, from suffocation, during a large fire in that city, Henry Geo. Kuper, Esq., British Consul at Baltimore.—The unfortunate gentleman was attached to the consular department of the Foreign Office in 1826, and in a few months was appointed *attaché* to the British Legation at Frankfort, and was subsequently selected as *chargé d'affaires* to the Germanic Diet. In March, 1844, he was appointed consul at Elsinour, and removed to Baltimore in August, 1852.

F. C. SEYMOUR, Esq.—December 7th, aged 59, Frederick C. Seymour, fourth son of Lord Hugh Seymour, and brother of Admiral Sir Geo. F. Seymour, and of the late Sir Horace Seymour.—Mr. Seymour was born February 1st, 1797. He was twice married—first, in 1822, to Lady Mary Gordon, third daughter of the late Marquis of Huntly, who died in June, 1825; and, secondly, to Lady Augusta Hervey, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Bristol. The deceased gentleman leaves issue by both marriages.

GEORGE LINDSEY, Esq.—The Russia Company of London has recently lost in the person of Mr. George Lindsey its chairman.—The deceased attended a meeting of the company at the South-Sea House, Threadneedle-street, on the 10th of December, and while sitting talking to some gentlemen he fell forward suddenly on the floor. He was immediately raised up, a doctor sent for, who opened a vein in his arm, but no blood came, and life was pronounced to be extinct. Mr. Lindsey was 77 years of age. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "natural death" was returned by the jury.

COUNTESS OF DONOUGHMORE.—December 11th, at Chiavari, near Genoa, the Dowager Countess of Donoughmore.—She was Barbara, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel W. Reynell, and became in 1827 the second wife of the 3rd Earl of Donoughmore, who died in 1831.

LORD A. CHURCHILL.—December 12th, the Lord Almeric A. Spencer Churchill, son of the Duke of Marlborough (since deceased) by his second wife, the Hon. Charlotte Augusta Flower.

C. LAMB, Esq.—December 13th, at his shooting quarters at Lochfineside, aged 40, Charles James Saville Montgomerie Lamb, Esq., eldest son of Sir C. M. Lamb, Bart., and half-brother of the Earl of Eglinton.—While serving as a volunteer before Sebastopol, he was seriously injured by the bursting of a shell. He was, however, able to return home to his residence in Scotland, but his health gave way, and after considerable suffering he sank. He was born in 1816, and married in 1841 Anna Charlotte, eldest daughter of Arthur Grey, Esq., of Berstead, Sussex, by whom he left one son and three daughters. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Greenock, being followed to the grave by the Earl of Eglinton and Viscount Ingestre.

LADY J. SHERARD.—December 18th, at Leadenham, near Grantham, the Lady Jane Sherard, sister of the Earl of Harborough.

LORD JOHN FITZROY.—December 28th, in London, Lord John Fitzroy.—He was tenth child of Augustus Henry, 3rd Duke of Grafton, K.G. (grandfather of the present duke), the well-known minister, who was appointed secretary of state in 1765, prime minister in December, 1766, and died in March, 1811. Lord John Fitzroy was his grace's son by his second marriage, in 1769, with Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Sir R. Wrottesley (who died in May, 1822), and was born September 24th, 1785. He sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Thetford in one or two parliaments, in the earlier part of the present century. He was for some time in the diplomatic service, and in 1808 accompanied the late Earl of Clarendon to Lisbon as *attaché*.

ALDERMAN LANGSDALE.—December 29th, at his residence, Southport, Liverpool, a respected member of the corporation of Liverpool.—Mr. Langsdale sat in the council as an alderman of the borough for a number of years, and had held the office of chairman of the Health Committee until the formation of the new council, when his failing health induced him to withdraw from public life. He had removed to Southport, and had some intention of proceeding to the south of France, when he was taken suddenly worse, and died on the day mentioned. The flag at the Liverpool Town-hall, and those upon other public buildings, were placed half-mast, as a sign that death had deprived the town of another old and valued citizen.

LADY M. DE FONTENELLE.—December 30th, in Paris, the Lady Maria de Fontenelle, sister to the Earl of Essex.

LADY ROMILLY.—December 30th, in Hyde-Park Gardens, Caroline, wife of Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, and daughter of the late Bishop (Otter) of Chichester.

HON. MRS. RAMSAY.—December 30th, at View-ville House, N. B., the Hon. Mrs. Ramsay, daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Belhaven.

LADY BETHAM.—December 31st, at Killiney, co. Dublin, Lady Betham, widow of Sir W. Betham, Ulster King-at-Arms.—The deceased lady was sister to the present Judge Crampton, and cousin to Sir P. Crampton, Bart.

C. J. H. HAMILTON, Esq.—December —, at Brighton, Charles James H. Hamilton, Esq.—The deceased gentleman had seen much service during his honourable official career. He was attached to the mission at Lisbon in January, 1810, and in December, 1815, was appointed secretary of legation at Stuttgart, and in December, 1825, was appointed secretary to the embassy at Paris. In 1833, he was for a few months accredited minister plenipotentiary to the French court, and in July the following year he was selected as minister plenipotentiary to Buenos Ayres. While there he was sent twice on special mission to Monte Video. He was appointed in October, 1835, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Rio Janeiro, which post he held till February, 1847, when he quitted the Brazils and retired on a pension.

Erratum in Annual Biography for 1856.

General Todtleben is still alive, and his name must consequently be erased.

FINIS.

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HARDWICKE'S ANNUAL BIOGRAPHY FOR 1856.

EDITED BY

EDWARD WALFORD, M.A.,

Balliol College, Oxford,

FELLOW OF THE GENERAL GEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN;
AUTHOR OF THE "SHILLING PERRAGE," ETC.

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